







2

345  
739















































THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

PRESENTED, MAY 29, 1844.



THIRD  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

P R E S E N T E D , M A Y 29, 1844.

~~~~~  
S E C O N D EDITION.  
~~~~~

BOSTON:  
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS ST.  
1844.

## OFFICERS.

---

### PRESIDENT.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.  
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.  
HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.  
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.  
REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.

### SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

### TREASURER.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Esq.

### AUDITOR.

JOHN H. PRAY, Esq.

### MANAGERS.

REV. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN.  
REV. WILLIAM HAGUE.  
REV. B. B. EDWARDS.  
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.  
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq.  
ALBERT FEARING, Esq.  
T. R. MARVIN, Esq.  
JAMES HAYWARD, Esq.  
CAPT. BENJAMIN WHIPPLE.

---

Remittances may be made to the Treasurer, at No. 83 Milk Street, or to the Secretary,  
at the office of the Society, No. 26 Joy's Building.

## R E P O R T .

---

IN presenting our Third Annual Report, we are still obliged to speak of difficulties, obstructions and discouragements. All our arrangements for a travelling agency have been disappointed. The Rev. James T. Phelps, who entered the field a few days before our last annual meeting, was compelled to discontinue his labors, by ill health, in one week. From feeble health and other causes, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has been able to extend his labors but a few miles from his residence. Capt. George Barker, after rendering us some assistance while making collections for the African Repository, visited the State of New York, as general agent for that publication, intending soon to return and engage in our service; but as the New York State Colonization Society was then destitute of Secretary or Agent of any kind, he was obliged to take charge of its concerns, and to remain in its service almost to the present time.

Our facilities for communicating with the public through the press, have been somewhat diminished by the transfer of the Boston Recorder to new hands. Its present conductors think it inconsistent with their intended course in relation to slavery, to admit into their columns any thing, even an official statement of undeniable and unquestioned facts, in favor of Colonization. Hence we have found it impracticable to inform such of our friends as depend on that paper for information, of some very urgent claims upon their benevolence.

Attempts to muzzle the press, both religious and secular, have also been made in other quarters, and with some degree of success. Editors have been called to account by their subscribers and threatened with loss of patronage, for not suppressing information; and in one instance in the interior of the State, the suppression of articles in our favor, and the insertion of articles of an opposite character, was procured by secretly bribing an assistant editor, who, however, lost his place on the discovery of the fact by the proprietor. In short, it is

evidently the settled policy of those who oppose us, to procure, by intimidation or otherwise, the exclusion of facts favorable to our cause from the public journals.

Yet we have made some progress. The amount received by the Parent Society from Massachusetts, acknowledged in the African Repository during twelve months ending just before our last annual meeting, was \$1,225 67. The amount thus acknowledged since the last annual meeting is \$1,755 82; to which should be added \$74 25 expended here but not yet reported, making a total of \$1,830 07; showing an increase of \$604 40, or more than 49 per cent. To this add \$440 20 collected here, but not remitted, and the amount is \$2,270 27. The receipts for the African Repository have been \$393 25; so that the whole amount received by the Parent Society from within the State, from all sources, has been \$2,223 32, and the whole amount raised in the State, \$2,663 52. Besides this, the Charlestown Colonization Society last winter procured subscriptions to an amount not known, but probably from \$150 to \$250, the collection of which, for certain local reasons, has been judiciously delayed; and other subscriptions are known to have been in progress.

In former years, the foreign business of the Parent Society has almost wholly been conducted through southern ports. During the year now ending, it has been found advantageous to transact some of it in this city. Insurance has been effected on shipments from this and other ports, supplies for the Colony and goods for the Colonial store have been purchased, a ship for conveying emigrants and stores has been chartered, and other business transacted, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars. This, we hope, will have a good effect upon public sentiment, by exhibiting the Society and its Colony as active realities, worthy of the attention of business men. The direct pecuniary advantage to the Society, from these transactions, is not yet exactly ascertained. It cannot, however, be less than \$1,000. In the transaction of this business, your office in this city has been found convenient.

Previously to the last annual meeting, an appeal had been made in favor of eighteen persons, formerly slaves of Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Flemingsburgh, Ky., to whom freedom had been bequeathed, on condition of their emigrating to Liberia within one year. Of the sums remitted to the Parent Society, \$589 75 was contributed either expressly for their benefit, or for the benefit of persons in their condition. After several delays by lawsuits, instituted for the purpose of retaining them in slavery, fourteen of them sailed from New Orleans in the brig Lime Rock, on the tenth of April last, and, we hope, are now in Liberia. Of the remaining four, one is dead, one has married and cannot leave

her husband, and two have had the privilege of living in Kentucky as freemen, purchased for them by persons who, for some reason, were unwilling to spare them from the neighborhood.

The Lime Rock also took out the last detachment of those who were formerly slaves of the late Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi. Their case is worthy of special notice.

Her father, Capt. Isaac Ross, died some years since, having bequeathed his slaves, upwards of three hundred in number, and a large amount of other property, to the American Colonization Society. The slaves and other property were then estimated at more than \$300,000. Suits at law were instituted for the purpose of setting aside the will, and means have been found to protract the litigation even to the present time. It is believed, however, that the freedom of these people will ultimately be secured, and that perhaps enough of the estate will be left to defray, on an economical scale, the expense of their emigration. His daughter, it was well known, deeply sympathized with his views on that subject; but she seems to have been discouraged from making a similar will in her own case, by the difficulty found in executing that of her father. With the exception of a small legacy to a friend, she bequeathed her whole estate, consisting of her slaves and 1,600 acres of land, to Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Natchez, and the Rev. Zebulon Butler, of Port Gibson, who were appointed her executors. The legacy was not in trust, nor encumbered with any conditions, written or verbal. The legatees might have sold the land and slaves, put the money in their own pockets, and been at peace with all but God and their own consciences. They, however, determined to do what they believed to be most agreeable to the wishes of Mrs. Reed, and for the best good of the slaves. Within three months from her decease, Dr. Duncan advanced \$2,500 to the Colonization Society, towards the expense of their outfit. But just before they were ready to sail, all proceedings were staid by an injunction. This was followed up by every kind of proceeding before courts of law and chancery, and before the legislature, which the ingenuity of lawyers could invent; so that several years were consumed, and not less than \$20,000 of Mrs. Reed's estate was spent, in securing the freedom of her people. At last, Dr. Duncan advancing \$1,500 more of his own funds for that purpose, 71 of them embarked in the Renown, at New Orleans, on the 9th of May of last year. Others, who joined them at New Orleans and at Norfolk, raised the number to 79, all of whom have been safely landed at Monrovia. On the 10th of last month, the remaining 72 sailed from New Orleans in the Lime Rock. They were accompanied by the fourteen from Flemingsburgh, before mentioned, and six from New Orleans, making 92 emigrants in all.

The whole number sent out during the year is 175. Of these, 143 were from the estate of Mrs. Reed, and 21 others were slaves, who thus became free; making in all, 164 slaves emancipated during the year.

Another expedition is about to sail from Norfolk, in the ship Virginia, chartered here, and expected to leave this port to-morrow. She will carry out about 50 emigrants. Of these, one is a free colored man from Newark, Ohio, and another from Philadelphia. The others are slaves, emancipated for emigration. Eighteen are from St. Charles, Mo.; and the remainder from various parts of Virginia. Sixteen of them, from Richmond, have been detained ten or twelve years by law-suits, instituted for the purpose of retaining them in slavery. One, from Augusta County, bought his freedom with the avails of his own labor. He then came to Washington, where he begged the money to purchase his wife; the officers of the Colonization Society heading the subscription from their own private resources. There are many others in Virginia and elsewhere, who ought to be sent out by this expedition, and who would be sent, but for want of funds. Among them, are ten slaves of a minister of the gospel, who states that he finds his present relation to them inconsistent with his own highest interests and those of his sacred office. Emigration to Liberia he considers necessary to their best good, which he feels bound to consult. They are of good character, and, though content with their present condition, they are desirous of joining their relatives, who are already settled and doing well in Liberia. His own means, he finds, are insufficient to meet the expense of their emigration. He has therefore applied to the Society for aid; but its funds have not yet enabled it to grant his request.

The receipts of the Parent Society, for the year 1843, were \$32,191 61; being greater than those of the previous year, by \$6,193 51. Its debt has been reduced upwards of \$4,000. Its pecuniary credit seems to be well established in all our principal commercial cities. No reason appears for apprehending an adverse change of public sentiment. Its auxiliaries in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania have, it is believed, nearly extricated themselves from the liabilities incurred while acting independently. The New York Society, too, after a year of unavoidable inefficiency since the death of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, has at length completed its organization by the appointment of an able, zealous and popular Secretary. A great increase of means may therefore be expected from these auxiliaries during the present year.

In respect to the Colony, we are at length relieved from the necessity of relying upon estimates and conjectures. A census has been taken, which, when printed, will give very full and definite information on nearly all important points. At present, we can state only a few of

the results. It should be remembered that this census relates only to the Colony of Liberia proper, and does not include the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Almost every one's first question will relate to Population and Health.

The emigrants received up to September, 1843, were 4,454. The deaths of emigrants during their first year have varied, from less than 9 to nearly 50 per cent. These deaths are found to bear no relation to the healthiness of the year; being often the greatest when the deaths among older colonists are fewest, and the contrary. But they do bear a very evident relation to the character and demeanor of the emigrants, the supply of medical attendance, the season of the year in which they arrive, and other similar circumstances. During the five most favorable years, the average mortality of new emigrants was 9.79 per cent. After suitable deduction for the ordinary rate of mortality among others, there is a remainder of from 4 to 5½ per cent, which may fairly be ascribed to the process of acclimation, conducted with such prudence as it is reasonable to require, in the present circumstances of the Colony. The whole number who have died within a year from their arrival, has been 996; being 22.36 per cent.

The mortality among acclimated colonists is by no means alarming, when compared with that among the same class of persons in this country.

The average mortality of all the inhabitants of Boston for the last seven years, taking the census of 1840 as the average number of inhabitants, has been 2.16 per cent. Among the white population in Baltimore, from 1823 to 1826 inclusive, it was 2.23 per cent; in New York, 2.49; in Philadelphia, 3.19. Among the colored people, in Baltimore, for the same years, it was 3.10; in Philadelphia, 5.02; in New York, 5.29; and in Boston it is supposed by well informed persons to be about 6.66. The average annual mortality among acclimated Colonists in Liberia, for the last twelve years, has been 4.20; and for the last three years, 3.07. The greatest mortality among them except in 1822, during a time of war, was 6.94 in 1828. Since that time, it has never risen so high as 6.00 but once, and never so high as 5.00, when there was a regularly educated physician in the Colony.

It appears, therefore, that the climate of Liberia is more favorable to the health and longevity of acclimated persons of color, than that of Boston, New York or Philadelphia; and even including the dangers of acclimation to a person not censurably imprudent, a colored emigrant from the south is more likely to live three years in Liberia than in Boston; more likely to live four years than in New York, and five years than in Philadelphia.

Of the earlier emigrants, many removed to the British Colony at

Sierra Leone. On the planting of the Colony at Cape Palmas, many, originally from Maryland, removed thither, and joined their fortunes with the neighbors and friends of their childhood. Others have returned to this country, or gone to other settlements. The removal of more than 500 is recorded, of whom a large majority are residing in some part of Africa. Of the present number of members of their families, we have no account.

The number of emigrants and their children, residing within the jurisdiction of the Colony at the close of 1843, was 2,463, of whom 645 had been born in Africa.

To these should be added about 300 of the natives, who have become so civilized as to be admitted to the polls, and to all the privileges of citizenship. These, with their families, will probably raise the whole colonial population to nearly 4,000.

Of the natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directly amenable to its laws, no census has been taken. They are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They rely wholly on the Colony for protection from the kidnapping tribes of the interior, and in case of a war of sufficient magnitude to demand their aid—which, however, is a very improbable event—they might all be embodied for its defence. Of the population of the allied tribes, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and some other barbarous customs, and to refer their difficulties to the Colonial Government for settlement without bloodshed, still less is known. According to the boasts of their chiefs, it is at least 120,000, and may not improbably exceed half that number.

The churches in the Colony are 23. The communicants, emigrants and their children, 1,014; recaptured Africans, 116; native, 353.

There are 16 schools, containing 562 scholars, of whom 192 are of the native population.

The convictions, from the first planting of the Colony, not among the Colonists merely, but among the whole population directly amenable to the courts, have been, for murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary, 17; grand larceny, 107; petty larceny, 184; other crimes, 47.

The valuation of private property, which is said to be much below its true market value, amounts to \$120,075, or \$50 24 to each inhabitant, or about \$250 to a family of five. Of this amount, \$21,775 is employed in agriculture, and \$99,300 in commerce. There are in the Colony 21,197 coffee trees, and 54 acres of sugar cane. At the port of Monrovia, during the three months ending March 30, 1844, the imports amounted to \$16,524 17; the exports to \$13,058 87. The amount at each of the three other ports of entry was supposed to be nearly the same; but the official returns have not yet been received.

Of the moral and intellectual character of the Colony, something may be inferred from the fact, that about half of the Colonists are communicants in the several churches, and more than one fourth are at school.

Of its missionary influence, against which so much has been said, we may judge from the fact, that there are 353 native communicants, converts from the grossest heathenism. The Ceylon mission of the American Board, which was commenced four years before the Colony, and has been regarded by intelligent men as the model mission of Protestantism, had, in communion with its seven churches, at the latest date before the last annual meeting of the Board, 340 native members; —just 13 less than the 23 churches in Liberia.

The beneficial influence of the Colony on the surrounding tribes continues to increase. Since our last meeting, intelligence has been received of the treaty formed in February, 1843, with the Golahs. Yando, the head king of the Golahs, resides 100 or 200 miles up the St. Paul's river, and professes to have 50,000 subjects, which is doubtless a great exaggeration. The Golahs, like all the allied tribes, agree to abolish the slave trade and several idolatrous and barbarous usages, and to make no war without the consent of the Colonial government.

In November last, with the countenance of Commodore Perry, of the U. S. squadron, an important treaty was made with the Kroos, by which they bind themselves to abstain from all participation, direct or indirect, in the slave trade, and "that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except the Colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain, any right to or claim upon the Kroo country." The Kroomen are well known to all acquainted with Western Africa, as the watermen of that coast. Few vessels, public or private, can dispense with their assistance. The policy of the tribe has restrained them from engaging directly in the slave trade; but they have always been ready to assist slavers in getting slaves on board. The loss of their aid will subject the slave traders to very serious inconvenience. Their country possesses some important commercial advantages, and foreigners have shown special anxiety to secure some foot hold within its limits.

A part of the Little Bassa territory, extending ten miles along the sea coast and fourteen miles inland, has been purchased for \$300; and the remaining fifteen miles is offered for \$600. This would give us the whole line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. John's; a distance of about eighty miles.

The political relations of the Colony are highly gratifying.

The difficulties experienced in former years with British traders have led to correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and

the United States, in which the political independence of Liberia is distinctly claimed by the latter, and virtually admitted by the former, and instructions have been given to the British naval commanders on that coast, to govern themselves accordingly.

The French government has not yet perfected its title to Garroway, and there is some reason to hope that the intention is abandoned.

It is understood that the rendezvous of the American squadron on the coast of Africa, which was at first unfortunately located at the Cape Verde Islands, has been removed to Monrovia. This will do much to increase both the business and the respectability of the Colony. Hitherto, the intercourse of the officers of the squadron with the Colonial government has been most gratifying to all parties; and their testimony in favor of the Colony, which has been for some time before the public, is exerting a happy influence.

Here it may not be improper to mention some services rendered by the squadron to the general interests of colonization and missions beyond our limits.

On coming to anchor at Cape Palmas, on the 6th of December, Commodore Perry found the Maryland Colony threatened with war by the native tribes in the vicinity; and an application was immediately made to him, to rescue the Rev. Mr. Payne, Protestant Episcopal missionary at Cavally, and his family, from impending danger. Cavally is nearly twenty miles east of Cape Palmas, and within the territory purchased by the Maryland Colonization Society, but still occupied by the natives. A station had been established there, in the belief that missions on that coast do not need colonial protection. The danger from the natives had, however, become so imminent, that Mr. Payne had already sent to Cape Palmas for deliverance, when the Decatur hove in sight, and soon opened a communication with him. The next morning, Capt. Abbott landed with an armed force, as Mr. Payne had advised, escorted the mission family to the shore, and conveyed them safely to Cape Palmas. Through the influence of Commodore Perry, peace was soon restored between the natives and the Colony. Still, for several weeks Mr. Payne did not think it safe to trust himself and family at Cavally, and was apprehensive that the station must be permanently given up. At the latest dates, however, matters seemed nearly arranged for his return. Facts have not yet shown the possibility of sustaining a mission any where on that coast, without Colonial protection. In some other parts of Africa, it may be more practicable; though even that is yet a matter of hope, rather than experience.

With Colonial protection, however, missions can be extended indefinitely. Among the allied tribes of Liberia, they are believed to be

perfectly safe. Even among the Golahs, 100 miles or more in the interior, two stations have lately been established, with the approbation of the chiefs and people, and every prospect of safety and success.

After stating such facts, we need spend no time in an appeal for support. The facts themselves are a sufficient appeal to the intelligent friends of freedom, civilization and Christianity.

---

#### NOTE.

Among the slaves waiting for the aid of the Society to emigrate to Liberia, were sixty-eight, of excellent character, belonging to Mr. Brown, near Nashville, Tenn., who was anxious to see them on their way during his life, as he believed that his heir, a nephew, would find means to defeat any will that might be made in their favor. Since the presentation of this report, the Secretary has received information that Mr. Brown is dead, and the slaves have passed into the hands of his heir, who has removed them to a more southern State; so that their liberation is now hopeless. Those who have withheld, or induced others to withhold, from the Colonization Society, the funds necessary to meet the expense of their emigration, are morally responsible for their continuance in slavery. There have been several other cases of a similar character within a few years; and unless prompt and liberal remittances prevent, such cases must continue to occur.

---

#### NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, of Wilsonville, Shelby Co., Ky., offers to emancipate twenty-seven slaves for emigration to Liberia. They are of good character, all over twelve years of age can read, and several have trades. Among them are members of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches. Mr. Wilson might sell them for **TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**; but he proposes to give them their freedom, and 1,000 or 1,200 dollars besides, to commence business with in Liberia; so that his donation will amount, in all, to \$13,000 or more. The expense of their emigration, to be contributed by the friends of freedom, will be about \$1,350; that is, about one tenth as much as Mr. Wilson offers to give.—There are also two ministers of the gospel in Virginia, who wish thus to emancipate their slaves, nine or ten each.—The Secretary of the Parent Society wrote, August 29:—"Yesterday I had an urgent application to send out thirty more slaves from Virginia. A few days ago, I had one to send some fifteen or twenty from Havre de Grace."—Here are at least **EIGHTY SLAVES** waiting for **FIFTY DOLLARS** each, to secure their freedom.—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

*Sept. 10, 1844.*

## APPENDIX.

### No. I.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPT. 1843.

	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former colonists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each yr., now in the colony.	Emigrants of each yr., who have removed.	Total emigrant population.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among acclimated colonists.
1820,	86	15		15	8	35	36	36	36	per cent.
1821,	33	4	3	7	6	8	54	54	54	8.39
1822,	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823,	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	2.60
1824,	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825,	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826,	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827,	234	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828,	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	6.94
1829,	147	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.70
1830,	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.30
1831,	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	4.98
1832,	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,573	3.31
1833,	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	44	1,917	2.98
1834,	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,817	33	2,016	3.65
1835,	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	3.27
1836,	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.40
1837,	76	37	104	141	30	6	1,865	58	2,217	4.66
1838,	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	6.08
1839,	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,784	55	2,247	5.65
1840,	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,713	40	2,216	5.69
1841,	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	3.56
1842,	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	2.90
1843,	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	4.33
Total,	4,454	966		2,198	1,745	514	645			

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, Ameriean, 370, Afriean, 192; Total, 562.

Convictions—Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 184; Other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres Sugar cane, 54; Acres in Rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; Swine, 285; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

## No. II.

LETTER FROM DR. LUGENBEEL, COLONIAL PHYSICIAN, TO THE  
SECRETARY.

Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, April 11, 1844.

**REV. AND DEAR SIR:**—Being assured that you feel interested in every thing relative to the colony of Liberia, I have thought that a letter from this distant land may not prove unacceptable. I arrived in Liberia about the middle of November last; since which time, I have been actively engaged in the practice of my profession, nearly every day. My health has generally been remarkably good. For more than four months I continued to perform my duties, with no other interruption than an occasional attack of fever and headache, which did not compel me to keep my bed for a single day. On the 23d of March, however, I experienced an attack of fever, and was confined to bed for a week. At present I feel very well.

The colony never was perhaps in a more flourishing condition than at this time. Indeed, this place (Monrovia) is becoming a considerable commercial depot. Vessels of the various European nations, engaged in trading on this coast, as well as American merchantmen, almost always stop at this place, and frequently consign large portions of their cargoes to our commission merchants; and, in return, receive camwood, palm oil, ivory, &c. The exportations from this port, during the last year, amounted to upwards of \$100,000. About two months ago, a neat and substantial cutter, of about twenty tons, was launched in our harbor; and another, of about the same size, is now on the stocks. There are in all about twelve vessels, (one of ninety tons,) owned by different persons in the colony, and engaged in trading along the coast. Several stone and frame buildings are now in progress of erection in this town; and the new court-house is nearly finished. This is a fine large stone building, two and a half stories high. The lower floor is the court-room; the second story the legislative hall; and the half story is divided into several rooms, for various uses. A new stone jail is also in process of building. The court-house cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and it has been paid for by the people.

In regard to agricultural pursuits, however, there seems to be a want of energy on the part of the colonists. They are generally too fond of trading —want to get rich too fast. Many of them seem to forget that the soil is the true source of wealth and comfort; they seem to forget that they live on one of the most productive soils in the world; and that in order to maintain themselves as a free people, and to have a permanent home, they must cultivate the soil. All the usual productions of tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. The coffee-tree and the sugar-cane grow as luxuriantly here, as perhaps in any other part of the world. Several persons have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee; and, in a few years, no doubt, this will be a profitable article of exportation. The coffee-tree grows much larger here than in the West Indies. It is not uncommon for a single tree to yield, at one time, fifteen pounds of coffee; and I understand that as much as eighteen pounds have been gathered from one tree. In making sugar, the colonists have not yet been very successful, owing to the want of the necessary apparatus. Horses and oxen do not live well in Liberia; and the sugar mill or press has to be turned by manual force. The employment of so many hands is necessarily very expensive; and consequently the sugar costs more, than it can be procured for from merchant vessels. Until they can obtain a good steam apparatus, (which I hope they soon will) they cannot make sugar as cheaply as it can be bought. About five thousand pounds of clear fine white sugar were made at the colonial farm this season; but the cost of labor was so great, that it will be a losing business.

The other settlements are in a flourishing condition. I have visited those on the St. Paul's river. In ascending this noble stream, many neat little houses may be seen scattered along its banks, surrounded by cleared lots or small farms, on which may be seen a variety of fruit trees and vegetables. The St. Paul's is one of the most beautiful streams of water I ever saw. It is about half a mile wide at the widest point, and about three eighths of a mile wide at Millsburg. The banks rise from ten to twenty feet above the water, and they are covered (except in places that have been cleared) with large forest trees; among which, the graceful palm, with its delicate tapering body, rears aloft its green tufted head, and stands in pride, the benefactor and the glory of its native land.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Liberia adjourned on the 20th ultimo, after a session of fourteen days. There were ten members. They met, for the first time, in the new hall. No unprejudiced individual could have attended the meetings of this body, and listened to their deliberations, without being convinced that the citizens of Liberia are capable of self-government.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, and that are still being made, to suppress the slave-trade, that nefarious traffic is still carried on, to an amazing extent, on this coast; not however within the territory of the Colony. There are several slave factories on the Gallinas river; and one at New Cesters, between this place and Cape Palmas. A few weeks ago a slave ship left the Gallinas, having on board *one thousand* slaves. However incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact, that one thousand human beings were crowded, like inanimate substances, into the hold of a single vessel, to be carried across the broad Atlantic. No doubt, at least one fourth of these unfortunate creatures will find a watery grave, before the vessel shall have reached its place of destination. This ship was pursued by a British cruiser, but without success. Hundreds of thousands of the poor degraded children of Africa are annually torn from their native soil, from their own beautiful country, and transported to distant lands, the miserable victims of the most abominable traffic that has ever swelled the catalogue of human crime. An American vessel, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, was captured by the commander of the United States' brig Porpoise, off the Gallinas river, a few weeks ago, and sent to the United States, for a judicial investigation. Although no slaves were found on board, yet the circumstantial evidence was sufficiently strong, to justify the commander of the Porpoise, in seizing her as a prize.

The health of the colonists is generally good, at present.

Yours truly, J. W. LUGENBEEL, *Colonial Physician.*

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

### No. III.

**LETTER FROM COMMODORE PERRY, COMMANDING THE U. S. SQUADRON ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**

U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Monrovia, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1844.

SIR:—It may be expected that I should communicate to the Department some information in regard to the settlements established by the Colonization Societies of the United States upon this coast.

I shall, therefore, undertake to notice in general terms their condition.

Having had an agency while serving many years ago on this station as First Lieutenant of the United States ship "Cyane," in the selection of Cape Mesurado as a suitable place of settlement for the colonists, I first saw this beautiful promontory when its dense forests were only inhabited by

wild beasts; since then I have visited it thrice, and each time have noticed with infinite satisfaction, its progressive improvement.

The Cape has now upon its summit a growing town, having several churches, a missionary establishment, school-house, a building for the meeting of the courts, printing presses, warehouses, shops, &c. In fact it possesses most of the conveniences of a small seaport town in the United States; and it is not unusual to see at anchor in its capacious road, on the same day, one or more vessels of war and two or three merchant vessels.

Hitherto my visits to this place have been necessarily of so short duration as not to allow of any examination of the interior portions of the settlement, and I can only judge of the state of cultivation of the soil from what I have seen in the vicinity of the town. But I am told that the agricultural prospects of the colony are brightening.

It appears to me, however, that the settlers are much more inclined to commerce and small trade than to agricultural pursuits, and this is the universal propensity of the colored people at all the settlements upon the coast of whatever nation. In this occupation a few of the more fortunate and prudent of the American settlers have acquired comparative wealth, whilst others have barely succeeded in securing a decent support.

But it is gratifying to witness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them; many of them are familiar with luxuries which were unknown to the early settlers of North America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them; if any do suffer, it must be the consequence of their own idleness.

At Cape Palmas I had an opportunity of seeing the small farms or clearings of the colonists; these exhibited the fruit of considerable labor, and were gradually assuming the appearance of well cultivated fields. The roads throughout this settlement are excellent, surprisingly so when we consider the recent establishment of the Colony, and the limited means of the settlers.

At all the settlements the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth the settlers, as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings.

Governor Roberts, of Liberia, and Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity, and we have, in the example of those gentlemen, irrefragable proof of the capability of colored people to govern themselves.

On the whole, sir, I cannot but think most favorably of those settlements. The experiment of establishing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization, and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the present settlers are destined to become an intelligent and thriving people.

The climate of Western Africa, in respect to its influence upon the constitution of the colored *settler*, should not be considered *insalubrious*; all must undergo the acclimating fever, but since the establishment of comfortable buildings for the reception of the new comers, and the greater amount of care and attention that can be bestowed upon them during their sickness, the proportional number of deaths has been very much decreased. Once through this ordeal of sickness, and the settler finds a climate and temperature congenial to his constitution and habits. But it is not so with the white man; to him a sojourn of a few years is almost certain death; and it would seem that the Almighty had interdicted this part of Africa to the white race, and had reserved it for some great and all-wise purpose of His own infinite goodness.

So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exerted to suppress the slave trade, and their endeavors in this respect have been eminently successful; and it is by planting these settlements (whether

American or European) along the whole extent of coasts, from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented.

The establishment of these settlements would have a certain tendency to civilize the natives in their immediate vicinity by introducing among them schools, the mechanic arts and in greater abundance those comforts with which they have recently become more generally acquainted, and to secure which they are disposed to make greater efforts to provide articles of African produce to exchange for them.

Thus the commerce of the country, already considerable, would be increased, and new fields would be opened to the labors of the missionary.

It is, therefore, very much to be desired that these settlements should be multiplied and sustained by the fostering care of Congress and the Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

M. C. PERRY.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW.

No. IV.

## CENSUS OF THE MARYLAND COLONY AT CAPE PALMAS.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal for 1843.]

We have received from Governor Russwurm the annual census of our colony for the present year, of which the following is a summary:

COLONISTS.						
Males, over 21 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	132
"    over 10    "    "	.	.	.	.	.	68
"    under 10    "    "	.	.	.	.	.	95—295
Females, over 18 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	162
"    over 10    "    "	.	.	.	.	.	70
"    under 10    "    "	.	.	.	.	.	97—329
Total,						624

### Missionaries and assistants within our territory, 20.

And from this let us subtract the whole number that have been sent there from the foundation of the colony, in February, 1834, to the present time, taken from records now before us, viz: . . . . 578

Leaving a natural increase of . . . . . 46

It may be remarked that there have been other acquisitions to the colony besides emigrants from Maryland, particularly those who went from Monrovia and Bassa in the brig Ann, at the settlement of the colony. But we think this number is fully equalled by those who have left the colony. There are, for instance, now residing in this city, three who have returned home. Luke Walter and his whole family, eleven in all, returned almost immediately after their arrival in the colony. Some are also in other colonies along the coast, changing their residence, as might be expected in a free country. The conclusion is but fair, that, independent of immigration, we have a regular increase, although a small one, over all deaths from acclimation, casualties and accidents—a remarkable circumstance in the settlement of any new country, and we believe unprecedented in the tropical world.

The whole number of deaths the past year have been 19, amongst these, 3 white missionaries and 2 from casualty—exclusive of these there have been but 14, while the number of births for the same period has been 22, making a net increase of 8 the past year. Let these facts speak for the salubrity of the colony of Cape Palmas!

*P. C. Brooks Jr.*

---

## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZARION SOCIETY.**

PRESENTED MAY 28, 1845.

---

L. 2018

MS. A.

1844

1844

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Fourth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at the Society's Office, on Wednesday, May 28, at 12 o'clock at noon; ALBERT FEARING, Esq., in the chair. Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. BURGESS and Capt. BENJ. WHIPPLE, declining re-election. The following Officers were then elected for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

HON. DANIEL WALDO.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM HAGUE.
HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

TREASURER.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Esq.

AUDITOR.

JAMES BUTLER, Esq.

MANAGERS.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	T. R. MARVIN, Esq.
REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD, Esq.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN, Esq.
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq.	DR. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING, Esq.	

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to the Board of Managers.

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at three o'clock, P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, Vice President, in the chair.

The Annual Report was read, and, on motion of the Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D., seconded by Mr. OLIVER PARSONS, was accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Managers.

After remarks by the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, on motion of the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, of Philadelphia, seconded by the Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., of New York, it was

*Resolved*, That the success of our cause, for the past and in preceding years, as developed in the Report just read, demands sincere gratitude to God, and should encourage its friends to renewed and increased efforts.

*Resolved*, That the objects of the American Colonization Society have never been changed; and that the strongest arguments may be urged in its favor, from its beneficial influences, political, commercial, philanthropic and religious.

On motion of the Rev. R. A. MILLER, it was

*Resolved*, That pastors, throughout the State, friendly to African Colonization, be requested, if in their judgment it is expedient, to take up collections in behalf of this Society, on or near the anniversary of our national independence.

The Society then adjourned.

## A N N U A L R E P O R T .

---

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society was organized May 26, 1841. At the close of the first year of its existence, the Managers had nothing to report, except their fruitless endeavors to fill the office of Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. Individual friends of the cause had forwarded something through other channels to the Parent Society ; but the amount is not known.

At the annual meeting in 1842, a Secretary and General Agent was elected. Early in August, an office was opened for the transaction of business. At the anniversary in 1843, we were able to report that we had raised funds to the amount of \$735 96 ; and that other funds had been contributed in this State and received by the Parent Society without passing through our treasury, to the amount of \$1,088 17 ; making a total of \$1,824 13. The Parent Society also received \$203 50 for the African Repository ; making a total income to the cause of Colonization, of \$2,027 63. For want of funds, the Annual Report was only published in the African Repository.

At the annual meeting in May, 1844, we reported that the Parent Society had received from us and other sources in Massachusetts, \$1,830 07 ; collected here, but not remitted, \$440 20 ; receipts of the Parent Society for the Repository, \$393 25 ; total amount from Massachusetts, \$2,663 52.

During the year now ending, the receipts of this Society have been \$5,143 00 ; donations made directly to the Parent Society, from this State, \$425 35 ; total of donations and subscriptions, \$5,568 35 ; receipts for the African Repository, \$456 00 ; total of receipts from Massachusetts, \$6,024 35. And future donations have been secured, one quarter part of them in pledges of definite sums, to the amount of nearly \$1,000.

This increased prosperity is the result of several causes, some of which it may be well to mention.

1. The first is a more efficient system of agencies.

Just before the commencement of the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney was permitted, by his own health and that of his family, to resume his labors in various parts of the State; and they have been continued, with very little interruption, to the present time. He has collected funds in more than seventy towns or parishes, many of which have been repeatedly visited. In consequence of his labors, nearly thirty pastors and others have been made life members of this or the Parent Society; and funds, not yet paid in, have been pledged, to the amount of more than \$500.

Capt. George Barker, after laboring as an agent a few days, soon after the last annual meeting, was necessarily absent till December 5, when he commenced his agency in Boston and vicinity. His labors were continued to March 4, during which time he collected \$702 07. Had he been allowed to complete his collections, there is reason to believe that the amount would have been nearly or quite doubled. But his services seemed to be still more necessary in New York. He accordingly engaged in the service of that Society, where he has since labored with very gratifying success.

2. The definite and encouraging accounts from Liberia, given in the Annual Report of last year, and in other publications, have contributed to our success. Of that Report, 1,500 copies were printed: nearly all of which have been judiciously distributed in this State. The more important portions of it were also published in the African Repository for September, and some of its statistics have appeared in many of the newspapers. The Repository, circulating in increased numbers for the last two years, has added its influence. The authentic information thus diffused, of palpable good accomplished, and of extensive fields for useful labors, open and inviting, has begun to produce something of its appropriate effect.

3. We have also derived advantage from the termination of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Boards of Missions.

In Liberia Proper, and among the allied tribes, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Missions are laboring without obstruction, and with encouraging success. No controversy is known to exist between the missionaries and the Liberian authorities, or between the Boards that employ them and the Colonization Society. For the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, we are in no degree responsible, as it is a distinct republic, having no political connection with us, and under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, which is not auxiliary to the American. Still, it may be well to state that the last difficulty between that government and any Board of Missions is fully settled. The Report of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions for the year

1844 says.—“The relations between the colonists and the missionaries at Cape Palmas, during the year past, appear to have been of a friendly character ; and as the desire of the latter to promote, so far as in them lies, the moral and religious interests of the colonists, becomes more and more apparent, it is believed that no obstacles to the beneficial influence of the mission will be interposed.”

Of the complaints of individual missionaries, in their private correspondence, against the conduct of emigrants in whose neighborhood they reside, we have heard but little during the year ; but doubtless such complaints are made, and will continue to be made. The pastors of the best churches in New England have frequent reason to complain that their comfort is disturbed and their usefulness impeded, by the inconsistencies of Christians, and the bad influence of worldly men. In a community of lately emancipated and very imperfectly educated slaves, and others whose opportunities for improvement have been not much superior to theirs, such grounds for complaint must be still more numerous. The white missionary, worn down with labor, debilitated by the climate, with nerves made irritable by the coast fever, disconsolate, perhaps, from the inroads of death upon his family, harrassed with anxiety, often disappointed in his fondest hopes,—for all these trials attend even a successful mission in such a country,—the white missionary, thus afflicted, must be expected to seek relief by imparting the story of his trials to sympathizing friends at home. It would be cruel to deny him that solace. Such natural complainings will doubtless still continue to be written and uttered, and will produce some effect, both on feeble and on hostile minds : but candid and sensible people will know how to appreciate them, and they will do little injury. Meanwhile, we have profited, and shall continue to profit, by the cessation of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Missionary Boards.

4. The bearings of Colonization on the evangelization of Africa have come to be better understood. Among the means of information on this subject, we may mention “A Historical Examination of the State of Society in Western Africa, as formed by Paganism and Muhammedanism, Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Piracy ; and of the Remedial Influence of Colonization and Missions.” This “Examination” was published by the Board of Managers last autumn, in a pamphlet of 40 pages. It gives the principal facts in the moral history of that part of the world, from the earliest notices of Guinea by the Arabian geographers, in the tenth century, to the present time ; including the numerous efforts that have been made to plant missions in that dark region, by the Roman Catholics, from the year 1482 to 1723, and by Protestants of various communions, from 1736 to 1844,

with their results ; showing, by the experience of four centuries, the importance of Christian colonies of colored men, in order to the conversion and civilization of Africa.

Of this work the Managers have published four editions, amounting to 3,500 copies, nearly all of which have been carefully distributed in this and other States; and it has been copied almost entire into several periodicals, so that its whole circulation has probably amounted to nearly 10,000 copies.\*

5. We have derived important advantage from the extrication of the Society from the false position which it had been made to occupy in many minds, in respect to slavery.

The Colonization Society is not, in its nature, its design, or its legitimate operation, the antagonist or the rival of any other form of effort for the benefit of any portion of the human race. There is no good reason why it should be brought into collision with any other Society. Its state of controversy with societies instituted to promote the abolition of slavery, has been an artificial evil, unjustifiably produced, and injuriously prolonged. In stating the origin of this warfare, we shall only give information, of which many intelligent men have avowed their want.

It commenced by an attack on the Society, and its founders and friends, by William L. Garrison, soon after the establishment of his Liberator, and by the publication, about the same time, of his "Thoughts on Colonization." His avowed purpose was, not to reform the Colonization Society, but to destroy it; and at a later day he boasted that he had destroyed it. In the "Thoughts on Colonization," the worst of principles and motives were ascribed to the Society, its founders, and its officers. How far he deceived himself into the belief of his own representations, we have no inclination to inquire. We only state the fact, that his pretended quotations from the documents of the Society are in the highest degree garbled, unfair and deceptive, and worthy of no confidence whatever. By applying to one subject what the Society had said of another; by giving a part of a sentence as if it were the whole, and other similar arts, he constructed apparent documentary proofs of the truth of his accusations. Up to that time he had been rather favorably known to the religious community in the northern States. Very few suspected that he would quote unfairly; and still fewer had the means of comparing his professed quotations with the documents from which he professed to take them. The favor, too, with which many regarded his new enterprise, led them to adopt his views of Colonization the more readily. The So-

---

\* See Appendix No. II.

ciety felt constrained to take the field in self-defence, and thus the parties were brought into controversy with each other. Meanwhile, the country became agitated on the subject of slavery. Numbers, on awaking from their long sleep, seeing two combatants in the field, and learning that one of them was "Anti-Slavery," readily inferred that the other must be "Pro-Slavery." The excitement increased. Politicians,—demagogues, rather,—attempted to take advantage of it. Public meetings, and even mobs of men, who never cared for Colonization before or since, and who then knew nothing of it, except that certain men opposed it, passed resolutions in its favor, and thus confirmed good men in their prejudices against it.

Early in the progress of this controversy, a public debate was held in Park-street meeting-house. In the opinion of the members of that church, that debate was conducted in a style and spirit utterly unfit to be used in any house of worship. They therefore resolved to exclude, in future, all discussions on Abolition or Colonization from their house. For similar reasons, the same course was pursued by the greater part of the churches; while many of the remainder had embraced the views of Mr. Garrison. Thus the Society was excluded from nearly every pulpit in Massachusetts.

From this complication of difficulties we are at length extricated. From the commencement of our active operations, we have resolutely acted on the principle, that opposing the efforts of others for the benefit of the Colored People is no part of our work. Even if we deem some of those efforts injudicious in their plan, and injurious in their operation, it is not our business as a Society to oppose them. While we ask the privilege of doing good in what appears to us the best way, we readily concede the same privilege to others, leaving them to bear the responsibility for their own doings. When attacks have been made on colonization, we have endeavored to repel them promptly and effectually. But in such cases, we have carefully confined ourselves to the defensive; and when assailants have laid themselves open to retaliatory attacks on their own systems, we have abstained from availing ourselves of their indiscretion. By steadily adhering to this policy for a course of years, we have at length made our true position to be understood. It is now generally seen and admitted, that none who desire the abolition of slavery, have any good reason for opposing us. The war is at an end; and during the year we have received aid from not a few who were formerly reckoned among our opponents. Our agent, Dr. Tenney, has found access to more pulpits than he has been able to occupy. In his judgment, another suitable agent might have found full employment, in congregations where he would have been welcome. And we invite particular and grateful attention to the fact, that in no

instance has the peace of any church or society been disturbed by our operations; and we have reason to believe that in many instances they have exerted a decided influence, though silently and indirectly, of a contrary character.

6. In this connection, it would be unjust as well as ungrateful not to mention the liberality of a few distinguished friends. We have received from the Hon. Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, \$1,000; from his two sisters, \$500 each; and from "A Gentleman in Hampshire County," \$500; making \$2,500 from four donors. These sums were all given for the purchase of territory in Africa, and have been remitted to the Parent Society for that purpose.

Our expenditure for agencies the past year, including the Secretary's salary, has been about \$1,300. For the year to come, and perhaps still longer, a judicious economy will require it to be increased rather than diminished. If our whole field could have been as thoroughly cultivated the past year as some parts of it have been, it is a moderate estimate to say that our receipts would have been twice as great. And it seems a duty to keep up a vigorous system of agencies, till the claims of colonization have been brought distinctly and intelligibly before the minds of the whole *giving* population of this Commonwealth. When this has been done so effectually that those who think well of our enterprise will remember and aid us without solicitation, we may dispense with agencies.

Meanwhile, we hope our decided and well-informed friends, in different parts of the State, will do what they can to relieve us of this expense. We hope that many pastors will bring the subject before their congregations, and take up collections. There is an appropriateness in doing it about the time of the anniversary of our national independence. The thoughts which then occupy all minds more or less, are favorable to acts of generosity towards a rising republic. Gratitude for our own freedom prompts us to remember the slave whom our bounty may emancipate. And there is something animating in the thought that we give, while thousands, of kindred spirit, are giving for the same object. That season, too, is probably as free as any that can be selected, from other applications. In some cases, however, it may be advisable to transfer the collection to some other day.

Individual friends, of either sex, may easily render us important aid, by diffusing information and collecting funds in their own immediate neighborhoods. A gentleman or lady who collects and forwards to us twenty-five or fifty dollars, not only saves us a sum equal to the salary of an agent while raising that amount, but also leaves the agent at liberty to raise an equal or perhaps a greater amount elsewhere; so that, while we are obliged to employ agents at all, the pecuniary ad-

vantage of raising funds by the voluntary efforts of individuals, rather than by the visit of an agent, is equal to the whole amount thus raised.

Of the mode of proceeding best adapted to each place, our friends residing there are the best judges. In some places, it may be advisable to form auxiliaries. In others, a few friends may meet and agree to act in concert, without a formal organization. In others still, a single individual, self-moved, will prove the most efficient agency.

With the aid afforded in these and similar modes, we may hope that our receipts will not fall off for the year to come, even if we should receive no large donations, such as have swelled the amount for the year now closing. We hope, however, that the liberal will not cease to devise liberal things, and that many, whom the Great Dispenser of wealth has made responsible for its judicious employment in promoting human welfare, will appreciate the opportunities for doing good, which our enterprise presents. Of the intentions of some, we have already been informed.

Of the operations of the Parent Society, since our last meeting, we can give but a brief account, which will be mostly in the words of its last Annual Report.

The ship Virginia, which left this port about the time of our last meeting, sailed from Norfolk, Va. on the 14th of June, with fifty-eight emigrants.

"This company were generally well prepared for emigration; many of them had been well instructed, and maintained uniformly good characters. They were all supplied with every thing necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. The bare outfit of one company of twenty-two of them cost upwards of eighteen hundred dollars, which was paid by the executor out of the estate. They were liberated by the will of the late Hardinia M. Burnley, of Hanover county, Va., and have been under the management of John H. Steger, Esq., who has acted a most liberal part toward them. He also liberated one of his own best servants, that she might accompany her husband, who was one of the above number.

"Four others were from Richmond, Va. They were liberated by Mrs. Sarah Brooke, to whom they were left by her sister, Mrs. Catharine Ellis, deceased, with the request that she would send them to Africa. She also made a bequest to the Female Colonization Society, which, however, was void, the said society not being incorporated. These people have been under the care of John B. Young, Esq., of Richmond, who deserves much praise for the interest which he has shown in their welfare.

"One was from Fredericksburg, a young man of fine appearance and good character, liberated by William M. Blackford, Esq., and furnished with the conveniences necessary to render him useful and happy.

"Seven of them were from Washington county, D. C., liberated by our fellow citizen, William G. Sanders, Esq., and provided with tools, clothing, and furniture, requisite to their comfort in commencing life in a new country.

"Eighteen of them were from St. Charles, Missouri, having been liberated by the will of the late Thomas Lindsay, and provided with a very expensive outfit, under the direction of G. C. Sibley, Esq. As an evidence of their good character and industrious habits, it is worthy of remark that

while they were detained in Norfolk, having arrived some six weeks before the Virginia sailed, they supported themselves by their own labor, and won for themselves the confidence and respect of the good citizens of that borough.

"Three of them were from Nansemond county, Virginia, liberated for the purpose by the will of the late Mr. Kelly, having for some time been under the direction of Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., of Suffolk, and hired out for their own benefit. They were able-bodied young men, and took some money with them.

"One was from Augusta county, Va. He had purchased himself, and had been very anxious to purchase his wife also, but was obliged to leave her behind, intending, if life and health were spared, to return for her.

"One was a free man from Smithfield, North Carolina, who had been anxious to see the colony for himself. He paid his own passage out, and if he is pleased with the place and his prospects there, will return or send over for his family.

"It has been said that when slaves are liberated to be sent to the colony, their masters are governed by selfish motives; that none are set free unless they are old and worthless, or young and vicious, and then only to avoid the trouble and expense of keeping them. Would that every person who has entertained such a suspicion, could have seen this company as they were ready to sail. It would most undoubtedly have corrected their impressions, and convinced them that those who are seeking the removal to Africa of the colored race, are governed by the most benevolent and philanthropic feelings!

"The *invoice* of goods sent to the colonial store by this vessel amounted to \$2,222 02. For that part of the ship occupied by the emigrants and their provisions, &c., we paid \$1,740. Their provisions, water, fuel, berths, and other fixtures for the passage out and support six months, cost \$1,395—being a total expense for each one of \$54 05, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in the colony. Adding the freight on the goods sent to the colonial store, \$210, insurance, \$41 50, and some other small expenses, \$68 20, it makes a total expenditure on account of this expedition, of \$5,676 72.

"The Virginia arrived at Monrovia on the 3d of August with the emigrants all well, who were safely landed and comfortable houses appropriated to their use. At our latest dates, 23d October, Governor Roberts was making preparations to locate them on the St. Paul's river. He remarks:

"Dr. Lugenbeel has been exceedingly successful in carrying them through the acclimating fever. Of the two companies, but five have died, one only of that number being an adult."

"Dr. Lugenbeel, under date of 22d October, remarks:

"Nearly all of the last company (by the Virginia) have experienced one attack or more of acclimating fever. None are on the sick list at present; and, with the exception of occasional slight attacks of intermittent fever, they are all enjoying good health. About one third of them have been going to school during most of the time since their arrival, and several of them have made considerable progress in learning to read and write.

"From my experience and observations, I am fully satisfied that forty-nine persons in fifty, if not ninety-nine in one hundred, who come from the United States to Liberia, might pass safely through the acclimating fever: provided their constitutions were not much impaired by previous disease, and they could be prevailed on to exercise that prudence which is necessary."

"The only other company of emigrants sent out this year, sailed from Baltimore on the 18th November, in the brig *Chipola*, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society. They were twenty-one in number, having been liberated by Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., of Wilsonville, Ky., and furnished by him with a liberal outfit. To the indefatigable agency of the Rev. J. B. Pinney we are indebted for bringing these people from Kentucky and fitting them out for their voyage. The whole expense attending their de-

parture, their passage out, and support six months, is \$1,425 38, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in Liberia, being an average cost of \$67 87 for each one.

"Thirty-seven of the other emigrants who sailed in the *Chipola* were from Virginia, and had been offered to this Society; but not having the means to send them, they went out under the patronage of the Maryland Society, and will be located at Cape Palmas.

"We have been under the necessity of declining to send out a great many persons who have been anxious to emigrate the past year. The resources of the Society have been entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it. These difficulties in the way of persons obtaining a passage to Liberia, have a tendency greatly to check the spirit of emigration, and to discourage a great many masters who have been hoping to send out their slaves. How important, therefore, that our friends should all bear this in their memories, and greatly enlarge their contributions the coming year!"

It appears from this statement, that the whole number of emigrants has been 79, of whom 77 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose, one purchased his own freedom, and one was a free man, who went at his own expense. It appears also, that many others would have gone, if the Society could have obtained the necessary funds. Letters from the Secretary of the Parent Society, received within a few weeks, give more particular information.

A letter of April 17 mentions a lady near Martinsburgh, Va. who is anxious to settle her slaves in Liberia. They are a mother and her six children. The lady is not rich, and can do no more than give them their freedom and an outfit. They are anxious to go; and they must go before winter, or they will be transferred, under a decree of court, to hands of others, who will not emancipate them. The husband and father is the slave of another person. He is now engaged in an effort to purchase himself, that he may go with them. The price of his freedom has already been fixed, and he will probably be able to raise it. A letter dated April 25, asks our aid for about "sixty others, who must go in our next vessel, who are now slaves, and who can get their freedom only on condition that we will send them" to Liberia.

We know that there are many others, who may have their freedom whenever we are ready to receive them; but their cases are less urgent. If they live, and their masters live, and no unforeseen event transfers them to other owners, their offer of freedom will continue, and they will suffer no evil by the delay, except that of being slaves so much longer, while waiting for us to furnish the trifles necessary for their liberation. The urgency of their case, each one will estimate according to his own idea of the value of liberty. But as to the 68 who must go in our next ship, and for whose passage and acclimation nearly \$4,000 must be raised, there can be but one opinion. Furnishing the means is a duty, which those who have the means, cannot escape; and a privilege, which those who know "the luxury of doing good," cannot consent to forego.

Some time last summer, a gentleman of New York offered to be one of fifteen, who would give \$1,000 each, to complete the purchase of the whole sea-board of Liberia,—an object which is indispensable to the entire and permanent exclusion of the slave trade, the uniform administration of the revenue laws, and the highest good both of the emigrant and the native population, and which cannot be delayed, without danger that some portions of the coast will pass into foreign and unfriendly hands. It was thought that \$15,000, in addition to the means which might be derived from other sources, would be sufficient to meet the expense of the purchase. The subscriptions to this fund now amount at least to \$10,000, of which \$2,500, subscribed in this State, and some other portions, have been paid; but a large part remains contingent on the filling up of the subscription. We confidently expect that the whole amount will be raised; but in order to it, very possibly some of our wealthy and liberal friends in this State may be obliged to subscribe for some of the last thousands, and thus bind the bargain with former subscribers.

The receipts of the Parent Society for the year 1844 exceeded those of the previous year by the sum of \$1,096 17, and the present year promises a much larger increase. The New York State Society, under the able and energetic administration of its present secretary, is fast recovering from its depression. Its income for the year just ended, was \$5,751 93, being \$2,707 27 greater than the previous year. The Pennsylvania Society is believed to be equally prosperous. The societies in Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Mississippi, are acting with increased vigor; those of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Missouri, which had become inactive, have been re-organized.\* A State society has been formed in Illinois, and agents have been appointed for Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, and Vermont, and have entered upon their labors.

The condition of Liberia remains nearly the same as last year, though some important changes have been in prospect.

The old difficulties with the British government, growing out of the seizure of certain goods, valued at about \$300, which had been landed by a British subject in violation of the revenue laws, have been revived, in a form somewhat threatening; but as that government shows, on the whole, a friendly disposition, and appears not inclined to push matters rashly to a crisis, and as its late action is evidently founded on a misapprehension of some important facts, we hope for an amicable and honorable adjustment.

The chiefs of Little Bassa have agreed to sell the remaining part of

\* Since this Report was presented, the New Hampshire Colonization Society has also been re-organized with encouraging prospects.

their territory, which gives us an uninterrupted line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. Johns, inclusive. The chiefs of New Sesters, where is the only slave factory remaining on the 300 miles of coast which we hope to possess, have found that the slave-trade is depopulating their country, and rendering them unable to defend themselves against the surrounding tribes. They therefore, about the beginning of December, expressed the wish that the Liberian government would purchase their country. A commissioner was sent to treat with them, but the slave traders managed so as to defeat the negotiation. Gov. Roberts, however, still expected soon to effect the purchase.

Attempts have been made, by the New Sesters slave traders, to re-establish the trade among the allied tribes, which have abolished it by treaty. By the agency of a few Kroomen in their service, they opened factories among the Dey people at Digby, near Little Cape Mount—a place where the factories had been broken up and the traffic suppressed by Mr. Ashmun, in 1825. The marshal of Liberia was sent, with a suitable force, to apprehend them and break up their establishment. The traders, hearing of his approach, escaped, with nearly all their effects. But instead of quitting the country, one of them opened another factory in the same neighborhood. Learning this fact, Gov. Roberts sent an embassy to the kings and chiefs of the Deys, requiring them to deliver up the offender according to treaty. The kings acknowledged their obligation and apologized for what had been done; but before there was time to deliver up the trader, he made his escape, leaving four boys, whom he had bought, in his factory. These boys were readily given up, and have been placed in Liberian families. The kings renewed their engagement, never to allow the slave trade to be revived in their territory, either directly or indirectly, by their own people or by foreigners.

These events are important, as they prove that the exclusion of the slave trade from that coast is the effect of the present and constantly exerted influence of the people and government of Liberia, and not of any change which has come over the natives, independently of Colonization. The Deys are the next neighbors of the Liberians. Cape Mesurado originally belonged to their territory. The first treaties for the suppression of the slave trade were made with them. And yet, if they were left to themselves, slave traders might persuade them to permit the establishment of factories all along their coast. They know the evil of the traffic, but they have not moral principle enough to resist the temptations of immediate gain which slave traders present to them. And so it is, we have every reason to believe, on all that coast. If the influence of the emigrants from America could be re-

moved, the trade would every where revive; the numerous factories which formerly infested every creek and bay and road-stead, would be re-opened, and universal war among the petty tribes for the capture of slaves would embrue all hands in blood.

Through the influence of Liberia, the allied tribes have enjoyed uninterrupted peace; and the wars which have raged for five years among the tribes on the north, and furnished the slave traders at Gallinas with so many cargoes of victims, have been brought to a close. During these wars, commerce with the interior in that direction has been nearly annihilated. It may now be expected to resume its former activity. The termination of these wars will probably be followed, also, by treaties of alliance with the tribes on the north and northeast, and the establishment of missions among them. Indeed, we know that a mission at Grand Cape Mount had been projected and attempted; but it was found necessary to defer its commencement till the end of the war.

Some progress has been made, in carrying into effect the law for the establishment of primary schools. In addition to those before existing, schools have been opened in Marshall, Edina, and Bassa Cove, and are reported by their respective committees as well attended and prosperous. There is reason to hope that this law will soon be carried into effect in all parts of the commonwealth, and thus the people will be relieved from their dependence on missionary societies and the voluntary efforts of individuals.

The receipts into the treasury of the commonwealth of Liberia, for the year 1844, were \$8,175; of which \$6,383 were derived from duties on imports, \$519 from anchorage and light duties, and \$919 from merchants' licenses. The disbursements amounted to \$6,947, of which \$2,940 was for the erection of public buildings. The balance in the treasury was \$1,228, which was sufficient to pay all outstanding claims against the government, amounting to \$1,027, and leave a surplus of \$201.

Hitherto, the Colonization Society has paid the salaries of the governor and secretary, who have devoted much of their time to the management of its pecuniary concerns. But, as the ordinary revenue of the commonwealth is now sufficient to meet all its current expenses, it is probable that some new arrangement will be made, by which the whole pecuniary burden of the government will be thrown upon its own treasury.

The route for a canal, to connect the waters of the Mesurado river with the ocean, at a point south of Cape Mesurado, has been surveyed, but the state of the treasury has not yet been such as to warrant the commencement of the work.

The amount of imports for two years, previous to the census of 1843, was \$157,829. For 1844, in order to yield a revenue of \$6,383 at five per cent. it must have been \$127,660—almost equal to the two years before the census.

Such are the principal facts in the history of the year. In view of them we may well be encouraged. New reverses may await us, but there is no apparent reason to expect them. The judgment to which the public is evidently coming, after hearing and considering objections for a quarter of a century, will not probably be reversed. In Africa, the most formidable difficulties have been overcome. Both there and here, the lessons of experience will enable us to avoid some errors, which were natural, and almost inevitable, in the earlier stages of our career. We have reason, then, to hope for continued success. We may commence the labors of another year, with the hope that, before its close, many emancipated slaves shall thank us for their freedom, and many Africans, redeemed from barbarism and bloody superstition, shall rejoice in the fruit of our works.

---

#### N O T E.

##### FUNDS ARE WANTED,

1. *To complete the Subscription of Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the purchase of Territory.* A few more subscriptions of \$1,000 each are needed, in order to bind those who have already subscribed. The first offer towards this fund was, to "be one of fifteen, who should give one thousand dollars each," for this purpose. Donations of smaller sums, to the amount of \$5,000 or more, are needed to complete the purchase; but cannot be counted towards the fifteen subscriptions of \$1,000 each.

2. *To colonize emancipated slaves.* This is now our most pressing and immediate want. Two expeditions, of about 200 each, ought to be sent out this fall; requiring an outlay, in various ways, of more than \$20,000. The money is yet to be raised. Many of these slaves must go this fall, or revert into perpetual slavery. Their welfare will be most effectually promoted, by giving for the general purposes of the Society; as, in order to secure their freedom and their prosperity in Africa, the Society will be subjected to various incidental expenses, besides their passage and acclimation. Funds for such purposes are always needed.

Donations may be remitted to the Treasurer, E. Kimball, Esq., No. 83 Milk Street; or to the Secretary and General Agent, No. 26 Joy's Building, Boston.

# DONATIONS,

*Received by the Massachusetts Colonization Society, during the year ending May 29, 1845.*

N. B.—Receipts for the African Repository, proceeds of the sales of publications, &c. being sufficiently acknowledged elsewhere, are not included in this list. The payments for Life memberships were nearly all collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney.

Amherst, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	1 50	Hopkinton, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	5 00
East Parish, do. towards the Life mem- bership of the Rev. Mr. Belden,	10 00	Ipswich, Daniel Cogswell,	5 00
Andover, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	5 00	Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney, towards	
Do. do. Prof. Edwards,	20 00	Life membership of Rev. Mr. Kimball,	8 00
Ashby, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	3 75	towards Life memb. of Rev. Mr. Fitz,	30 00
Ashfield, do.	4 36	Nathaniel Lord, towards his own Life	
Bedford, do.	6 00	membership,	15 00
Belchertown, do.	11 97½	Lanesboro', collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	21 00
Blackstone, do.	24 00	Leominster, donors unknown,	3 00
Boston, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	702 07	Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	14 00
Do. T. R. Marvin, for publications,	25 00	Lowell, do.	46 00
S. G. Thern,	2 00	Lunenburg, do.	1 00
T. R. Marvin,	5 00	Lynn, do.	3 50
H. Edwards,	25 00	Medford, do.	20 00
Rev. D. Greene,	2 00	Methuen, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	1 00
Rev. R. Anderson, D. D. one set of the		Millbury, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	8 00
Reports of the A. B. C. F. M. and of		Monson, do. do.	36 30
the Missionary Herald.		to const. Rev. S. C. Bartlett L. M.	
Bradford, West, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	6 00	A. C. S.	30 00
Brookfield, West, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	6 50	Nantucket, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	50
South, do. do.	12 75	Natick, do.	28 02
Cambridge, Mrs. Dorothy Leavitt,	2 00	South, do.	3 00
Charlestown, Colonization Society, to be re- mitted to the A. C. S.	150 00	By these, Rev. S. Hunt is const. L. M. A. C. S.	
Chickopee Falls, collected at the Monthly Concert,	5 49	New Bedford, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	62 00
Concord, to constitute Rev. B. Frost L. M.	32 87½	Newburyport, do. Capt. G. Barker,	24 00
A. C. S.		New Marlboro', do. Rev. T. S. Clarke,	2 00
Conway, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	6 00	Newton, West, do. do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	7 25
Danvers, do.	23 50	North Adams, do. do. to const. Mrs.	
North, do.	1 00	Ellen M. Crawford L. M. A. C. S.	36 00
South, by Miss Julia A. Putnam, to plete Life memberships in the A. C.		Northampton, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	60 00
S. for the Rev. M. P. Braman and		North Wilbraham, do.	10 75
Mrs. Mary P. Braman,	32 00	Palmer, do.	4 00
Douglas, East, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	1 00	Pepperell, do.	6 56
Dracut, do.	1 00	Phillipston, do.	2 00
Dwight, Cherokee nation, from Geo. Free- man, a colored man, formerly a slave, fer tha A. C. S.	5 00	Pittsfield, do.	38 00
East Hampton, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	19 50	Plainfield, do.	14 25
Enfield, do.	14 02	Portsmouth, N. H. Ladies of the 1st Cong. Soc. for the purchase of territory,	30 75
Fitchburg, Dea. John T. Farwell, to com- plete his Life membership in A. C. S.	20 00	Southampton, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney, to const. Rev. M. E. White L. M. A. C. S.	30 00
Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	16 25	Springfield, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	7 00
Framingham, Rev. S. G. Bulfinch,	2 00	West, do. to complete L. M. A. C. S.	
Georgetown, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	2 50	of Rev. A. A. Wood,	22 25
Grafton, do.	23 75	Donation,	10 00-32 25
Granby, do. to const. Rev. Jas. Bates		Sterling, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	3 50
L. M. A. C. S.	39 87½	Stockbridge, Ceng. collection, by Rev. T. S.	
Greenwich, do.	4 00	Clarke,	14 56
Groton, do.	5 50	West, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	50
Hadley, First Parish, do.	15 50	Sutton, do.	6 00
Russel Society, to complete Life mem- bership of Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., in A. C. S.	13 67	Uxbridge, do.	1 00
North, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	4 25	Ware Village, do. to const. Rev. N. Gale	
Hampshire County, A Gentleman, for the purchase of territory,	500 00	L. M. A. C. S.	30 00
Harvard, to const. E. A. Pearson, Esq.	30 00	Warren, do.	2 00
L. M. A. C. S.	30 00	Webster, do.	7 00
to const. Mrs. Margaret B. Blanchard		Westboro', do. to const. Rev. C. B. Kit-	
L. M. A. C. S.	30 00	tredge L. M. A. C. S.	38 37½
from female friend, for the purchase	100 00	Westfield, do.	8 50
of territory,		Williamsburg, do. to const. Rev. M. G.	
Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	5 00	Wheeler L. M. A. C.	
Hatfield, do.	23 50	S. and M. C. S.	61 50
Haiverhill, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	5 00	Williamstown, do.	23 00
		Woburn, do.	12 00
		Worcester, do. to complete Hon. G.	
		Kendall L. M. M. C. S.	20 00
		Other collections by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	121 00
		Dona. of Hon. D. Waldo and sisters,	2,900 00
		of which is to const. Rev. John H. Bisbee	
		L. M. A. C. S.	44 97½

# APPENDIX.

## No. I.

### ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPT. 1843.

	<b>Arrivals.</b>	<b>Deaths the first year.</b>	<b>Deaths of former colonies.</b>	<b>Sum of both.</b>	<b>Emigrants of each yr. now in the colony.</b>	<b>Emigrants of each yr. who have removed.</b>	<b>Total emigrant popu- lation.</b>	<b>Children of each year now in the colony.</b>	<b>Total population.</b>	<b>Mortality among ex- emigrated colonists,</b> <i>per cent.</i>
1820,	86	15		15	8	35	36		36	
1821,	33	4	3	7	6	8	54		54	8.39
1822,	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823,	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	2.60
1824,	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825,	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826,	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827,	234	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828,	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	6.94
1829,	147	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.70
1830,	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.30
1831,	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	4.98
1832,	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,573	3.31
1833,	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	44	1,917	2.98
1834,	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,817	33	2,016	3.65
1835,	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	3.27
1836,	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.40
1837,	76	37	104	141	30	6	1,865	58	2,217	4.66
1838,	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	6.08
1839,	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,784	55	2,247	5.65
1840,	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,713	40	2,216	5.69
1841,	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	3.56
1842,	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	2.90
1843,	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	4.33
<b>Total,</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>966</b>		<b>2,198</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>514</b>		<b>645</b>		

**Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1,483.**

**Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; Total, 562.**

**Convictions—Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 184; Other offences, 47.**

**Imports in two years, \$157,829; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.**

**Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres Sugar cane, 54; Acres in Rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; Swine, 285; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.**

**Note. In May, 1845, the emigrant population was estimated at 2,618. The revenue for 1844 shows that the imports in that year must have been about \$127,660.**

CONCLUSION OF THE "HISTORICAL EXAMINATION," MENTIONED ON PAGE *H. 8*

Such have been the leading facts in respect to Western Africa, from the time of Ibn Haukal to the present day—about nine centuries. From the first purchase of negro slaves by Portuguese voyagers, has been 402 years; from the first discovery of the negro country by the Portuguese, 397 years; from the discovery of Cape Mesurado, 382 years; and from the complete exploration of the coast of Upper Guinea, 373 years; and this, even if we reject the accounts of the French, who profess to have had trading posts, where Liberia now is, 498 years ago. At our earliest dates, the natives were idolaters of the grossest kind, polygamists, slave holders, slave traders, kidnappers, offerers of human sacrifices, and some of them cannibals. For four centuries, or five, if we receive the French account, they have been in habits of constant intercourse with the most profligate, the most licentious, the most rapacious, and in every respect the vilest and most corrupting classes of men to be found in the civilized world,—with slave traders, most of whom were pirates in every thing but courage, and many of whom committed piracy whenever they dared,—and with pirates in the fullest sense of the word. Before the year 1600, the influence of these men had been sufficient to displace the native languages in the transaction of business, and substitute the Portuguese, which was generally understood and used in their intercourse with foreigners; and since that time, the Portuguese has been in like manner displaced by the English. By this intercourse, the natives were constantly stimulated to crimes of the deepest dye, and thoroughly trained to all the vices of civilization which savages are capable of learning. During the most fearful predominance of undisguised piracy, from 1688 to 1730, their demoralization went on, especially upon the Windward Coast, more rapidly than ever before, and became so intense, that it was impossible to maintain trading houses on shore; so that, on this account, as we are expressly informed, in 1730, there was not a single European factory on that whole coast. Trade was then carried on by ships passing along the coast, and stopping wherever the natives kindled a fire as a signal for traffic. And this continued to be the usual mode of intercourse on that coast, when the British Parliament, in 1791, began to collect evidence concerning the slave trade. Nor were factories re-established there, till the slave trade and its attendant vices had diminished the danger by depopulating the country.

It appears, too, that nothing has ever impeded or disturbed the constant flow of this bad influence, but Colonization and its consequences. The Colony of Sierra Leone was planted, as a means of resisting and ultimately suppressing the slave trade. The testimony which it collected and furnished during twenty years of labor and suffering, was the principal means of inducing the British Parliament to pass the act of 1807, abolishing that traffic. From that time to the present, it has rendered indispensable assistance in all that has been done to enforce that act. Through its influence, the slave trade is suppressed, slavery itself is abolished, and a Christian and civilized negro community\* of 40,000 or 50,000 persons is established, on the territory which it controls. Liberia, only about one third as old, has expelled slave traders and pirates from 300 miles of coast, with the exception of a single point; brought a native population of 10,000 or 15,000, by their own consent, under the protection and control of a civilized republi-

---

\* That is, Christian and civilized in respect to the character of its government and institutions, and the predominant character of the people; though multitudes of the inhabitants, but lately rescued from the holds of slave ships, are just beginning to learn what Christianity and civilization are.

can government which does not tolerate slavery, and brought from 60,000 to 100,000 more to renounce the slave trade and other barbarous usages. Still later, another British settlement of recaptured Africans on the Gambia has begun to do the same good work in that region. Beyond Cape Palmas, a few British, Dutch and Danish forts overawe the natives in their immediate vicinity, and one of them protects a mission. Elsewhere, the work is not even begun.

The summary of Christian missions without Colonization may be given in a few words. The Roman Catholics come first. Omitting the French statement, of a chapel built at Elmina in 1387, let us begin with the Portuguese mission at that place, in 1482. Romish missions continued till that of the Spanish Capuchins at Sierra Leone was given up in 1723, which was 241 years. They made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents; and what they made was soon totally obliterated. Their stations were numerous along the whole coast; but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations.

Protestant missionary attempts were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, 108 years ago, and continued till 1770. Five attempts cost eleven lives, and effected nothing. The account of them scarce fills a page in Crantz's "History of the Brethren."

English attempts have been more numerous. That of Capt. Beaver at Bulama Island, in 1792, does not appear to have been distinctively of a missionary character, though it must have contemplated the introduction and diffusion of Christianity, as one of its results and means of success. It failed in two years, and with the loss of more than 100 lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795 found, when at Sierra Leone, insuperable obstacles to success, and returned without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies in 1797, were extinct, and five of the six missionaries dead, in 1800. The Church Missionary Society sent out its first missionaries in 1804; but it was four years before they could find a place out of the Colony, where they could commence their labors. They established and attempted to maintain ten stations, viz. Fantimania, Bashia, Canoffee, Lissa and Jesulu, on or near the Rio Pongas, Gambier on the Rio Dembia, Gambier on the Isles de Los, Gambier among the Bagoes, Goree, and Yongroo among the Bulloms. Goree was given up to the French and abandoned. The hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave traders to them, drove the missionaries from the other nine, and forced them to take refuge in the Colony of Sierra Leone, the only place where they could labor with safety and with hope. Here, without counting Sierra Leone and Goree, are eighteen Protestant missionary attempts before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed from the influence of the climate and the hostility of the natives. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions without colonial protection have been made at Half Cavally, within the territorial limits of Cape Palmas, and at Rockbokah and Taboo, in its immediate vicinity, and within the reach of its constant influence. The result has been already stated. The mission of the Presbyterian Board has been removed to Settra Kroo, about seventeen miles from the Mississippi settlement at Sinou. Death has reduced its numbers to a single widow, who teaches a school. As the Kroos have bound themselves, by their late treaty with the Liberian government, "to foster and protect the American missionaries," and as the mission is placed where no hostile act can long be concealed from that government, it may be regarded as safe under colonial protection. The mission of the American Board has been removed from Cape Palmas, about 1,250 miles, to the river Gaboon, in Lower Guinea, and placed among a people whom the missionaries represent as much superior to any within the region embraced in these researches. Its labors here commenced in July, 1842. It is yet uncertain, therefore, whether it will be able to maintain its ground, even as long as did the

English mission at the Rio Pongas. An attempt, the success of which is yet doubtful, to establish a "Mendi Mission," between Sierra Leone and Liberia, where the vicinity of both those colonies will diminish the danger; two or three English Wesleyan stations, protected by the British Forts on the Gold and Slave Coasts; the missions in South Africa, most of which are within the Cape Colony, and the remainder among tribes under its influence and deriving safety from its power; an attempt to open intercourse with the nominal Christians of Abyssinia; a small English mission to the Copts at Cairo, and still smaller French mission at Algiers—if this last still exists—complete the list, so far as we can learn, of Protestant missionary attempts on the continent of Africa. To these, add the attempt of Capt. Beaver and others to promote civilization by a colony of Englishmen at Bulama Island in 1792, and the late disastrous Niger expedition of the British government, and we have the sum total of Protestant expeditions for the improvement of African character.

The failure of the Niger expedition prostrates for the present, and probably forever, the hope which it was intended to realize; the hope of opening an intercourse with the less demoralized nations of the interior, by ascending that river. It has shown that we must reach the countries on the Niger from the west, by the route pointed out by Gen. Harper in 1817, and followed by the Portuguese mulattoes in 1660. Of all Atlantic ports, Monrovia is probably the nearest to the boatable waters of the Niger. The Atlantic termination of the route must be somewhere from Liberia to Sierra Leone, inclusive. Nor is there any reason to hope that this route can ever be made available for any purpose of practical utility, till Colonization has, in a good degree, civilized the country through which it must pass. We *must* begin by civilizing and Christianizing the population of the coast.

And this work is going on successfully, by the colonization of the coast with civilized men of African descent. Sierra Leone has done much, notwithstanding its great and peculiar disadvantages. Its thousands, among whom all the safety of civilization is enjoyed, have already been mentioned. Liberia Proper has under its jurisdiction, a population of 15,000 or more, among whom any missionary who can endure the climate, may labor without danger and without interruption. Of these, more than 10,000 are natives of the country, in the process of civilization. Of these natives, about 1,500 are so far civilized that the heads of families among them are thought worthy to vote, and do vote, at elections; 353 are communicants in the several churches; and the remainder, generally, are merely unconverted human beings, who have some respect for Christianity, and none for any other religion. Among these, neither the slave trade nor slavery is tolerated. Besides these, numerous tribes, comprising a population of from 50,000 to 100,000, and according to some statements, a still greater number, have placed themselves by treaty under the civilizing influence of the colony; have made the slave trade and various other barbarous and heathenish usages unlawful, and many of them have stipulated to foster and protect American missionaries. The territory of these allied tribes is supposed to extend half way to the waters of the Niger. Several missionary stations have already been established among them, with perfect confidence in their safety.

The Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, though but ten years old, and numbering less than 700 emigrants, has also proved a safe field for missionary labor.

Still later, it would seem, though we have not been able to obtain exact information, the British government has settled about 1,500 liberated Africans from Sierra Leone, on the Gambia; some of them, probably, at Bathurst, near the mouth of the river; and some of them, certainly, at Macarthy's Island, 300 miles from its mouth. At both of these settlements, the English Wesleyan missions are flourishing. That at Bathurst reckons 279 converts, and the other 254.

It has usually been supposed, that sensible and candid men may learn from experience. If so, it would seem that such a variety of experiments, extending through four centuries, and all pointing to the same conclusion, might suffice to teach them. Consider the numerous attempts by Romanists of different nations and orders, Portuguese, Spaniards and French, Capuchins, Dominicans and Jesuits, and by Protestants of divers nations and communions, to sustain missions there without colonies, and always with the same result. Consider, too, that every attempt to introduce Christianity and civilization by colonizing Africa with people of African descent, has been, in a greater or less degree, successful. Every such colony planted, still subsists, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, has banished piracy and the slave trade; extinguished domestic slavery; put an end to human sacrifices and cannibalism; established a constitutional civil government, trial by jury and the reign of law; introduced the arts, usages and comforts of civilized life, and imparted them to more or less of the natives; established schools, built houses of worship, gathered churches, sustained the preaching of the gospel, protected missionaries, and seen native converts received to Christian communion. *Not a colony has been attempted, without leading to all these results.*

In view of these facts,—while we readily grant that some Liberians sing, pray and exhort too loud at their religious meetings; that some profess much piety, who have little or none; that some of the people are indolent and some dishonest, and that some of their children play pranks in school, all greatly to the annoyance of white missionaries worn down by the fever,—still, we claim that the influence of Colonization is favorable to the success of Missions, to the progress of civilization, and of Christian piety. As witnesses, we show, in the Colonies of Cape Palmas, Liberia Proper, Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, more than one hundred missionaries and assistant missionaries, many of them of African descent, and some of them native Africans, now engaged in successful labors for the regeneration of Africa. We show the fruits of their labors,—more than five thousand regular communicants in Christian churches, more than twelve thousand regular attendants on the preaching of the gospel, and many tens of thousands of natives, perfectly accessible to missionary labors. All this has been done since the settlement of Sierra Leone in 1787, and nearly all since the settlement of Liberia in 1822. We show, as the result of the opposite system, after nearly four centuries of experiment, and more than a century of Protestant experiment, a single station, with one missionary and perhaps one or two assistants, at Kaw Mendi, under the shadow of two colonies, and one mission which has retired from the field of our inquiries to Lower Guinea; neither of which has occupied its ground long enough to exert any appreciable influence in its vicinity, or even to ascertain the possibility of effecting a permanent establishment.

We claim, therefore, that the question is decided; that the facts of the case, when once known, preclude all possibility of reasonable doubt. We claim that the combined action of Colonization and Missions is proved to be an effectual means, and is the only known means, of converting and civilizing Africa.

And who, that believes this, will not give heart and hand to the work? Need we, after all that has been said, appeal to sympathy? Need we here to repeat the catalogue of horrors from which Africa groans to be delivered? Need we mention the slave trade, devouring five hundred thousand of her children annually; her domestic slavery, crushing in its iron bondage more slaves than exist in the whole wide world besides; her ruthless despotisms, under which not even the infant sleeps securely; her dark and cruel superstitions, soaking the graves of her despots with human blood; her rude palaces, adorned with human skulls; her feasts, made horrid with human flesh? Shall not a work, and the only work, which has proved itself able to grapple with and conquer these giant evils, be dear to every heart that

loves either God or man? It must be so. The piety and philanthropy of Christendom cannot refrain from entering this open door, and transforming those dread abodes of wretchedness and sin, into habitations of Christian purity and peace and joy.

## No. III.

## PURCHASE OF LITTLE BASSA.

The Little Bassa country extends about 25 miles along the coast, by 14 miles inland; and comprises, therefore, about 350 square miles. The purchase of a part of it, extending ten miles along the coast, for £300, was mentioned in the last Report. The remainder has since been purchased for £100. The following documents, relating to the purchase, show some of the workings of Liberian influence in the minds of the natives:—

## DEED OF THE PURCHASE OF THE LITTLE BASSA TERRITORY.

*Know all men by these presents:* — That I, Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country and people, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars paid by the commonwealth of Liberia, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said commonwealth of Liberia forever, a certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Little Bassa country, and bounded as follows: commencing at Junk Point, on the south side of the Junk bar or river's mouth, running thence in an easterly direction to a purchase recently made of a portion of the Little Bassa country by Gov. Roberts from Zoola, Lewis Crocker & Brother, thence along and in a line with said purchase as far into the interior as the site of the town formerly occupied by the late king Bassa, thence bending around at a right angle and running in the direction of Junk until it strikes the Junk river, thence along the line of our former purchase from the said Zoola, Lewis Crocker & Brother to the place of commencement, said description of above boundary is intended to include the territory known by the name of the Little Bassa country, over which Bah Gay is king, and no more, to have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereof and thereto belonging, to the said commonwealth of Liberia. And I, the said Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country, do covenant to and with the said commonwealth of Liberia, that at, and until the sealing hereof, I as king of Little Bassa territory had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid premises in fee simple. And I, the said Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country, for myself, and my heirs, and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said commonwealth of Liberia against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named premises.

In witness whereof I, Bah Gay, have set my hand and seal at Marshall, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

BAH GAY, his X mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. HENDERSON, J. P.

JAMES J. POWELL, J. P.

JOHN B. WOODLAND.

*A true copy,*

J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

*Extract from a despatch of Gov. Roberts, dated April 2, 1845.*

Bah Gay gave us to understand that the object of his contemplated visit to Monrovia, is to incorporate himself and people with the Americans, to subscribe to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, and become *de facto* citizens of Liberia. He says a large majority of his people have been urging him to this course for some time, as the only means of quietly and forever putting at rest the desire of a few reckless and abandoned individuals of his tribe, to renew the slave trade by transporting them to New Cess.

## PROCLAMATION.

*To all to whom these presents may come:*

**KNOW YE,** That this day king Bah Gay, rightful sovereign of the Little Bassa country, until relinquished to the commonwealth of Liberia as per deed dated at Marshall Junk, 15th day of February, 1845, has this day subscribed to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, thereby incorporating himself and people with the people of these colonies, and entitled to the care and protection of this government.

Be it therefore understood, that any improper interference either by colonists or natives, calculated to disturb the peace and quiet of the said Bah Gay or any of his people, will be promptly noticed and punished by this government.

Given at Monrovia, this the fifth day of April, 1845.

*A true copy,*

J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

J. J. ROBERTS.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Board of Managers

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

**PRESENTED MAY 27, 1846.**



FIFTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

# MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 27, 1846.



BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1846.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Fifth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at its office, on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at noon; T. R. MARVIN, Esq. in the Chair.

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to the Board of Managers.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE.
Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	Rev. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

TREASURER.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Esq.

AUDITOR.

JAMES BUTLER, Esq.

MANAGERS.

Rev. EBENEZER BURGESSION, D. D.	T. R. MARVIN, Esq.
Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD, Esq.
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN, Esq.
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq.	Dr. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING, Esq.	

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for public exercises.

**AFTERNOON.** Met according to adjournment ; Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Rev. D. HUNTINGTON, of Bridgewater, and some appropriate remarks from the Chair, the Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read.

On motion of the Rev. C. HITCHCOCK, D. D., seconded by the Rev. R. EMERSON, D. D., and followed by remarks from the Hon. SAMUEL HOAR and Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, it was

*Resolved*, That the Report be accepted, and published under the direction of the Board of Managers.

On motion of the Rev. GEORGE L. SEYMOUR, of Liberia, supported by a statement of facts concerning that Commonwealth and its inhabitants, both native and emigrant, it was

*Resolved*, That the cause of African Colonization is worthy of our earnest and liberal support, on account of its beneficial influence, both on the emigrants themselves, and on the natives of Africa.

The Rev. C. J. TENNEY, D. D. then offered the following resolutions, which were seconded and adopted :—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are due to Him in whose hands are the hearts of all men, for the increasing favor with which its enterprise is regarded by the pious and benevolent generally, throughout this Commonwealth.

*Resolved*, That, in most places in this Commonwealth, ministers and churches friendly to this Society may now, with perfect safety, take up public collections in behalf of its funds, on or near the fourth of July ; and that they be respectfully invited to resume that commendable practice.

The Society then adjourned.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

AT our last Annual Meeting, the Hon. Daniel Waldo was chosen President of this Society. In a few weeks, his work being done and well done, his Heavenly Father saw fit to release him from his earthly labors, that he might enter into his eternal rest. It is needless in this community to speak of his virtues: but it is a duty to record his dying testimony in favor of Colonization. This pure-minded and liberal-hearted follower of Christ, this enlightened patriot and philanthropist, this well-informed, cautious and judicious man of business, after many years of careful attention to the subject, judged that ten thousand dollars, given to the American Colonization Society, would be well appropriated, and left a bequest of that amount accordingly. The prompt payment of this legacy by his Executors, has enabled that Society to send out its last expedition from New Orleans, and meet other urgent claims without embarrassment.

Another of our distinguished benefactors, Miss Elizabeth Waldo, soon followed the kindred spirit of her brother to a better world. She also remembered Africa and the oppressed descendants of Africans in her will; making the American Colonization Society, with six other Charitable Institutions, her residuary legatees. These seven legacies are expected to amount to about \$12,000 each, but are not payable till after the death of her surviving sister.

We have also to record the death of another liberal donor, Oliver Smith, Esq., of Hatfield. Besides other donations, he had subscribed one thousand dollars for the purchase of territory, one half of which had been paid previous to our last Annual Meeting. The other half was payable when the whole sum of \$15,000 should be subscribed, and has, therefore, been due for some months; but owing to his death and some delay in settling his estate, it has not yet been paid. By his will, the greater part of his estate is to be invested in productive stocks till the income has doubled the amount, and then \$10,000 is to be set

apart as a permanent fund for Colonization. The present worth of the legacy, therefore, is five thousand dollars.

Thus we have three legacies, amounting to about \$27,000, in a single year. And it is worthy of remark, that in other States, Colonization is, much more frequently than heretofore, receiving its equal place with other charitable institutions in the dying thoughts and affections of Christian philanthropists.

In one respect, the liberality of the dead has operated unfavorably on the minds of the living. It has led some to feel that our necessities are now less urgent than formerly, so that our cause will suffer no injury if they withhold or diminish their donations. If the only object of our existence were to keep the funds of the Society out of embarrassment, this inference might be allowable; but if we are to carry on a great system of operations for the good of others, nothing can be more erroneous.

During the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has labored forty-three weeks and some days, has lectured on Colonization in about fifty places, and has collected funds, nearly all in small sums by personal application to individuals, in about eighty parishes, from forty-five of which nothing was received last year, and many of which were not previously accessible. The amount collected by him is less than it would have been, had he spent the year among our old and liberal patrons, but more permanent good has been done.

In no instance, so far as we are informed, has the presentation of our claims been the means of producing any unpleasant or injurious excitement; while in many places it has been followed by an evident increase of harmony of views and mutual kindness in the community. Dr. Tenney says, of certain places where he had been laboring: "The pastors speak and act out among their people their friendship for Colonization; and wherever the pastors do so, I find a most healthy and happy state of things in their own churches and congregations. But where the friendship of the pastors is, from any cause, unexpressed, there is more groping in darkness, and more division among their people. Pastors are more and more opening their pulpits and directly seconding the efforts made for this object."

According to an arrangement made some months previously, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly Governor of Liberia, attended our last annual meeting, and immediately thereupon commenced an agency in this State. We expected his services to continue through the summer and into the autumn, and relied much upon them for the increase of our funds; but, from interruptions by the ill health of his family, and the necessity of visiting other parts of New England and returning early to his important labors in the Southern States, he was able to make collections in only six towns in this State. As previously ar-

ranged, the proceeds of his agency were paid over by him to the Parent Society, to the credit of our treasury.

In consequence of the necessary detention of Captain Barker in the service of the New York Society, we have not been able to employ so great an amount of agency in Boston and its vicinity as last year, and the amount as yet collected is nearly \$300 00 less; though, when completed, it will probably be greater.

Yet the amount paid in the State for the purposes of Colonization has been \$13,069 24; which is more than double the amount raised last year. Of this sum, \$11,384 has been received by the Parent Society, much the greater part of which was paid directly into its treasury, without passing through ours. Nothing has been received for the purchase of territory, the subscriptions in this State for that purpose having been previously paid, with the exception of the second \$500 from Oliver Smith, which is yet due. The amount passing through the treasury of the State Society for other purposes, including the amount raised by Rev. Mr. Pinney and Capt. Barker in our service, and paid over by them to the Parent Society, has been \$2,458 24, which is about the same as last year.

The affairs of the Parent Society have been unusually prosperous. Its receipts for the year 1845 were \$56,468 60; exceeding those of the preceding year by \$22,818 21. The amount received from the Colonial Store was 2,418 57 less than the previous year, a less quantity of goods having been sent out; the amount received for freight on goods carried out for others, and from masters, or the estates of deceased masters, or others specially interested, for the passage of emancipated slaves, \$6,145 19 less; from donations, \$14,874 60 greater; and from legacies, \$15,100 26 greater; so that there was an increase of donations and legacies, over the preceding year, of \$29,974 86.

Last year, the Parent Society was engaged in an effort to raise fifteen subscriptions, of \$1,000 each, for the purchase of territory. This, we are happy to announce, has been accomplished. Three of the subscriptions, or one-fifth of the whole, were obtained in this State. Meanwhile, an attempt to raise \$5,000 more for the same object by smaller subscriptions in Kentucky, has also been successful; so that, in all, \$20,000 has been subscribed for the purchase of territory. This, it is believed, may be so expended as to secure the whole coast, from Cape Mount to the northern boundary of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Other sums may be necessary, in future years, to complete some of the purchases; but they will doubtless be within the ordinary means of the Society.

Two companies of emigrants have been sent out to Liberia since our last meeting. The first company, of 187, sailed from Norfolk,

November 5, 1845, in the ship Roanoke, and arrived at Monrovia, December 8. They are thus described in the Annual Report of the Parent Society:

"Of these emigrants, one hundred and six were from King George County, Va., liberated by the will of the late Nathaniel H. Hooe: ten were from Prince William County, Va., liberated by the Rev. John Towles: five were from Petersburgh, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Gibson: seventeen were from Essex County, of whom ten were liberated by the will of the late Edward Rowzee, five by Miss Harriet F. C. Rowzee, and one by the heirs of Edward Rowzee: eleven were from Frederic County, Va., liberated by Moncure Robinson, Esq., of Philadelphia: fourteen were from Shepherdstown and vicinity, Va., some of whom were free, and others were liberated for the purpose of allowing them to accompany their friends to Liberia: thirteen were from Halifax, N. C., liberated by the will of Thomas W. Lassiter: two were from Fredericksburg, Va., liberated by the will of the late William Bridges, of Stafford County, Va.: one was a free man from Petersburg, Va.: one also free, from Charleston, S. C., and seven from Medina, Orange County, N. Y.

"Many of them were persons of much more than ordinary fitness for citizens of Liberia. Many of them could read and write, and had been accustomed to taking care of themselves and their interests, and were industrious and prudent. Great liberality has been shown by the masters who have voluntarily set their servants free that they might go and improve their condition and their children's in Liberia.

"The whole company were well supplied with provisions, &c., for the passage and for six months after they arrive in the colony. Nearly the whole of this was done at the expense of the Society: only two of them having paid the full price. Many of them could pay nothing at all; and for others only a part was paid.

"On their arrival in Liberia, we furnish them houses to live in for six months, give them a piece of land for their own, supply them with medicine and medical attendance when they are sick, and with all things necessary for their comfort during their acclimation. This gives them a fair chance for health and happiness.

"Upwards of seventy who had applied to go in the Roanoke, were left behind. Some of them could not get ready in time. Legal difficulties were thrown in the way of others. One family would not go because the husband and father had not been able to raise money to buy himself. While for some, we could not afford to pay the expenses, at the present time."

Soon after their arrival, the greater part of them were removed to their own permanent residences, some miles up the St. Paul's River. At our latest date, February 10, nearly all had passed through the acclimating fever. During acclimation, six had died; one of whom was a very aged woman, and two of the others died in consequence of their own faults; so that the mortality from acclimation has been about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The other company sailed from New Orleans, in the Barque Rothschild, January 24. This company numbered 61; of whom 23 were from Tennessee, 35 from Kentucky, and 2 from Ohio. All of those from Tennessee, and 29 of those from Kentucky, were emancipated slaves. We have not yet been informed of their arrival.

It appears, therefore, that of these 248 emigrants, 215 were slaves, emancipated through the influence of Colonization; and the same is probably true of several others.

From Liberia, our accounts continue to be encouraging. The various departments of industry, civilization and Christian influence seem to be advancing, not as rapidly as is desirable, but quite as rapidly as it would be reasonable to expect.

The revenue for 1844 was \$8,175. That of 1845, besides certain sums not ascertained at the end of the year, was \$8,575, being an increase of \$400. The balance in the treasury at the close of 1844, after deducting certain out-standing claims, was \$201; at the close of 1845, \$989. The revenue has been sufficient to meet all the current expenses of government, and leave a considerable sum for public improvements. In 1842, the revenue was only \$4,027 36.

The relations of the Commonwealth with the surrounding tribes are of the most friendly character. Hence those tribes, otherwise inaccessible, are open to missionary effort; and a goodly number of missionaries, most of whom are colonists, are laboring among them with gratifying success. And it seems proper, in view of past events, to state, that there is now no difficulty, nor has there been for several years, between any company of missionaries, or any missionary Board or Society, and the Government of Liberia.

That Commonwealth has never had any difficulty with any foreign power, except Great Britain; and that seems now to have subsided, though there is yet need of a formal settlement. A brief history of those difficulties is as follows:

In August, 1836, the Liberian authorities purchased the territory of Bassa Cove from its rightful and undisputed owners. On the 18th of the next month, Capt. Spence, a British trader, obtained from Black Will, chief of a few migratory Fishmen then residing there as mere tenants at will, permission to establish a palm oil factory at Bassa Point, within the lately purchased territory. In April, 1839, the Liberian authorities made another treaty both with the Bassa chiefs and Black Will, in which the validity of the former purchase was acknowledged, and further, the whole political power and jurisdiction of that territory was ceded to the government of Liberia. From that time, at least, the revenue laws of the Commonwealth became applicable to Bassa Point. But in 1841, Captain Dring, another Englishman, landed goods at Bassa Point, and refused to pay the duties on them; alleging, but showing no proof, that he was the representative of Capt. Spence. His goods, to the amount of \$300, were seized by the revenue officers of that district, and sold for the payment of duties. Capt. Dring complained to Capt. Denman, the Commander of the British squadron on that coast. After some cor-

respondence with Gov. Roberts, Capt Denman referred the matter to his government. The Colonization Society also brought it to the notice of the President of the United States. This led to a correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord Aberdeen, and between Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, and Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State. In this correspondence, our government distinctly disclaimed all authority over Liberia, and all responsibility for its acts; declared its opinion, that Liberia ought to be regarded as an independent political community, and had advanced no claims which ought not to be allowed; and expressed its wish, that the British government would adopt the same views. That wish, however, was not gratified. A letter from Commandant Jones to Gov. Roberts, dated September 9, 1844, announced the decision of the British government, that Liberia had no rights of sovereignty, and therefore no authority to lay duties on imports. As this decision virtually denied the legal existence of the Liberian government, and the legality of all acts which it ever had performed, or ever afterwards might perform, it was of course impossible for that government to yield to it. Some British traders, however, determined to avail themselves of this decision. Captain Davidson, of the English schooner "Little Ben," arrived at Bassa Cove, landed goods, and refused to pay the harbor dues, and assigned as the reason, that Commandant Jones had notified the British traders that such charges were illegal, and should be resisted, and that the squadron under his authority was ready to protect them in their resistance. The collector seized goods of his, enough to pay the duties. He left, as he said, to report the case to Commandant Jones. A day or two after, the British man-of-war "Lily" came into the harbor and took possession of the colonial schooner "John Seys," belonging to Stephen A. Benson, having on board a cargo of trade goods, valued at about \$5,000, and ready to proceed on a trading voyage to the leeward the following day. The captors refused to allow the captain to come on board, and when he made the attempt, they levelled their muskets at him and compelled him to desist. They offered no explanation of their conduct, and refused to hear anything in regard to the character of the schooner. There was every thing in the circumstances to induce the belief that the vessel was taken as a reprisal for the goods seized by the collector, and sold to fulfil the requirements of the law. Under this impression, a regulation was adopted, that no British trader should be allowed to land any goods in any Liberian port, unless all duties and other government charges were paid in advance. The John Seys, however, was carried to Sierra Leone, and charged before the Vice Admiralty Court with being engaged in the slave trade. As there was no proof of her guilt, nor even any plausible grounds for suspicion, the decision was in her favor; and Mr. Benson was informed

that he could have his vessel again, on paying the costs, which amounted to about one thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Benson, who had already been injured by this outrage to the amount of several thousand dollars, refused to submit to this additional injustice, and determined to claim indemnity from the British government. Since that time, the views of British officers on that coast seems to have undergone a great and desirable change. Several British men-of-war visited Monrovia about the beginning of this year. All their officers expressed a deep interest in Liberia, and gave assurances that British traders would no more interfere with its internal regulations. They also expressed their regret that the John Seys had been seized, and believed that their government, on learning the facts, would make reparation. This result is equally honorable to both parties. Liberia has shown herself capable of understanding her rights, and of maintaining them with ability, with courtesy, and with unwavering firmness, against any antagonist; and Great Britain has shown herself capable of appreciating the claims of justice in favor of a weaker power.

This controversy showed the necessity of so amending the Constitution of Liberia, as to provide for the more convenient exercise of all the powers of sovereignty. As that Commonwealth needed to hold diplomatic intercourse with the British government, it evidently needed an executive department, authorized to treat with foreign powers without the interference of the Colonization Society. For this purpose, its relations to the Society must be essentially modified. This subject occupied the serious attention of the Directors of the Parent Society at their annual meetings in 1845 and 1846; and arrangements have been commenced, which, we trust, will in due time secure the recognition of Liberia, as a sovereign and independent state, by all governments with which she needs to hold intercourse.

The chiefs of New Sesters have again invited negotiation for the purchase of their territory; and two Commissioners, well supplied with merchandise, have gone southward, authorized to make the purchase, and to contract for all other yet unpurchased territory as far south as Grand Sesters, the desired northern boundary of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. The purchase of New Sesters will extinguish the last remnant of the slave trade on the three hundred miles of coast which we wish to possess. On the north, too, the attempts to revive the slave trade at Cape Mount have been suppressed, and the danger that a British title to that place would be set up, has disappeared.

During the year, Liberia has also rendered important aid in the work of suppressing the slave trade on other parts of the coast. Our squadron, it is obvious, must have a rendezvous at some friendly port,

where the several vessels can find each other at appointed times, where naval stores can be deposited, and fresh provisions procured. These wants, in a good degree, have been supplied at Monrovia. There also much of the information has been collected, which has led to the seizure of vessels concerned in the slave trade; and there the rescued victims of that horrible traffic have found a refuge. The case of the Pons is already extensively known, but deserves to be recorded in this Report.

For about twenty days in November last, the Barque Pons, of Philadelphia, Capt. James Berry, lay at Cabinda, one of the most noted slave marts in Africa, near the equator. She was closely watched by the British brig Cygnet till the morning of the 27th, when the Cygnet stood out to sea. Capt. Berry then gave up his vessel to one Gallano, who took in water, provisions and slaves, and set sail at eight that evening. The Pons is estimated at less than 350 tons, and is therefore deemed, by our laws, incapable of conveying more than 210 passengers. But Gallano took on board 903. He intended to have taken 400 more, but dared not wait long enough to do it, lest he should expose himself to capture. On the 30th, she was captured a little south of the equator, by the United States ship Yorktown. Seven of the slaves had already died, reducing the number to 896. On going on board, the captors found the stench from the crowded hold so great, that it was impossible for them to stand more than a few minutes near the hatchways. Some of them went below, but were forced up sick in a few moments. A prize crew was put on board, and she was ordered to Monrovia, where she arrived on the 15th of December. Notwithstanding all that could be done to mitigate their sufferings, 140, about 10 a day, died on the passage. When landed, many of them were in a dying condition. There were then 709 young men and boys, mostly under 20 years of age, and 47 girls; all, except a very few, in a state of perfect nudity. Many of them had large sores worn in their sides and limbs, by lying so long in a confined position on bare planks. On landing, those who had strength enough rushed ravenously on the first puddle of filthy water that came in their way, and violence was necessary to prevent them from injuring themselves with it.

Dr. Lugenbeel, United States Agent for recaptured Africans, immediately commenced arrangements to meet the emergency, in which he was promptly aided by the people of Liberia. On the next day, the Methodist preachers in the vicinity had a meeting, resolved to take one hundred of them under the care of their mission, and subscribed \$135 for their temporary support; expecting soon to increase the subscription to \$500. Seventeen, who were Congoes, and said to be headmen, were placed at New Georgia, with some of their

countrymen, who had themselves been recaptured and settled there several years ago, and who agreed to take care of them, till they are able to take care of themselves. About 65 have died since their arrival, in consequence of the hardships of their voyage. The remainder have been placed, by the Probate Court, for a term of years, under the care of citizens, who have given bonds for their support and education.

To receive, support and educate such a multitude of naked, destitute, savage paupers, with no knowledge of any civilized business, no moral principle, no habits of moral restraint, no conception of the virtues of industry, economy, submission to law, or voluntary self-control, is a task which no small community would undertake for pleasure or profit. But Divine Providence has called on the people of Liberia to do it, and nobly have they responded to the call. Whether they can thus provide for as many more, is doubtful; and yet they may at any time be called upon to do it. Gallano, as has already been stated, left 400 at Cabinda, whom he intended to have taken on board the Pons. At or near the time of his sailing, it is known that there were about 6,000 confined in the barracoons at that place, waiting for opportunities of shipment. Great numbers were confined in barracoons at other slave marts; and agents are continually at work in the interior, buying slaves and bringing them to the barracoons on the coast. Three years ago, American ships were sometimes employed to carry supplies to slave factories, but very seldom for the conveyance of slaves. Of late, our flag having ceased to be suspected, answers their purpose better, and they are again using American ships, if they can get them. Not improbably, therefore, our squadron may soon have other cargoes of recaptured Africans to dispose of.

And if others are recaptured, what shall be done with them? What ought to have been done with the recaptives of the Pons? But for Colonization, what could have been done with them? Should they have been brought to the United States? To say nothing of other objections—if 140 died before reaching Monrovia, and 65 afterwards in consequence of their sufferings on the passage, how many would have died, and how intense must have been the wretchedness of the survivors, before reaching any port in the United States! Should they have been carried back to Cabinda, and landed there? The slave traders there, and their African allies, would have put them at once into the barracoons from which they had lately been shipped, to be shipped again by the next vessel. Should they have been escorted to their distant and widely scattered homes in the interior, where they were originally purchased? It would have been impossible to do it; and if done, those who sold them before, would sell them again to the next trader. No such plan is worth considering. If slave ships are

to be captured, there must be a place like Liberia, where the reciprocates can find a refuge. And judging from present appearances, that refuge needs to be greatly enlarged and strengthened, lest it should prove insufficient to meet the demands that will be made upon it.

And this we hope to do. We hope greatly to increase both the number of emigrants, and our means of colonizing them. To show the grounds of our hope concerning emigrants, we must recall to mind some facts in the early history of our enterprise.

The first of the preliminary meetings at Washington, that led to the formation of the Parent Society, was held Dec. 21, 1816. At that meeting the formation of the Society was advocated by southern men, on account of the facilities which it would afford to slave-holders, desiring to emancipate their slaves. On the 14th of January, 1817, only two weeks after its organization, the Society presented a memorial to Congress soliciting the favor of the national government. That memorial mentioned the laws which some States had passed, embarrassing the practice of emancipation, and the danger that "benevolent and conscientious proprietors" would ultimately be deprived of that "right" altogether. At the first anniversary, January 1, 1818, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, on taking the chair as President, urged the claims of the Society, as keeping open a door for emancipation, and expressed the hope that it might, in the end, lead to the entire removal of slavery. A letter was read from Gen. Harper, of Maryland, expressing the same views. Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, advocated the Society on the same ground. Similar views have been expressed, early and late, by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Clay, and other southern statesmen.\* This feature of the Society has been distinctly mentioned or plainly alluded to, as an argument in its favor, by resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia, of Delaware, of Tennessee, of Pennsylvania, of New Jersey, of Ohio, of Indiana, and of Connecticut, and virtually approved in resolutions of other Legislatures, both of the Free and the Slave States. The Society has been expressly pledged, from the very beginning, to abstain from all interference with the slave-holder's rights of property; for assisting him, at his own request, in executing his own "benevolent and conscientious" purposes, is no interference. And that pledge, even those members who believe that such "rights of property" are only legal and not moral rights, will doubtless insist that the Society shall sacredly ob-

---

\*These men did not expect that the Society itself would actually remove to Africa, all the slaves, or all the free colored population, or even the whole annual increase of either. Some ardent and imaginative orators have uttered hopes of that kind on their own responsibility; but the Society has always expressly disclaimed all such expectations. The "entire removal of slavery" has been expected, principally, as the result of other agencies, which the Society's success would bring into operation.

serve. Yet the Society has bound itself, by pledges equally sacred and more numerous, to provide facilities for emancipation and tender them to the slave-holder, in the hope that he will accept and use them.

In this work, the Society has done what it could. Besides all it has done for free born persons of color and for more than 1,000 recaptured Africans, it has aided in the emancipation of about 2,750 slaves. But its usefulness has been limited for want of funds. Almost continually, since the hardships of the first settlement were overcome, the Society has been beset with applications which it could not meet. Masters have been continually invoking its aid, and continually told in reply, that the funds were wanting. The most pressing cases have been those of slaves to whom freedom has been bequeathed by their deceased masters on condition of their emigrating in a given time. The Society has sometimes been unable, for want of funds, to provide even for such cases, and has been obliged to look on with anguish, while the set time expired, and the slaves were sold at auction to settle the estate. Instead of making it known throughout the south, that "benevolent and conscientious" masters may avail themselves of our aid in emancipating their slaves, we have been compelled, by these habitual refusals, to make the contrary notorious, and thus to crush the hopes which we ought to have nourished and matured into practical beneficence.

All this ought to be reversed. Masters, throughout the south, ought to know that when they are ready to give up their slaves, we are ready to receive them, if of suitable character, and place them in a better situation than can be found for them in the United States. In order that they may know this, the ability ought to be given us, and they ought to be informed of it. The ability ought to be given us. The funds of the Parent Society ought to be raised to \$75,000 this year, and to \$100,000 the next, and to be increased in subsequent years, according to the demand upon them. And masters should be informed of it. Suitable applications already made, should at once receive an affirmative answer; and hundreds of masters who have been withholding their applications because they understand that it would be of no use to make them, ought to be told that we are at last ready. Nor this only. An immense multitude of Christian and philanthropic masters are either ignorant of our plans and our doings, or are misinformed concerning them. Means ought to be used to inform them effectually. The Colonization Society of Maryland, a slaveholding State, actually employs an agent every year, to go through the State and find emigrants. We ought to employ several such agents. They would be as well received in most of the other States as in Maryland. By employing them, we should only be carrying out our original design, published to the world, approved by our friends, and

understood by our opponents, from the very beginning of our existence. Let this change come over the style of our proceedings; instead of repulsing and discouraging applicants with the story of our inability to aid them, let us be able to aid all that come, and then go forth and carry the offer of aid to all who would gladly receive it, and Colonization shall advance, with rapid and majestic step, towards the accomplishment of its great and good designs.

But let us all remember, that the Society cannot enter on this more glorious career, by falsely proclaiming an ability which it does not possess. Like an honest man of business, it must know where the money is to come from, before promising to pay it. Let the friends of the colored man place in our treasury the means of promising and keeping our word, and we will soon gladden many hearts, both of the bond and the free, and rapidly confer blessings on two continents.

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending May 27, 1846.

Amherst, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	2 60	Cabotville, collected by Dr. Tenney,	1 00
Rev. Mr. Pinney,	27 00	Cambridge, Mrs. D. Leavitt,	3 00
Andover, collected by Rev. Mr. Pinney,	95 00	West, coll. by Dr. Tenney,	12 93
From Ladies' Colonization Soc.	11 75	Canton, Friend Crane, donation,	3 00
Attleboro', South, col. by Dr. Tenney,	16 00	Chester, collected by Dr. Tenney,	1 25
Auburn,	do.	3 35 Conway,	do.
Beverly,	do.	39 50 Dudley,	do.
From Mrs. Hooper,	10 00	Danstable, contrib. Rev. Mr. Briggs,	
do.	5 00	ham's Society,	44
Blandford, collected by Dr. Tenney,	6 50	Enfield, collected by Dr. Tenney,	7 00
Boston, collection, July 1,	13 13	Essex,	16 37
O. Everett, by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	25 00	Fairhaven,	18 00
Bequest of John Brown, by R. Soule, Esq. Exr.	100 00	Foxboro', D. Carpenter, by Dr. Tenney,	10 00
T. R. Marvin,	10 00	Framingham, collected by Dr. Tenney,	33 51
J. C. Dunn,	10 00	Franklin,	15 50
Rev. Asa Bullard,	50 00	Gardner, Moses Wood, Esq.	5 00
W. W. Stone,	5 00	Georgetown, collected by Dr. Tenney,	5 50
James Hayward,	50 00	Gloucester,	13 00
Rev. E. S. Gauntlett, D. D.	50 00	Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq. by Dr. T.	100 00
Henry Edwards,	5 00	Greenwich, collected by Dr. Tenney,	1 00
Eliphalet Kimball,	10 00	Hadley, South,	8 00
A. S. Thornton, England, by E. Kimball,	10 00	Harvard,	20 00
P. C. Brooks,	10 00	Haverhill, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	19 00
M. Brimmer,	50 00	Holden, collected by Dr. Tenney,	5 25
J. Chickering,	20 00	Holliston,	7 00
J. D. Williams,	20 00	Hopkinton,	8 50
Albert Fearing,	20 00	Leicester,	22 50
S. A. Eliot,	20 00	Leominster, contribution,	4 25
Samuel Johnson,	10 00	Lowell, collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	25 00
H. M. Holbrook,	10 00	Lynn, 1st Cong. Church, contribution,	5 00
William Ropes,	10 00	Maine, (town unknown,) an aged Lady,	5 00
Rev. G. W. Blagden,	10 00	Manchester, collected by Dr. Tenney,	30 00
The Misses Inches,	10 00	Mansfield,	3 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.	5 00	Marblehead,	5 00
Rev. Charles Brooks,	5 00	Medfield,	5 50
P. P. Butler,	5 00	Medway, East,	16 50
Moses Grant,	5 00	D. Walker,	30 00
Jabez C. Howe,	5 00	Village,	33 75
Charles Mixter,	5 00	Middlefield,	1 00
William J. Hubbard,	5 00	Milton, Joseph Rowe, Esq. by Dr. T.	10 00
David Clapp, Jr.	5 00	Nashua, N. H. Rev. S. G. Bulfinch,	2 00
William A. Brewer,	5 00	New Bedford, collected by Dr. Tenney,	90 00
Rev. S. H. Riddel,	3 00	Newbury and Newburyport, collected	
Ebenezer T. Andrews,	2 00	by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	102 00
S. J. M. Homer,	3 00	Newburyport, Capt. Micajah Lunt, by	
A Friend,	10 00	Capt. Barker,	10 00
Dea. N. Dana,	1 00	Northampton, collected by Dr. Tenney,	30 00
Bradford, coll. by Capt. G. Barker,	1 00	Northbridge,	19 11
Bradford, West, coll. by Dr. Tenney,	3 00	Col. A. De Witt, do.	10 00
Bridgewater, donation N. Tillinghast,	14 50	Palmer,	1 00
Brimfield, collected by Dr. Tenney,	19 50	Paxton,	1 00
Brookfield, South,	10 00	Plymouth, Josiah Robbins, Esq.	5 00
West,	do.	Ponemanset, collected by Dr. Tenney,	2 00
Byfield,	3 50	Reading, South,	13 00
	2 00	Rockport,	32 06
	3 50	Rowley,	5 25

Salem, collected by Dr. Tenney,	98 00	Upton, collected by Dr. Tenney,	28 53
Saxonville, do.	12 50	Uxbridge, do.	68 20
Sharon, do.	3 00	Walpole, do.	8 50
Shrewsbury, do.	25 03	Waltham, do.	32 75
Southampton, do.	35 00	Ware Village, do.	26 50
Southbridge, do.	13 00	Westboro', Mr. White,	10 00
Spencer, do.	7 25	Collected by Dr. Tenney,	11 25
Springfield, do.	40 50	Westford, contribution,	25
West, do.	29 75	Whitinsville, collected by Dr. Tenney,	40 50
Stockbridge, contribution 4th July,	16 01	Williamsburgh, do.	26 00
Sturbridge, collected by Dr. Tenney,	21 39	Woburn, South, do.	6 12
Sudbury, do.	25 95	Worcester, collected by Dr. Tenney :	
Sutton, do.	5 70	C. Washburn, Esq. 5 00	
Taunton, collected by Dr. Tenney :	8 25	Mrs. M. G. Bangs, 5 00	
Rev. Mr. Maltby's Society,	17 00	Dea. I. Washburn, 20 00	
Rev. Mr. Brigham's do.	13 00	Hon. S. Salisbury, 10 00	
Rev. Mr. Bent's do.	7 00	Wrentham, collected by Dr. Tenney, 10 50	
West, Rev. Mr. Cobb's do.	23 00		
Sent afterwards by Rev. Mr. Cobb,			

## LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30, or more.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Hon. William B. Banister, Newburyport.  
Albert Fearing, Esq., Boston.  
Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Dedham.  
George Howland, New Bedford.  
James Hayward, Esq., Boston.  
Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Williamsburg.  
Lewis S. Hopkins, Northampton.  
Hon. G. Kendall, Worcester.  
Rev. Daniel Fitz, Ipswich.  
Edward A. Pearson, Esq., Harvard.  
Mrs. M. B. Blanchard, Harvard.  
Rev. Wakefield Gale, Rockport.

Rev. O. A. Taylor, Manchester.  
James C. Dunn, Esq., Boston.  
W. W. Stone, Esq., Boston.  
Rev. Samuel Clarke, Uxbridge.  
Rev. John Orcutt, Uxbridge.  
Hon. P. C. Brooks, Boston.  
Capt. John Cele, Medway Village.  
Dean Walker, East Medway.  
Rev. Alvan Cobb, Taunton, West.  
Samuel Ayres, Esq., Granby.  
Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Framingham.

## A P P E N D I X.

---

### I. LETTER FROM COMMANDER ABBOT, OF THE U. S. NAVY.

*Warren, R. I., May 5, 1846.*

**REV. JOSEPH TRACY, Sec. of the Mass. Col. Soc.**

SIR,—Your esteemed note of the 2d instant, soliciting my attendance at the approaching anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, to be held in Boston the 27th of this month, has reached me at a moment when I am about to set out on a journey to the south and west, which, together with my present state of health, will not allow me to be present with you at the interesting and important occasion named. Had I the tact and ability, and were I accustomed to address public bodies, I should very much regret this inability, though I am probably not in possession of any very important information that is not possessed by the gentlemen you have named; but the circumstance of my having visited the African coast, at very many points, from about 15 degrees north to about 15 degrees south latitude, might have, in some degree, its influence.

Although I shall not be enabled to be with you personally, I hope and trust I shall be so in prayerful spirit for the success of an object which I cannot but view as one of the most interesting and important that can claim the attention and sympathy of the Christian and philanthropist at the present day; besides that, in a political and national point of view, it is, I think, well worthy the study of our ablest statesmen, and the fostering aid of government, in consideration of the present and future prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests. For, were Africa, as she now is, to be struck out of existence, all these interests would feel it a calamity; but were a requisition now made for only a single garment for each individual of the myriads of the African race, it would probably require the energies of the whole world for at least five years to supply it.

Although it is “the day of small things” with our colored colonists in Africa, yet I believe there is no one who has visited them but is favorably impressed with their present condition, beyond what was anticipated; and, with the belief of their progressive improvement, and of their growing importance in all the various relations concerning Africa and the African race, that should interest the Christian, philanthropist, and statesman.

In this age of machinery and steam power, and steamboat and railroad speed, it is feared that too much, in too short a time, may be expected by many to be realized in the necessarily slow process of colonizing, civilizing, and Christianizing the African race. The generation that plants the acorn cannot expect to enjoy the lofty shade of a towering oak. It can only be to those that come after. So in regard to this good work in Africa. Its progress must be slow; but if properly conducted, a great and mighty result is sure. And it is believed that no work, to be recounted in future history, will reflect more credit and glory upon the present age, than that

which has for its object, quietly and peaceably, to free the world of the inconveniences and evils of slavery, and to give to the people of a great, but dark and benighted continent, the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Though in haste, I feel unwilling to close this communication without bearing my humble need of praise and commendation in favor of J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and John B. Russ-wurm, Governor of the Colony of Cape Palmas, as eminently deserving the confidence of those who have placed them in their high and responsible stations, and that their moral and Christian characters are believed to be such as to entitle them to the confidence of the Christian world.

I am yours, with great respect,

JOEL ABBOT.

## II. THE PONS.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Charles H. Bell to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cabinda, (Africa), Dec. 16, 1845.*

THE Pons, under the command of James Berry, was at anchor at Cabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her Britannic Majesty's brig Cygnet, Commander Layton. At about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th November, the Cygnet got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions, and slaves; and so expeditious were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under way, having embarked nine hundred and three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kaongo, about twenty-five miles to the north of Cabinda, when they discovered the Cygnet in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore that the negroes lined the beach in hope of a shipwreck. They continued in this situation until meridian, when, finding they had not been discovered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and, as the Cygnet drew off from the land, they afterwards set their more lofty ones. Two days afterwards we captured her. Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portugese, Brazilians, and some from other countries; and, although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American was on board.

As I could not dispatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that eighteen had died, and one jumped overboard. So many dying in so short a time was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck, and closing the hatches, when he first fell in with us, in order to escape detection. The vessel has no slave deck, and upwards of *eight hundred and fifty* were piled, almost in bulk, on the water casks below. These were males. About forty or fifty females were confined in one-half of the round-house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the captain assured me that it was his intention to have taken *four hundred more* on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more

than a few moments near the hatchways. Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes; then all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture. None but an eye witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen; they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the "Pons," sufficient to induce me to detain him, if I should meet with him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt make it appear that the "Pons" was beyond his control when the slaves were brought on board. Yet, from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Gallano before the ship sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and received on board a number of hogsheads or pipes filled with water. These were stowed on the ground tier, and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over them. *They were then informed that the vessel was going to Cabinda for a load of slaves.*

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirit was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Cabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention; but the instant that cruiser is compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which had protected him.

*Extract of a Letter from one of the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church to a friend in New York, dated Monrovia, Dec. 15, 1845.*

LAST evening, after we had returned from meeting, and had commended ourselves to God in prayer, and thus closed up the enjoyments and privileges of our first Sabbath in Africa, we were surprised by the entrance of one of our neighbors, who brought us intelligence that a slaver, the Pons, of Philadelphia, had been captured by the United States sloop-of-war Yorktown, Captain Bell, and that she was now lying in our harbor with 750 captives on board that were to be landed here. We could not learn further particulars, than that the vessel was captured on the 1st inst., when three days out from Cabinda, a noted slave factory on the coast south of the equator. That, when taken, there were over 900 of these miserable creatures on board, but that 150 of them had died during the last fourteen days.

I had read and heard much of slavery and the horrors attendant upon the slave trade; now an opportunity offered to know from actual observation, whether the statements with which I had been made acquainted, were exaggerated or not. In company with His Excellency Governor Roberts and several others, I this morning went on board the prize. I had been prepared, to some extent, for a scene of horror, by the account of Lieut. Cogdell, the gentlemanly officer in command; but I found the half had not been told me. Nay, it is utterly impossible for language to convey an appropriate idea of the suffering of that wretched company. The decks were literally crowded with poor abject beings. The living and the dying were

huddled together with less care than is bestowed upon the brute creation. Here and there might be seen individuals in the last agonies of expiring nature, unknown and apparently unnoticed. There was no offer of sympathy to alleviate in the least their misery. Their companions appeared dejected, weighed down with their own sorrows. My heart sickens at the remembrance of that awful scene. As I came on the crowded deck, I saw directly in front of me, one emaciated and worn down by long suffering to a mere skeleton, pining away and apparently near eternity. I looked over into the steerage. The hot, mephitic air almost overpowered me. At the foot of the ladder lay two of the most miserable beings I ever beheld. They were reduced, as the one above named, so that their bones almost protruded from their flesh. Large sores had been worn upon their sides and limbs, as they had been compelled to lay upon the hard plank composing the deck of the vessel. They lay directly under the hatchway, whither they had crawled, apparently to obtain a little purer air. One I thought dead, until by some slight motion of the limbs I discovered his agonies were not yet ended. The other lay with his face toward me, and such an expression of unmitigated anguish I never before saw. I cannot banish the horrid picture. These were not isolated cases, but as they were those that were first noticed, they made, perhaps, a stronger impression on my mind. In another part of the vessel lay a little boy, pining away, with two others watching over him. They were not brothers, but had been captured from the same place. They had procured a bit of muslin, that had probably been thrown away by some of the crew, and had placed it under his aching head for a pillow. Could you have seen them, I am sure the fountain of feeling would have been broken up, and the tears would have forced themselves from their hiding place. For the fourteen days that the vessel had been under the charge of the present commander, they had been assiduous in their care: one or the other of them attending on him constantly, and keeping watch alternately at night for this purpose. Oh! if I could portray the scene as I saw it; could I present it to your imagination, without any coloring, as it was actually presented to my view, your blood would chill in your veins. Five had been thrown over, dead, this morning, and many more were apparently just expiring. And yet they tell me this is comparatively nothing; and I should judge so, if the statement of the captured captain can be relied on. He says that they left some 400 or 500 more at the factory, that he had intended to have taken with him on the same vessel, but was prevented by the proximity of an English cruiser.

W. B. HOYT.

---

### III. U. S. AGENCY FOR RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

THIS agency was established under an act of Congress of March 3, 1819, to facilitate operations for the suppression of the slave trade. Experience had shown its necessity.

An act of Congress of March 22, 1794, had prohibited all citizens and residents of the United States from engaging in the slave trade between foreign countries, on pain of forfeiture of vessels and heavy fines.

By an act of April 3, 1798, the introduction of slaves into the Mississippi Territory was forbidden under severe penalties, and all such slaves declared free.

By an act of May 10, 1800, citizens and residents of the United States were prohibited from holding property in vessels engaged in the slave trade between foreign countries, or serving on board American or foreign vessels

engaged in that trade ; and our ships of war were authorized to seize all vessels and persons employed in violating this act.

An act of February 28, 1803, forbade the importation of slaves into any port where the laws of the State prohibited their importation.

By an act of March 2, 1807, the importation of slaves into any port of the United States was prohibited, under severe penalties, after January 1, 1808, the earliest period at which Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit the traffic in States which chose to continue it. In nearly all the States it had been abolished by State legislation ; but a few of the most southern States still continued it ; and to the last, slaves were landed, especially at Charleston, in considerable numbers, *chiefly from British vessels*. This act provided for the seizure of slave ships ; but it left the slaves thus imported into any State, subject to any regulations not contravening this act, which the legislature of such State might adopt.

Of the proceedings under this law for several years, the documents before us give no account. There is reason to suppose, however, that it was evaded under various pretexts, and to a lamentable extent. The act of April 20, 1818, seems to have been intended to meet these evasions. By one section of this act, the burthen of proving the legality of the importation of every colored person was thrown upon the importer.

Of the nature of the evasions practiced about that time, we have some documentary evidence. Letters on file in the Treasury Department show that negroes, as well as other "*goods*," were smuggled into the United States from Galveston and its vicinity. The notorious pirates of Barataria were engaged in this work, and with lamentable success.

May 22, 1817, the collector of Savannah wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it *had become* a practice to smuggle slaves into Georgia from Florida. In the same month, a court in Louisiana decided that five negroes in custody of the U. S. officers, should be delivered up to certain Spaniards who had set up a sham claim to them, and that the persons who seized them should pay half the costs, and the State the other half. This decision had such an effect that the U. S. officers found it almost impossible to obtain assistance in making seizures.

A letter from the collector at Mobile, October 7, 1818, states that three vessels, their cargoes and more than 100 slaves, had been seized ; that the Grand Jury had found true bills against the owners, masters and supercargo ; that the proof was ample for their conviction ; but that the persons indicted had all been discharged by the court, and the vessels delivered up to their owners, and the slaves to three other persons, on their bonds to produce them when legally demanded.

A letter from the collector of Darien, Ga., March 14, 1818, states that "African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia, for sale or settlement, or passing through it into the territories of the United States for similar purposes. These facts," he adds, "are notorious; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. Mary's; and such, too, recently captured by our vessels of war, and ordered to Savannah, were illegally bartered by hundreds in that city ; for this bartering, or bonding, (as *it is called*, but in reality, *selling*,) actually took place before any decision had been passed by the court respecting them." The bonds here referred to were given by order of the State court, "for the restoration of the negroes, when legally called on to do so ; which bond, it is *understood*, is to be *forfeited*, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property ;" or perhaps they would never be called on to produce the negroes. He says further :—"There are many negroes recently introduced into this State and the Alabama territory, and which can be apprehended."

The same letter mentions another mode of evading the law. An act of the Legislature of Georgia of December 19, 1817, authorized the Govern-

or to sell all slaves unlawfully introduced, at public auction, for the benefit of the State treasury. The surveyor of the port of Darien had seized 88 slaves. For some weeks, the Governor had known that these slaves, unlawfully introduced, were within 60 miles of his residence, but no notice was taken of them by him, or any of his subordinates. But as soon as he learned that an officer of the United States had seized them, he demanded them to be delivered up to him under this act of the State Legislature. In view of all these modes of evasion, the collector concludes that "it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic." A similar law was enacted in Louisiana about the same time; and in both States considerable numbers were sold, and the avails received into the State treasuries. The collector of New Orleans wrote, April 17, 1818, transmitting the act of Louisiana, and adding:—"Vast numbers of slaves will be introduced to an alarming extent, unless prompt and effectual measures are adopted by the General Government."

But there were constitutional difficulties in the way of any measures which the General Government might adopt for their protection in this country. In the words of the Secretary of State, November 2, 1818, "The condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the government of the United States can neither guaranty their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free." The Government could only turn them loose, in all their barbarism and ignorance, in the free States, without that provision for their guardianship and education which their welfare would indispensably require. Ignorant of our language, and of every thing pertaining to civilization, in the midst of a nation of strangers, they would be wretched, and would remain so. And besides all this, some of the free States would, and all of them might, prohibit their introduction by law.

In view of such facts, Congress passed the act of March 3, 1819. Besides making more effectual provision for the seizure of slavers, that act authorizes the President to make arrangements for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such slaves; and to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa for receiving them. A sum, not exceeding \$100,000, was appropriated for carrying this law into effect.

About a month after the date of this act, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford communicated to the Managers of the Colonization Society, a newspaper, published at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, containing an advertisement of the sale of 34 unlawfully imported slaves, by the authority and for the benefit of the State, to take place on the 4th of May. That Society had been organized in December, 1816. The act of Georgia, under which these negroes were to be sold, provided that if, previous to the sale of such negroes, the Society would undertake to settle them in Africa at its own expense, and would likewise pay all expenses which the State might have incurred on their account, the Governor might aid in promoting the benevolent views of the Society in such manner as he might deem expedient. It does not appear that any provision was made for informing the Society of the existence of such cases, or that the State ever gave any such information.

April 7, the Managers appointed the Rev. Wm. Meade, now Bishop Meade, of Virginia, to proceed to Georgia and endeavor to prevent the sale. In this he was successful; but certain Spaniards claimed the negroes as their property, and it was not till the spring of 1822, that 18 of them were delivered, as freemen, into the care of the Society. Mr. Meade also ascertained that there were several hundreds of slaves in Georgia similarly situated; many of them being "bonded," as described by the collector of Darien, with insufficient security.

The Government immediately made arrangements for keeping all recaptured Africans in its own custody, till they could be sent to Africa. The President, Monroe, could find no suitable person on the coast of Africa, to appoint as Agent for recaptured Africans. He therefore determined to send out a ship of war, with two agents, and the necessary means of preparing a suitable residence for the objects of their care. A contract was made with the Colonization Society, for the erection of suitable buildings and other facilities; and in 1820, the first colonists went out, under obligations to fulfil this contract. In the spring of 1822, the negroes from Georgia went out, under the care of Mr. Ashmun.

During Mr. Ashmun's whole administration, he was Governor of the colony, under the authority of the Society, and Agent of the United States for recaptured Africans. Since his death the same person has frequently held both offices; but more frequently, of late, the Colonial Physician has been the agent. The present agent is Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, of Maryland.

This arrangement, with the other provisions of the act of 1819—the conclusion of the wars in South America, the suppression of piracy, the acquisition of Florida, and, we may hope, the greater prevalence of right views of the immorality of the business—rapidly diminished the attempts to smuggle slaves into the United States. Since that time, too, slavers have usually thought it best to carry other flags when they have had slaves on board. For such reasons, the captures have not been so numerous as there was then reason to expect.

The whole number of recaptured Africans sent out by the U. S. Government, according to the census of Liberia, September, 1843, is 286; but this does not seem to include the 18 sent out in 1822. The true number, probably, is 304. Of these, nine were sent out in 1839; 37 in 1835; and no others since 1830. To these have been added a considerable number, released by force from slave factories and piratical establishments which had made war on the colony; but such persons, not coming within the provisions of the act of 1819, have been provided for at the expense of the Society, and not of the U. S. Government.

The recaptured Africans are principally settled at New Georgia, which is situated about five miles nearly north from Monrovia, on the eastern shore of Stockton Creek, a stream which unites the waters of the St. Paul's and Mesurado rivers. Some of them, however, are settled in other places, and a few who are not of their number reside at New Georgia. The population of that settlement, in 1843, was 264.

The number of convictions for crime, among the recaptured Africans, from April, 1828, to September, 1843, about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  years, was 25. At the date last mentioned, 116 of them were communicants in 12 Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and there were 55 children in the school at New Georgia. The settlement is almost exclusively agricultural. On the censuses, 67 are enumerated as farmers. New Georgia is entitled to a representation in the legislature; and a short time since, a recaptured African was their representative.

#### IV. COLORED POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It appears from a comparison of seven censuses of Massachusetts, that in 75 years, from 1765 to 1840, the increase of the colored population has been less than one third as great as that of the whites; and that a large part of that small increase has arisen from immigration.

For 25 years, from 1765 to 1790, the increase of the whites was 56.23 per cent., and that of the colored only 5.07 per cent., or about one fifth of

one per cent. annually. Many of them had been induced, by the offer of freedom, to enlist in the revolutionary army; and there the mortality among them was much greater than among the whites.

From 1790 to 1800, the increase of the whites was checked by emigration to the West, and was only 11.53 per cent. That of the colored was 18.10 per cent. It was aided by immigration from New York and other States, where slavery existed, into Massachusetts, which had now become known as a free State. Yet it was only about half as large as the average increase of the population of the United States.

From 1800 to 1810, the increase of the whites was 11.74, being kept down by continued emigration to the West. That of the colored was only 4.41 per cent.; less than half that of the whites, and less than half of one per cent. a year; at which rate that population would double in about two centuries.

From 1810 to 1820, the increase of the whites was 11.01 per cent.; but the increase of the colored population was only three individuals, or .04 per cent. During this period, the increase of the colored, as well as the white, was kept down by emigration. New York had become a free State, and it is known that some who were originally from that State, now returned to it. Some also emigrated to Hayti, and thirty-eight went with Capt. Paul Cuffee to Sierra Leone, and remained there.

From 1820 to 1830, the increase of the whites was 16.80 per cent. That of the colored was 4.52 per cent., or less than half of one per cent. a year.

From 1830 to 1840, the increase of the whites was 20.58 per cent., and that of the colored, 23.05 per cent., according to the census. But the census is manifestly incorrect. It represents the increase in the Second Ward of Boston as 500—478 males and 22 females; whereas it is well known that the increase there was little or nothing. The error probably arose from counting all whose names were found on the books of sailor boarding houses, where many might be counted who belonged to other ports, and many, having inserted their names on each return from sea, might be counted several times over. After correcting such obvious errors by the best estimates obtainable, their true increase appears to have been about 13.01 per cent., or a little less than two thirds as great in proportion to their numbers, as that of the whites.

A great part of this increase was owing to immigration from other States. According to the census, the increase was, of colored persons under ten years of age, males 114, females 91; from 10 to 20 years of age, males 230, females 92; from 24 to 36, males 719, females 52; from 36 to 55, males 245, females 110; from 55 to 100, an increase of 23 females and a *decrease* of 10 males; of 100 and upwards, a decrease of both. It is plain, therefore, that the additional increase was almost wholly composed of males, in the most active and enterprising period of life. Such a sudden increase of middle-aged males could not come to pass, except from immigration.

According to the census of 1830, the colored population then was, males 3,360, females 3,685; total 7,045. To these numbers, add all born since and yet alive—that is, all under ten years of age—in 1840—viz: males 908, females 900; and we find that if none had died, and none migrated either into the State or out of it, the colored population would have been, males 4,268, females 4,565; total 8,843. But according to the census of 1840, the males were 4,654; that is, 386 more than they would have been without death or migration. The 386 males must have come from other States. The females, in 1840, were 4,015; that is, 570 less than they would have been without death or migration. We may safely assume that there had been at least so many deaths of females; as so many were missing, who would have appeared on the census, had there been no deaths; and as 570 in ten years is only one in 65 annually, whereas, the true proportion in Bos-

ton is known to be more than one in 30. The same proportion of deaths among the males would be 520. This, subtracted from 4,268, the number of males that would have been, without death or migration, leaves 3,748, as the greatest possible number of males in 1840, without immigration. This 3,748, subtracted from 4,654, the number of males on the census of 1840, leaves 906, who were neither in the State in 1830, nor born during the intervening ten years, and who, therefore, must have immigrated from other places. This number, 906, subtracted from 1,624, the whole increase according to the census of 1840, leaves 718, as the natural increase.

But this number needs at least three corrections. First, we should subtract from it at least 452 for ascertained over-numbering, before mentioned; leaving only 266 as the actual increase without immigration. Secondly, we must correct an error in the census of Erving's Grant for 1830. That census gave, colored males under 100 years of age 17, females 17, total 34; colored persons of 100 years and upwards, males none, females 34; total of all ages, 68. The census of the same town for 1840 gave no colored inhabitants. Here is an error, probably of 34, but possibly of 68. The census of 1830 was so much too large, which made the increase in 1840 appear so much too small. Let us take the most favorable supposition, 68. This, added to 266 makes 334, the whole natural increase. Thirdly, from this number we must subtract 294 Marshpee Indians, who were counted in 1840, but not in 1830. The remainder, showing the whole natural increase of the colored population of Massachusetts in ten years, will be 40, or 0.57 per cent., or about half of one per cent. in ten years. If, however, as is probable, the correction for Erving's Grant ought to be only 34 instead of 68, then the whole increase for that ten years was only 6 instead of 40.

In these calculations, we have taken no notice of any immigration but that of males. It is known, however, that some colored females have come into the State from abroad. Several have been brought here as slaves, and our courts have awarded to them liberty to remain as free persons. If the female immigrants have amounted to 45 in ten years, which is less than five a year, and less than one to 20 males, then the number of immigrants has been *greater than* the whole increase, and those who were here in 1830 have not raised children enough to supply the places of those who have died. Such has probably been the fact. And had we the means of analyzing the former censuses with equal accuracy, we should probably be led to the same result with respect to the former periods of ten years each.

This conclusion is strengthened by what is known of the deaths of colored people. In Boston, it appears, by comparing the bills of mortality from 1841 to 1844, with the census of 1840, as corrected for over-numbering, that the mortality among them was 3.16 per cent. annually; and this proportion is known to be too small; as the bills sometimes mention the deaths of colored persons without specifying their color. The deaths of Roman Catholics, mostly Irish, are estimated by the Bishop, or Archbishop, at 900 out of 24,000, or 3.75 per cent. This great proportion is probably the result of intemperance, filth, and the over-working, under-feeding and other brutal treatment of women. According to these estimates, the proportion of deaths among the Protestant whites is only 1.38 per cent.\*

It follows, therefore, from premises known to be more favorable than truth will warrant, that the mortality of colored people in Boston is about twice as great as that of the native white population; and that their natural increase in Massachusetts is so very small, that it would not double their number under about two centuries; while the most authentic state-

---

\* From 1823 to 1826 inclusive, the annual mortality of colored people in Baltimore was 3.10 per cent.; in Philadelphia, 5.02 per cent.; and in New York, 5.29 per cent. Some well-informed persons believe that in Boston it is still greater than in New York. Among acclimated colonists in Liberia, from 1841 to 1843 inclusive, it was 3.07 per cent.

ments obtainable, show beyond a reasonable doubt, that, apart from immigration, their number is actually diminishing, and they would soon become extinct, did not new recruits come in from abroad, to supply the ravages of death. A residence in Massachusetts, therefore, is certainly not for their good.

For nearly all these facts, and many others, see a very able article on the "Colored Population of Massachusetts," written by Dr. Jesse Chickering of Boston, and published in the African Repository for October, 1845.

---

## V. OBJECTIONS TO COLONIZATION.

### 1. "The Colonization Society rivets the chains of the slave."

*Answer.* The Society has nothing to do with slaves or slavery, except when it finds masters who wish to emancipate; and then it aids them, by settling the emancipated on a fertile soil, in a congenial climate. Sometimes the master bequeaths freedom to his slaves, and his heirs attempt to break the will; and then the Society has to maintain a lawsuit in defence of their freedom. It has expended many thousand dollars in such lawsuits. In these ways, it has secured the emancipation of nearly 3,000 slaves, and is still going on with this good work. How does this "rivet the chains of the slave?"

### 2. "The Society opposes immediate emancipation on the soil."

*Answer.* The Society *does not* oppose immediate emancipation on the soil. A few of its friends have expressed their opinion that emancipation ought to be gradual, and accompanied with Colonization; and in some of its earlier Reports, the Society spoke of "the gradual and utter abolition of slavery," as the best thing of which they had any hope. But the Society has never exerted, nor attempted to exert, any influence, adverse to immediate emancipation on the soil. If any wish to emancipate for Colonization, the Society can aid them; but if they wish to emancipate in any other way, its constitution restrains it from intermeddling, one way or the other.

### 3. "The Society has opposed the anti-slavery movement."

*Answer.* It has opposed the attempts of anti-slavery men to destroy it. The controversy was begun by certain anti-slavery men, who, without provocation, commenced a war upon the Society, with the avowed purpose, not of reforming the Society, but of destroying it. There has been no contest between them, which did not grow out of that attack.

### 4. "The Society shows two faces; one at the South, and another at the North."

*Answer.* The Society refutes the objections which are made in various parts of the country. Some men at the North say that the Society "rivets the chains of the slave." We reply, that we do no such thing; that on the contrary, our labors render emancipation easier and more frequent. Southern men accuse us of intending to interfere with their rights of property. We deny this charge too. We tell them that we have nothing to do with slaves, so long as they are slaves; that we shall neither emancipate their slaves, nor compel them to do it; that emancipation is their work, and not ours; and that when they are ready to do it and desire our help, we shall be glad to help them. And we show both these "faces" in the same publication, which is sent all over the country, so that all who choose to read, either at the North or South, see both of them.

### 5. "The Society must be bad, because slave-holders are in favor of it."

*Answer.* There are two classes of slave-holders. Some of them profess to regard slavery as an evil, and to desire its termination. A part of these are our friends,—which is no proof against us. Others say that slavery is

a good institution, and ought to be perpetual. These are all against us. From the beginning, they have been among our bitterest, most decided and most unchanging opposers, because, they say, our operations tend to promote emancipation. We may as well consider their objection next. It is,

6. "Colonization is a sly plan of northern fanatics, to undermine slavery."

*Answer.* Whose plan it was first, is a question not easily answered. The Society was not formed, till it had become the plan of many of the best men, both at the north and the south. The northern men who then engaged in it, considered the approbation and co-operation of good men at the south an indispensable condition of success. And there was nothing *sly* about it. All its intended and all its desired bearings on slavery were openly proclaimed to the world, from the very first. The accusation may mean, however, that we proceed with such cautious regard for the rights, the feelings and the wishes of all concerned, that no occasion can be found for getting up an excitement against us. If this is the meaning, we demur to the indictment—without denying the fact, we deny that it is a crime.

7. "The Society encourages prejudice against color."

*Answer.* This accusation is exactly the reverse of truth. The Society finds that prejudice already existing, and fruitful in mischief. It finds the whites violently prejudiced against the colored, and unwilling to associate with them on terms of equality. As the whites are an immense majority, and possess nearly all the wealth, intelligence and respectability in the country, this exclusion exerts a depressing influence on its victims. It also finds the colored people violently prejudiced against their own color, unable to endure the thought of associating exclusively with each other, and feeling, therefore, that their inability to associate with the whites ruins them, and renders all exertions to become respectable nearly or quite hopeless. To remedy this evil, the Society proposes to place colored people in more favorable circumstances; to make a nation of them, where all stations of profit, trust and honor shall be open to them, and to them alone, and where, having free scope for the exercise of their powers, they may show themselves capable of respectability. The Society assumes, that they are capable, in favorable circumstances, of managing the affairs of a nation respectably, and that, if a fair chance is given them, they will do it; and that when they have done it, prejudice against color will be broken down. All its hopes of success are based upon this assumption; for if they have not that capacity, Colonization must of necessity prove a miserable failure. The Society, therefore, instead of encouraging that prejudice, is bearing the most decided testimony against it, and taking the most effectual way to abolish it.

8. "The Society can never remove the whole colored population of this country. The whole commercial marine of the United States is not sufficient to take away even their annual increase."

*Answer.* This is an old objection, and was fully answered in the Annual Report for 1820.

In the first place, the Society has never undertaken to remove the whole colored population. It has indeed avowed the belief, that the entire separation of the white and colored races, if practicable by proper means, would be highly beneficial to both, and is therefore a proper object of an "earnest wish;" but it openly professes its own inability, "unassisted by the resources of individual States, or of the Union, to provide for colonizing" even "their annual increase." It has undertaken to found a colony, to which colored people will find it advantageous to emigrate; and when this is done, and the colored people are convinced of it, it expects that thousands will find their way there, just as thousands, every year, find their way from Europe to America.

The assertion concerning our "whole commercial marine," though made

by intelligent men, with evident confidence in its truth, is a most enormous blunder. The annual increase of the whole colored population, bond and free, from 1830 to 1840, was 54,356. A vessel is allowed by law to carry three passengers for every five tons of her measurement. At this rate, and allowing each vessel to make three trips in a year, the conveyance of the whole annual increase would require a little less than 30,197 tons of shipping. The tonnage of "the whole commercial marine of the United States," as officially reported at the commencement of the present year, was 2,416,999 tons; or more than eighty times the amount required. It is sufficient, at the rate above stated, to convey to Africa 4,350,597 emigrants in a single year. The whole colored population, bond and free, in 1840, was 2,873,599. Add the increase for six years, at the rate above mentioned, and we have 3,199,726 as their present number. The whole of these would not be enough, by more than a million, to employ our "whole commercial marine" twelve months. The annual increase is far less than the annual emigration from Europe to the United States.

9. "The Society's colony has driven away the missionaries of the American Board."

*Answer.* The American Board never had a mission in our colony. None of its missionaries were ever there, except for a few days at a time, as visitors, or ever had an opportunity to know much about it, except by hearsay. The mission of the Board in Western Africa was commenced at Cape Palmas, about 100 miles beyond the extreme southeastern limit of our jurisdiction. Their difficulties were not with us, but with the Maryland Colonization Society and its colony, with which we have no connection. As to their being driven away, they did not go till they believed they had found a better location; and the Episcopal mission, which was involved in the same difficulties, remains there still, and does not intend to remove.

10. "The Society is not doing all that ought to be done for the colored people."

*Answer.* Very true; and we shall be very glad to see others do the rest; and as individuals, so far as we like their plans, we will help them.

## VI. CONSTITUTION OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

*As amended at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, in January, 1846.*

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State societies and societies for

the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

## VII. CHARTER OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*March 22, 1837.*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murry, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zacheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and de-

clared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of said Society; and to repeal, alter or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary, for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid, all property, real, personal and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands, as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held or claimed, by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest in the said body corporate and its successors, as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in said Society; and also that the said body corporate and its successors are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands and claims, due now or which would hereafter be due by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State, exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Swing and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended or changed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

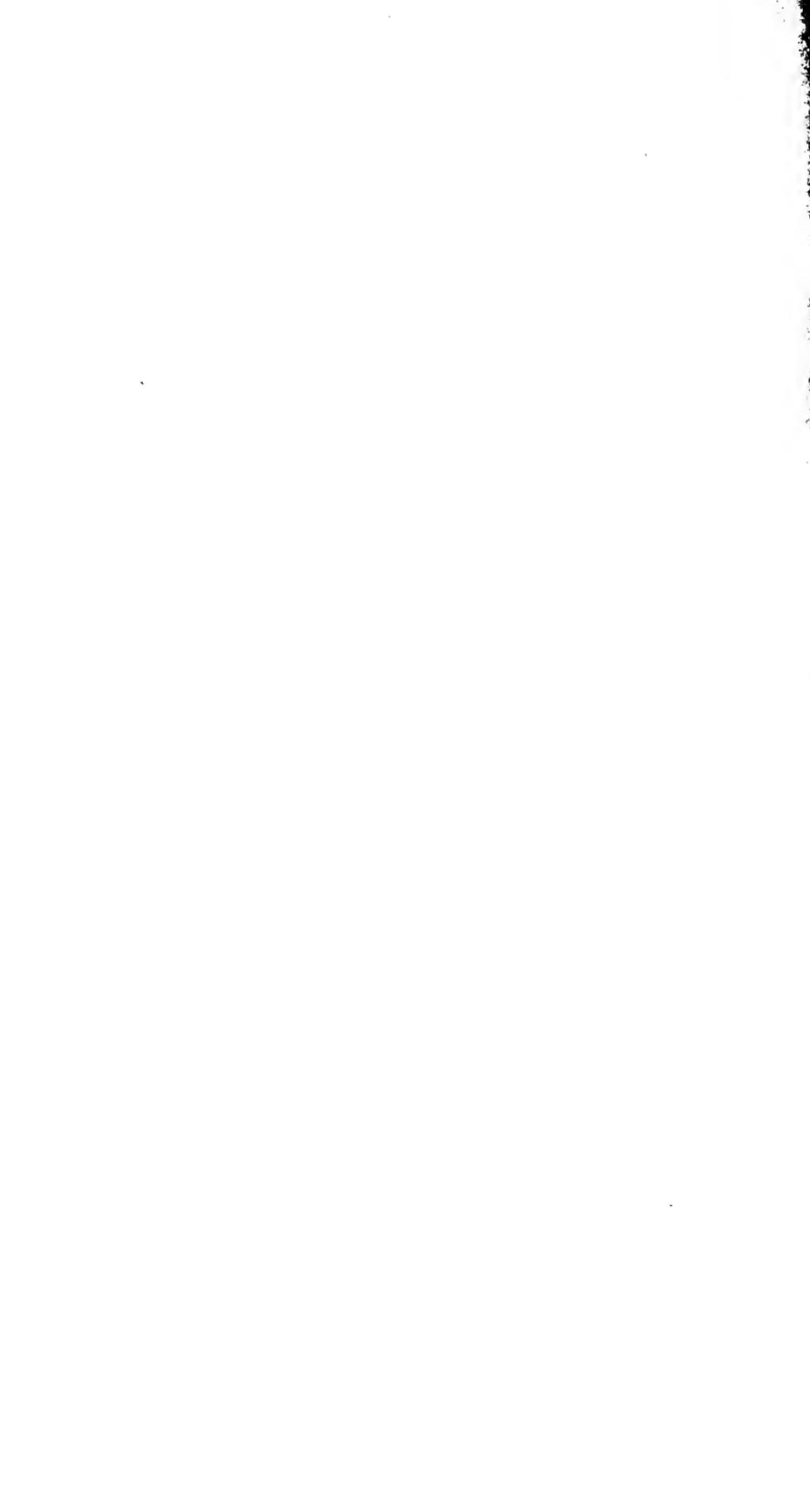
# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Board of Managers

OF THE

**MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

**PRESENTED MAY 27, 1817.**





S I X T H

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

# MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 27, 1847.



B O S T O N :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1847.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Sixth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at its office, on Wednesday, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at noon; ALBERT FEARING, Esq. in the Chair.

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to a Committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE.
Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	Rev. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, D.D.	T. R. MARVIN.
Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD.
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN.
HENRY EDWARDS.	Hon. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING.	

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, for public exercises.

**PUBLIC MEETING.** The Society met according to adjournment; the Hon. **SIMON GREENLEAF**, President, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Rev. **WILLIAM HAGUE**, and a brief statement of the objects and policy of the Society by the President, the Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report:—Whereupon,

On motion of the Rev. **CALVIN HITCHCOCK**, D. D., seconded by **WILLIAM BRIGHAM**, Esq., it was

*Resolved*, That the Report be accepted, and published under the direction of the Board of Managers.

After eloquent addresses by these gentlemen, by the Rev. **CHARLES BROOKS**, and by the Rev. Drs. **WATERBURY** and **HUMPHREY**, the meeting was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. Dr. **WATERBURY**.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

REDEMPTION is the leading theme of the Law, the Prophets, and the Gospel. The redemption of Hebrews from the temporary bondage into which they might be sold to their own countrymen, is provided for and encouraged by several express statutes which God gave by Moses. In the spirit of these statutes, and with the recorded approbation of their Author, Hebrew slaves of heathen masters were redeemed at public expense. The great argument by which the Law is enforced upon the consciences and hearts of the Hebrew people, is the fact, that God had redeemed them from Egyptian bondage.

It does not appear that individual Israelites were held as private property by individual Egyptians; but they were a depressed race, excluded from civil and social equality with the more numerous ruling race among whom they dwelt, and doomed to such servile employments as that ruling race saw fit to assign to them. This condition, God, in his holy Word, calls "bondage." And it was a bondage which so crushed their spirits and demoralized their character, that but two of the whole number of grown men among them proved capable of being elevated, by forty years' discipline, into fitness to enter their promised inheritance. Their deliverance from the house of bondage in Egypt, *their native land*, and their restoration to *the land of their fathers*, where they might be an independent, self-governing nation, knowing and serving him, God calls "redemption;" saying, "I will redeem you with an outstretched arm, and with great judgments;" and again, "The Lord hath redeemed you out of the house of bondmen."

Nor were they, generally, held as slaves, the private property of individuals, during their captivity at Babylon. They were merely, as in Egypt, subjected to the arbitrary control of the dominant race. Some of them were raised to high offices, and many of them acquired wealth. Yet, in the language of inspiration, their condition in

Babylon was called “bondage;” and their deliverance from it, and restoration to the land where their fathers had served idols till God punished them for it, and reclaimed them from it, by captivity, is called *redemption*.

When, in the fulness of time, the Saviour appeared, and accomplished in our behalf that mysterious work which the angels desire to look into, God, in his wisdom, saw fit to illustrate the nature of that work to our understandings, by classing it with these deliverances from temporal bondage; by calling the great benefit which he wrought out for us, “*redemption* through his blood.”

These several works of mercy, then, in the judgment of him who is the Author of them all, are so identical in their spirit and character, that they all deserve to have a name in common, which may point out their common nature; that thus, all who love either of them, may be taught to love the others also. He has therefore called them all, works of *redemption*.

The three great objects of our Society, as proclaimed at its formation and ever since pursued, are,

1. To redeem an oppressed race, or such of them as are willing to be redeemed, from their political thralldom in this their Egypt, their Babylon, and restore them to the enjoyment of political freedom and independence in the land of their fathers.

2. To favor the redemption of men from literal slavery, by affording facilities to “benevolent and conscientious masters,” who desire to emancipate.

3. To diffuse, by these means, the knowledge of the great Redeemer, and of “*redemption through his blood*,” among millions who sit in darkness.

Our enterprise, therefore, harmonizes entirely with every thing which God, in the Bible, calls *redemption*; and for that reason has a claim on the heart of every servant of the Redeemer; and no time or place consecrated to his service, can be too holy to be used for its promotion.\*

We have therefore felt ourselves authorized, whenever convenience required it, to ask the attention of worshipping assemblies, and the use of pulpits, on the Sabbath; and gradually, as more correct views of our enterprise have prevailed, our request has been granted.

#### *Operations in Massachusetts.*

This change has been principally effected through the judicious and truly Christian management of our agent, the Rev. Dr. Tenney. He has, during this and former years, advocated our cause before 139

\* See Appendix, I.

congregations in this State, and before nine ministerial Associations ; and in no instance, so far as we have learned, have these labors been followed by any unpleasant consequences. No party animosities have been revived, or bad passions excited. No pastor or people have regretted his admission to their pulpit, or been unwilling to have the subject presented again. We should add, that many of these lectures were designed to accommodate several congregations each, that many pulpits have been offered, which there has not been time to use, and some have been occupied by other advocates of our cause ; so that the whole number of congregations open to the presentation of our claims is not less than about two hundred. We have therefore, virtually, the testimony of about this number of Christian congregations to the fitness of this theme for the pulpit and the Sabbath. A mighty change, since the time,—but a few years ago,—when even our well-wishers generally felt themselves obliged to refuse us a hearing ; when not six pulpits in the State were open to us, and not a single ecclesiastical body would listen to an argument in favor of opening them, or of allowing us any other privilege.

### *Operations in Boston.*

Of all places in the State, our exclusion from the pulpit and from the Sabbath was most rigid in Boston. Here, the great rush of applications of all kinds rendered it more necessary to exclude as many as possible. Here, too, the action of any single congregation necessarily affects its neighbors, with whom it is in constant and intimate connection. Hence, each church and each pastor is morally bound to have some regard to the welfare, and even to the wishes, of others ; and of course there can be less independent individual action. The same remarks apply also to individual members of churches and congregations. They felt more generally bound than elsewhere, to enforce a certain understood agreement, consigning us, for the present, and for an indefinite time to come, to neglect. Nor were they, to any considerable extent, reached by other means of information. The whole number of copies of the African Repository circulated in the city, exclusive of those sent in exchange for other publications, was only twenty, of which thirteen were sent gratuitously to life members and others entitled to receive them.\* And yet again ; our cause seems to have been more injured here than elsewhere, by inadequate or otherwise injudicious presentations of its claims. It had never, so far as we can learn, been admitted to any pulpit. Even long ago, when most favored, its friends could only hire or beg the use of a place for a

\* The number paid for by subscribers in New York, during the year 1846, was about 300.

meeting on the Fourth of July, or some other special occasion, when the speaking must be rather declamatory than instructive. Agents and others might impart some information by private conversation ; but such a conversation could seldom be long enough to allow a presentation of all the numerous and important bearings of our enterprise. It must be limited to a few remarks on a few topics ; and if these were injudiciously chosen, might easily make the impression that our cause is sustained only by a few very feeble arguments. It must have come to pass in some such way, that many of our most liberal, candid and intelligent men were very imperfectly, and in some cases erroneously informed as to our claims on their favorable notice. Some regarded Colonization only as a form of effort to aid the Southern States in ridding themselves of slavery ; and believing that the South scorns such aid, they saw no inducement to offer it. Some argued, that as the Society can never transport to Africa a number equal to the annual increase of the colored population, therefore it can accomplish nothing worth laboring for ; supposing that its only object was, to diminish the number of colored people in the United States. Others supposed that the Society had undertaken to transport the whole colored population of this country to Africa ; and would have nothing to do with a project so evidently impracticable. For these reasons, and others, showing equal want of full and correct information, a large proportion of the most influential men in Boston stood aloof from us ; and their refusal to aid us was felt by others as a testimony against us.

That such men supposed such objections to be valid, was proof enough that new means must be found for diffusing information in Boston. Here also, access to the assembled congregations must be secured. Dr. Tenney's success in the country seemed to point him out as the right man to effect it ; but he had not the physical ability to make himself heard by large audiences. Happily, we were able to obtain the aid of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, late President of Amherst College. The proposal was made to him more than a year ago. It was our desire that he should commence his labors in October, but other duties detained him. He arrived about the first of December. An arrangement had been made for him to address a public meeting on Sabbath evening, in the Central Church, in Winter street ; but a sudden and dangerous illness deferred that meeting till the last Sabbath evening in February. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the audience was small. We hoped to hold a similar meeting in some church the next Sabbath evening. But on Monday, Dr. Humphrey met a large number of pastors, who earnestly requested that his second discourse should be delivered in some public hall, on some other eve-

ning of the week. The Masonic Temple was therefore engaged, notices were very extensively given, in the newspapers, from the pulpits, and by special invitation. But our notice of a meeting in the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening was virtually a notice that we were still excluded from the churches and the Sabbath, and were, by common consent, to be let alone. The attendance, therefore, was less than one hundred. A third meeting was held in the chapel of the Old South Church, at which the attendance was better, but still small.

A deliberate survey of the state of our affairs, however, taught us not to be discouraged. On the few who heard Dr. Humphrey, a strong impression in our favor had been made. It was felt that neither the subject nor the speaker had received the attention which was due to them. Dr. Humphrey was obliged to return to his residence at Pittsfield; but before his departure, two pastors agreed that, with the acquiescence of their people, of which they had no doubt, the subject should be admitted to their pulpits at a future time, yet to be fixed. There was reason to hope that others would do the same.

Meanwhile Dr. Tenney had arrived, and was collecting funds in the city by private application. With the approbation of the pastors, he addressed the Baptist congregation in Baldwin Place, in their vestry, on a Sabbath evening, and that in Hanover street at their stated meeting on Wednesday evening. Agreeably to arrangements which Dr. Tenney had made, Dr. Humphrey returned to the city, and preached on our behalf in the church in Bowdoin street on the evening of the third Sabbath in April, and on the next Sabbath morning at Brattle street, and in the evening, at Essex street. Thus our claims on Christian philanthropy have been presented before five congregations, at their regular meetings for worship and instruction; and arrangements have been made for their presentation in five others at some future time. In the congregations that have been addressed, we know not that a single unpleasant feeling has been excited; while many have been highly gratified, misapprehensions have been removed, old friends have been strengthened and encouraged, and new friends secured.

By the same course of action, we see no reason to doubt, access may be gained to the minds and hearts of the benevolent in Boston generally. Great results, however, are not to be expected immediately. Intelligent men must have time to think; and business men must have time to arrange their mode and measure of aiding us. But in due time we shall reap, if we faint not.

The collection of funds in Boston, instead of commencing in October, as we designed, was put off, in the way above stated, till the

close of the winter, and even now is only well begun ; yet they already exceed those of any former year.

*Spontaneous assistance needed.*

There is another advance in the management of our home operations, which it seems indispensable to make.

All our benevolent societies which depend on funds annually raised by public contribution, are obliged to employ soliciting agents. But it is usually found sufficient, if these agents visit the same place once in two or three years. In the intervening years, the friends of the Society themselves make the collections, and forward them to the treasury. In this way, an income is annually received from twice or three times as many places as could be visited by the number of agents employed. The income is doubled or more than doubled, while the expense is not increased. In other words, all that is done by these spontaneous movements of friends, is a clear addition to the available means of the Society, from which nothing need be deducted for the expense of collection and management. Hitherto, we have received such spontaneous aid, annually, from the Rev. T. S. Clarke's congregation in Stockbridge, and occasionally from four or five other places. In this respect, we must attempt, and if possible effect, an improvement. We think there must be many places now, where our friends are sufficiently established in their friendship, and sufficiently well informed concerning our objects and our wants, to render the attempt successful.

In one respect, it seems proper and advisable to depart from the usage of other societies in regard to these spontaneous collections. The labor of making them is really a donation to the Society, worth a certain amount in cash. We propose that its cash value be estimated, and added to the amount collected, as a donation from the person or persons by whom the labor has been performed. This practice, so far as we know, has never been adopted by any society ; but it seems to be only strict justice to all parties.

*Finances.*

Our funds have been swelled by no princely legacy, like that of our President last year ; by no princely donation for the purchase of territory, like those of the same distinguished benefactor and others, the year before ; by no special appeal in behalf of slaves whose term of redemption was about to expire, as in some previous years. Yet the whole amount of our available means, including, as usual, the sums paid directly to the Parent Society without passing through our treasury, has been \$4,271 ; and the donations for ordinary purposes have been larger, by several hundred dollars, than those of any former year.

Twenty-two life-memberships have been completed, by the payment of thirty dollars each, or such part thereof as remained due at the commencement of the year; and twenty-two others have been subscribed and paid in part. The legacies, not yet available, of friends deceased in former years, and other dues, may amount to \$10,000 or \$15,000; and unknown sums, amounting, however, to some thousands more, have been bequeathed by testators who are yet living, and whose annual donations we hope to receive for many years.

### *The Parent Society.*

The history of the Parent Society for the past year has been much like our own. As it has received but very little from legacies, and has had no appeal to make for funds to purchase territory, or for any other purpose out of the ordinary course of its business, the sum total of its receipts has been less than the previous year; while the amount received from ordinary donations and for the African Repository is several thousand dollars larger, which shows an increase of public sentiment in its favor.

In procuring emigrants, the Society has encountered an unusual amount of obstacles; but they seem to be of a temporary nature, and ought not to discourage us.

### *Emancipated slaves, claimed by heirs at law.*

It is well known that, for several years past, a great part of our emigrants have been slaves, emancipated by the wills of their deceased masters, on condition of emigrating to Liberia; and a condition is frequently added, that they emigrate within a specified time. In such cases, there is often some heir, who desires to break the will, that he may retain the slaves, or such portion of them as would fall to him by law, and who commences a lawsuit for that purpose. The Society must then go into court and defend their claim to freedom. Generally, some able lawyer is found, who manages the case gratuitously. In many cases, the greater part of the expense actually incurred is made chargeable upon the estate, and not on the treasury of the Society; but when made chargeable on the estate, it sometimes comes out of that part of the estate intended for the benefit of the slaves. The prosecutors and their friends sometimes find it practicable, and think it for their interest, to make the expenses enormous. We have lately attempted to ascertain the number of slaves to whom freedom has thus been bequeathed; the number whose freedom has thus been contested; the number whose freedom has been secured; the cost, to the Society and others, of securing it; and the number now entitled to freedom and yet detained by lawsuits. For want of time to

examine the multitude of documents, and from the fact that the greater part of the expenses are not borne by the Society and does not appear on its books, our information is far from being complete. We have ascertained, however, that the defence of three wills, securing the freedom of about six hundred slaves, has cost more than thirty-five thousand dollars. The greater part of this amount has been paid out of property which would otherwise have gone to the slaves, or to the Society as residuary legatee. The number whose freedom has been secured in this way, and who have gone to Liberia, we have not ascertained; but we know it amounts to hundreds. Nor do we know how many, entitled to freedom under such wills, are now detained by law-suits instituted to retain them as slaves; but the number on an incomplete list in our possession, is more than five hundred and fifty. In one of these cases, a final judgment has been pronounced, affirming the will; but the process putting the slaves into the hands of the Society has not yet been executed. In all the other cases, we confidently expect a favorable decision. Nearly half of them, we expect, will be ready to emigrate in the course of the year; and all of them are liable to be thrown upon the hands of the Society at any moment, with the necessity, probably in some cases and possibly in all, of sending them out in a very short time, to save them from reverting to slavery. Their colonization, at the rates paid for some years past, will cost something more than thirty thousand dollars; and we shall doubtless have them quite as fast as we shall be able to provide for them.

#### *Slaves persuaded to decline Emancipation.*

Instead of instituting a law-suit to break the will, slaves are sometimes retained by persuading them to decline the offer of freedom. For accomplishing this, their young master, who has been perhaps their playmate from infancy, and whom they have never known as a tyrant, possesses great facilities. He can be lavish of his promises of good treatment, and eloquent in his account of the dangers and hardships of Liberia. He can avail himself of all that has ever been said against the Colony, or the Society, and if not too honest for such an act, can add something of his own invention. He can procure any number of assistants, black or white, bond or free. He can commence his operations as soon as he knows what the will is, or suspects what it may be. To save twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars worth of slaves, he can afford to make an effort, and to incur some expense. It would be strange indeed, if such efforts were not occasionally successful; and where they are so, it is not probable that the Society would ever be informed of the will. In some cases, however, the offer of freedom has been accepted, the Society has been called upon to aid them in

their emigration, and then the slaves have been persuaded to change their minds and remain in bondage. Facts that have come to our knowledge excite a strong suspicion, that cases of this kind have been somewhat numerous, and that the practice of guarding slaves beforehand against a willingness to go to Liberia if they should have the offer, is by no means uncommon among those who have or who expect an interest in the continuance of their bondage.

*Emigrants during the year.*

During the year, the Society has been called upon to receive emigrants, chiefly from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, amounting in all to about three hundred. But some have been detained by lawsuits sprung upon them just as they were ready to embark ; others were persuaded to remain in slavery, rather than emigrate to Liberia ; others were prevented from going in other ways ; and the result was, that but thirty-eight actually emigrated. There has been nothing like this in all our past experience ; nor have we any reason to expect that we shall ever see the like again.

In addition to these, two emigrants went out in the barque Chatham, sent by the New York Colonization Society with supplies for the recaptives of the Pons. One was the son of a colored clergyman of New York, who went out, with decided prejudices against Colonization, to examine for himself, and who, after seeing for himself, decided to remain, and exhorts his colored brethren to join him. The other was from Ohio, who took with him a capital of some fifteen hundred dollars, to engage in trade, and who, having doubled his money, is now in this country, purchasing goods with which to carry on his business in Liberia.\*

*The Liberia Packet.*

The building of the Liberia Packet will, we hope, prove an important event in the history of Colonization. It was projected by Dr. Hall, the founder and first Governor of the Colony at Cape Palmas, and now General Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society. At his suggestion, the "Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company" has been formed, under a charter from the Legislature of Maryland, stock has been taken to the amount of about \$20,000, a barque of 331 tons has been built, and has made one voyage to Africa. Colonists have taken stock to the amount of several thousand dollars, and will take a still greater amount. The remainder is owned by colored people in the United States, chiefly in Baltimore, and by white men who are bound to sell to colored men, when requested, at a fair price. The

Packet is built with first rate accommodations for passengers. The American and Maryland Colonization Societies have each pledged themselves to furnish business, in the conveyance of passengers and freight, to the amount of two thousand dollars a year. Her first voyage has been in every respect successful. When this packet, owned by colored men here and in Africa, navigated by a colored crew, with a colored master, shall become known as a regular trader, making her two or three successful voyages annually, these facts cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence.

#### *New Passenger Law.*

The Packet was to have made a second voyage this month; but has been prevented by the late act of Congress respecting passengers. That act requires a much larger quantity of ship-room for each passenger than has formerly been required; so much larger, that the Packet, built according to law to accommodate 132 passengers, is allowed to carry only 37. Of course, the cost of a passage must be more than doubled. The act was doubtless passed to check the growing evil of bringing over pauper emigrants from Europe, in vessels crowded with goods, and in such numbers in each ship as to produce sickness and death on the passage. It was not aimed at our operations; and plausible doubts may be raised, whether its enactments are fairly applicable to a vessel built and used like the Liberia Packet. But the interpretation of the Secretary of the Treasury settles the question against us for the present. The act was passed in such haste, to arrest an appalling and rapidly increasing evil, that its framers forgot to fix the time when it should go into operation, and it was necessary to pass another act, eight days afterwards, to supply the deficiency. We think it cannot fail to be so modified at the next session of Congress, as no longer to impede our operations.\*

#### *Claims on the United States Government.*

In respect to another matter, we have to complain of the neglect of our government to do us justice.

1. *Agency of the Society in preventing the Importation of Slaves.* By act of Congress, the importation of slaves into the United States was forbidden after the first of January, 1808. But when slaves were landed on our shores, either by slave traders, or by our cruisers who

\* Since this passage was written, the Secretary has published another interpretation of a part of the act, about 25 per cent. more favorable to our operations than his first. Still it makes passages to Africa needlessly expensive.

had captured them at sea, they at once became subject to the laws of the State in which they were found ; and in several of the States the laws were such and so administered, as to make them slaves for life, with little expense to the parties concerned. Slaves continued to be imported, and, by prostitution of the forms of law, made slaves for life, till, in 1819, the Colonization Society came to the aid of the government, by providing, for the victims of that horrid traffic, a refuge in their native continent. An arrangement for this purpose having been made, an agent of the Society, in April, 1819, demanded of the Governor of Georgia, the release of 34 recently imported Africans, who had been advertised for sale at auction for benefit of the State treasury. After a legal contest of three years, 18 of them were delivered, as freemen, to the care of the Society. These, so far as we can learn from a very complete collection of documents on the subject, were the first victims of the slave trade made free by the authority of the United States. Up to that time, the ingenuity of slave traders and their allies on shore had baffled every effort of government to suppress the traffic. But now the contest was decided. As Africans could no longer be made slaves after their arrival, it was of no use to import them. For a few years, attempts were occasionally made to smuggle them into the country ; but after the seizure, emancipation and colonization of a few hundreds, the traders became discouraged and gave up the business.\*

*2. Understanding with the Government concerning the support of Recaptives.* It is doubtful whether the constitution and charter of the Society authorize the expenditure of its funds on recaptured Africans, as they can hardly be called "free people of color of the United States;" and it is certain that, in the beginning, no such application of its funds was contemplated, either by the Society, or the government. It was the part of the Society, to furnish a civilized spot in Africa, such as did not then exist, where the rescued victims of the slave trade might be landed and live, without danger of being seized and sold again. The expense of settling them there was to be borne by the government. An act of Congress of March 3, 1819, authorized the appointment of an agent for recaptured Africans, to reside in Africa, and appropriated funds for their support. Further appropriations were made in subsequent years.

February 25, 1828, Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish this agency, transfer the property belonging to it to the Colonization Society, and pay the Society fifty dollars for the support of every recaptive delivered to its agents ; and

for other purposes. Mr. McDuffie, it is well known, belongs to that class of politicians who defend slavery as a good institution, that ought to be perpetual, and who have always been our most decided and unrelenting opponents. His bill, therefore, may be considered as proposing the most unfavorable terms which honorable enemies could find it in their hearts to offer. The bill, before passing, was amended, by striking out the part abolishing the agency, and retaining that making an appropriation for the support of recaptives.

3. *The Recaptives of the Pons.* The agency is still continued, under the act of 1819; but the appropriations are entirely exhausted. When the 756 recaptured Africans were landed at Monrovia from the barque Pons, in January 1846, Dr. Lugenbeel, the agent, had but one thousand dollars in his hands for their support; and the government has added nothing to it since. We doubt whether any feeble civilized community in America, or in Europe, would consent to receive and permanently provide for such a company of naked, starving savages, at a lower rate than that proposed in Mr. McDuffie's hostile bill,—fifty dollars each, or \$37,800 for the whole. Fifty dollars each is not a high price for the food, raiment, house room and medical attendance which must be furnished immediately, and continued till they can earn their living, and the house lots and farms which must be given them when they need them; and we see not by what right the government of the United States can land them at Monrovia, with only one dollar and thirty-two cents each to meet all these and all other charges, any more than at any small port in France or England.\* Yet they were received; their immediate wants were supplied; their future welfare was provided for; and thousands of dollars were diverted from the treasury of the Society to meet the expense.

We trust that Congress has failed to do us justice only through neglect, in the pressure of business, and that the deficiency will soon be supplied. Certainly, our government cannot refuse to meet the equitable claims of those without whose aid it found itself unable to stop the importation of slaves into the United States, and without whose continued aid it still is, and is likely to be, unable to provide for those victims of the slave trade whom its cruisers may rescue at sea.

#### *Liberia—Condition and Prospects.*

From Liberia, during the year past, we have received only good

\*By law, no person is allowed to land foreigners at Boston, without giving bonds to indemnify the city against their becoming paupers within ten years.

news. Through the whole region occupied by the Colonists and their allies, there have been no wars; and no rumors of wars, except the threats of a powerful native chief, to break up the establishment of a European at Grand Cape Mount, who is supposed to be indirectly concerned in the slave trade, and who will probably yield without fighting. The difficulties with the British government are not yet formally settled, nor can they be, till the new constitution is adopted, and officers appointed under it, with authority to treat with foreign powers in due form; but the conduct of the British authorities on that coast has been uniformly kind, conciliating and respectful, and some new concessions have been made, in respect to rights claimed and exercised by the Liberian government. It has even been intimated, as distinctly as international etiquette will permit, that when the new constitution is adopted, Great Britain will be ready to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and enter into a commercial treaty. It is evidently not the intention of that government to have any further difficulty with Liberia.

The purchase of territory has gone on as rapidly as it was reasonable to expect. Several tracts have been purchased, extending along about eighty miles of coast, and in some cases fifty miles inland. Not more than an equal quantity remains to be purchased; and for much of that, negotiations are far advanced. No considerable difficulty is expected, unless at about three points, where foreigners have leases and are in possession; and even there, the obstacles, it is believed, may be overcome.

The native inhabitants of the tracts purchased, are not to be expelled from their ancient homes. On the contrary, they generally, if not in all cases, place themselves, by the treaty of cession, under the government of Liberia, and become entitled to its protection. The result will be, that as much of the land as they need, will be apportioned out to them as private property, instead of being, as formerly, the common property of the tribe, subject to the dictation of the chiefs. The number of natives who have thus subjected themselves to the laws of that Commonwealth was estimated, several years since, at ten thousand. By these purchases, it must have been at least doubled. By thus putting themselves under the laws of a civilized commonwealth, they insure their own progress in civilization.

Of the revenue of Liberia for the year 1846, no exact statement has yet reached us. At the delivery of the Governor's annual message, January 4, 1847, full returns had not been received from the counties of Bassa and Sinou. It had been ascertained, however, that it was greater than that of the preceding year, when it was sufficient to defray all the expenses of government. There would be a surplus in the treasury sufficient to meet the expenses of a convention for remodeling

their government. As this revenue is mostly derived from duties on imports, its amount shows the increase of commerce.

A canal is in progress, connecting the Mesurado river with the ocean, so as to avoid the bar at its mouth. The commercial importance of this work, of the intended break-water to protect it, and of the light house on Cape Mesurado, are acknowledged by the British authorities; and though they still deny the right of the Liberians to levy duties on imports as a sovereign state, yet, in consideration of these improvements, they consent to their collection.

There has been no attempt to revive the slave trade, during the year, on any part of our coast. The traders at New Sesters still occupy their factory; but they profess to have abandoned that traffic, and to confine themselves wholly to the trade in palm oil. There is now, therefore, including about one hundred miles of coast to the eastward of the Cavally river, lately annexed by treaties to the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, more than four hundred miles of coast, from which the slave trade is excluded by the influence of American Colonies.

Measures for amending the constitution of Liberia and securing the recognition of its independence are in progress. Soon after receiving the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Parent Society in January, 1846, the Governor issued his proclamation, convening the Legislative Council on the 13th of July. By vote of the Council, the question was submitted to the people in their primary assemblies, held on the 27th of October. A majority voted in favor of a convention, to be called by the Legislature, for the purpose of so amending their constitution, as to take into their own hands the appointment of the Governor and the whole responsibility of government. The Legislature, at their session in January, 1847, appointed the third Tuesday in February for the choice of delegates to that convention, and the first Monday in July as its time of meeting. It will be the business of that convention to prepare a constitution, to be submitted to the people, in their primary assemblies, for their adoption or rejection; and if rejected, to meet again and prepare another to be in like manner submitted to the people. It is expected that the new government, judiciously organized for the management of all the concerns of a sovereign state, foreign and domestic, may go into operation in January, 1848. The question has excited deep interest in all classes of citizens. Their discussions have been earnest and animated; but the calm and deliberate style in which they act, taking time fully to consider every question before they decide it, shows that they are aware of the importance of the transaction, and strengthens our conviction of their fitness for self-government. And when Liberia

shall be acknowledged by the nations of Christendom as a sovereign and independent State, and shall so administer her government as to command the respect of Christendom, the day of despising the colored race will have passed away. White men may, even then, prefer to associate with those of their own complexion ; but they will no longer be able to regard colored men as a race fit only to be governed by superiors. The great apology for slavery will then be done away ; for if colored people are capable of governing themselves, why should they not do it ? If they have no need of masters, why should they have them ? Let this experiment be successful,—let a free, sovereign state of colored men exist on the coast of Africa, acknowledged and respected by all civilized nations, and thus proving before the eyes of all men the capacity of the African race for self-government, and the day of redemption has come for Africa, and for her sons in all their dispersions. Let it fail, and their despisers will exult, and a cloud of impenetrable gloom will settle down on all their hopes.

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending May 26, 1847.

---

Amesbury Mills, Cash,		50	Mrs. E. Ellingwood,	1 00
Amherst, William Cutter,	1 00		“ J. Bachelder,	1 00
E. Dickinson,	1 00		“ T. Lefavour,	1 00
J. S. Adams,	1 00		“ W. B. Lovett,	1 00
S. E. Mack,	1 00		Miss Elizabeth Lee,	1 00
A. P. Howe,	1 00		Five others,	3 00—30 50
Linus Green,	2 00		Rev. Mr. Flanders,	1 00
S. F. Cutler,	2 00		Philip English,	2 00
D. Hubbard,	1 00		A. N. Clarke,	1 00
Others,	1 00—11 00		Alpheus Davis,	2 00
Amherst, East, Church and Society,	15 00		Israel Trask,	1 00
Andover, Samuel Fletcher, Esq.	5 00		Rev. C. T. Thayer and wife,	2 00—9 00
R. Emerson, D. D.,	5 00			69 50
S. H. Taylor,	5 00			
Dr. Saiborn,	2 00		Blackstone, Moses Farnum,	5 00
B. H. Punchard,	5 00		Dea. G. M. Carr,	1 00
E. A. Park, D. D.,	5 00		H. C. Carr,	1 00
R. D. C. Robbins,	2 00		S. H. Tabor,	5 00
M. Newnæn,	2 00		Mr. Weeks,	1 00
Cash,	5 00		S. H. Kimball,	1 00—14 00
A. J. Gould,	1 00		Boston, R. G. Shaw,	100 00
A. Farwell,	2 00—34 50		J. C. Dunn,	50 00
Andover, North, Isaac Osgood,	5 00		James Hayward,	50 00
Ashby, Ephraim Haywood,			W. W. Stone,	50 00
Paul Haywood,	1 00		Henry Codman,	30 00
Abigail Taylor,	1 00		T. R. Marvin,	30 00
Leverett Lincoln,	1 00		William Ropes,	25 00
Cash 25, Cash 25,	50—4 50		John D. Williams,	10 00
Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss,	30 00		E. T. Andrews,	10 00
Auburn, Rev. B. H. Holmes,	2 00		P. Butter, Jr.	5 00
Barre, H. P. Woods,	2 00		Rev. Charles Brooks,	5 00
Edwin Woods,	1 00		Rev. F. Parkman, D. D.,	5 00
William Broad,	2 00		Hon. Pliny Cutler,	5 00
Sylas Harwood,	1 00—6 00		Lowell Mason,	5 00
Bedford, William Everett,			The Misses Inches,	5 00
Cash,	1 00		G. W. Hallett,	10 00
Elizabeth Rand,	1 00		James Savage,	10 00
John Merriam, Esq.	2 00—4 25		Charles Barnard,	10 00
Beverly, Unitarian Society.			Dr. J. C. Warren,	10 00
Robert Rantoul,	5 00		Abiel Chandler,	10 00
William Endicott,	1 00		P. Greeley, Jr.,	10 00
Stephens Baker,	3 00		J. P. Rice,	10 00
Thomas Stephens,	5 00		J. M. Beebe,	10 00
Capt. G. Abbott,	3 00		Mrs. A. Thompson,	10 00
Jonah Raymond,	5 00		W. A. Brown,	5 00
Albert Thorndike,	3 00		Susan Collins,	5 00
Capt. John Giddings,	3 00		E. P. Whitman,	5 00
Capt. Josiah Lovitt,	2 00—30 00		A Friend,	1 00
Ladies of Washington St. Society.			Theodore Chase,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00		Misses Townsend,	5 00
“ S. C. P. Tracy,	5 00		Jabez C. Howe,	5 00
“ L. H. Bryant,	3 50		Samuel Johnson,	5 00
“ Joanna Prince,	1 00		Mrs. Wm. Boardman,	5 00
“ Lydia Ray,	1 00		Thomas Farbell,	5 00
“ N. Safford,	1 00		Israel Lombard,	5 00
“ Hannah Davis,	1 00		Daniel Denny,	5 00

Wm J. Hubbard,	5 00	Dea. Jesse Kimball,	2 00
Charles Atwood,	5 00	Misses A. and M. Hasseltine,	3 50
Jairus Vila,	5 00	G. R. Montgomery,	1 00
J. Williams,	5 60	Cash,	25—16 75
William Almy,	5 00	Bradford, East, Peter Parker,	1 00
J. S. C. Greene,	5 00	William Batch,	1 00
C. B. Shaw,	5 00	Eleven others,	4 20—6 20
J. McGregor,	5 00	Braintree, North, Rev. R. S.	
Josiah P. Cooke,	5 00	Storrs, D. D.,	1 50
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00	Asa French,	1 00
S. Hooper,	5 00	Oliver Perkins,	1 00
Henry B. Stone,	5 00	Caleb Hollis,	1 00
N. L. Frothingham,	5 00	C. M. Fogg,	1 00
C. G. Loring,	5 00	Charles Haywood,	1 00
S. Torrey,	5 00	Mrs. J. Thayer,	1 00
Cash, 2; Cash, 2; Cash, 3;	7 00	Mrs. S. French,	2 00
George F. Guild,	15 00	Three others,	1 25—10 75
J. A. Lowell,	10 00	Braintree, South, Deacon Levi	
F. C. Gray,	10 00	Thayer,	3 00
G. W. Thayer,	10 00	Benjamin Kendall,	1 00
William Brown,	10 00	Mrs. Randall,	1 00
Abner Kingman,	10 00	Cash,	30—5 30
A. Wilkinson,	10 00	Bridgewater, N. Tillinghast,	
Samuel Fales,	10 00	Bridgewater, North, B. Keith,	5 00
John Welles,	10 00	J. B. Kingman,	2 00
Bradford Sumner,	5 00	Dea. C. Howard,	1 00
John Templeton,	5 00	Charles Keith,	2 00
Joseph Bell,	5 00	Capt. Z. Keith,	2 00
Rufus Choate,	5 00	Calvin Hatch,	1 00
E. S. Tobey,	5 00	Six others,	3 70—16 70
G. H. Kahn,	5 00	Brookfield, North, Thomas Snell Jr.	1 50
Adam W. Thaxter,	5 00	Brookfield, South, Rev. W. P.	
William Eaton,	5 00	Greene,	2 00
Titus Welles,	5 00	R. Nichols,	2 00
Mrs. E. Kidder,	5 00	Luther Stowell,	1 00
W. H. Gardiner,	5 00	Miss S. Freeman,	5 00
William Dehon,	5 00	Samuel Perry,	1 00
Dr. N. Brewer,	5 00	Rev. M. Stone,	1 00
John Albree,	5 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00—13 00
Cash, 2; Cash, 2; Cash, 2;	6 00	Cambridge, Edward Everett,	5 00
N. Dana,	3 00	J. E. Worcester,	5 00
D. Noyes,	2 00	H. Ropes,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
A Friend,	1 00	W. Greenough,	5 00
J. D. Steele,	5 00	C. C. Little,	2 00
H. G. Perkins,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
A. Clarke,	3 75	H. W. Longfellow,	5 00
C. P. Adams,	2 00	Charles Beck,	5 00
Friend,	2 00	C. C. Felton,	3 00
O. Dutton,	2 00	C. W. Homer,	2 00—43 00
James P. Thorndike,	5 00	Canton, Friend Crane,	5 00
S. W. Waldron,	2 00	Carlisle, Rev. P. Smith, for Mrs. Eliza	
William Lincoln,	5 00	Sinth,	30 00
Cash,	2 00	Chickopee Falls, Rev. F. A. Barton,	5 00
M. B. Lakeman,	3 00	Clintonville, W. T. Merrifield,	10 00
A. Plumer,	5 00	H. N. Bigelow,	10 00—20 00
J. Bancroft,	5 00	Concord, J. M. Cheny,	1 00
H. Bosworth,	3 00	Nathan Brooks, Esq.	5 00
J. S. Higgins,	2 00	Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	1 50
O. Eldridge,	5 00	Dea. Reuben Brown,	3 50
Quincy Tufts,	5 00	T. B. Mackie,	5 00
Moses Grant,	5 00—354 75	Dea. Elisha Tolman,	2 00
Boylston, J. Bush,	1 00	J. S. Keyes,	1 50
Hannah Bush,	1 00	Dea. N. Ball,	1 00
H. H. Brigham,	1 00	Rev. B. Frost,	1 00
E. Ball,	1 00	Maj. J. Barrett,	1 00
Dea. A. Flagg,	1 00	A Friend,	1 00—23 50
S. Flagg,	1 00	Conway, Col. Rice,	5 00
S. Partridge,	1 00	Dalton, Mrs. Lucinda Crane,	1 50
Rev. E. Smith,	1 00	Danvers, Elijah Upton,	5 00
William Eaton,	1 00	Deerfield, Dr. Joseph Goodhue,	1 00
Six others,	3 10—12 10	Rev. H. Seymour,	1 00
Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy,	10 00	Cash,	1 00

Henry Stebbins,	3 00	Mrs. M. E. Kittridge,	3 50
Cash,	3 00	Mrs. E. M. Ames,	1 00
Consider Dickinson,	4 70—13 70	Hon. James H. Duncan,	5 00
Deerfield, South, Rev. Samuel Riddell,	30 00	Miss M. C. Howe,	1 00
Writing paper,	2 37½—32 37½	Leonard White,	3 00
Dracut, J. B. Varnum,	2 00	Miss L. White,	5 00
J. Ames,	1 00	Dea. S. Chase,	1 00
Pascal Coburn,	1 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 75;	1 25—26 75
Cash, 25; Cash, 25;	50—4 50	Hinsdale, C. H. Plumkett,	5 0
Dunstable, Rev. Mr. Brigham's Soc.	1 50	Edward Cheeseman,	2 00
East Medway, Dea. Timothy Walker,	15 00	Jacob Booth,	1 00
Enfield, Dea. A. Smith,	5 00	Dr. Abel Kittridge,	3 00—11 00
Mrs. Clarissa Smith,	5 00	Holden, Col. J. S. Holt,	3 00
J. B. Woods,	3 00	Ipswich, Daniel Cogswell,	1 50
O. Bryant,	1 00—14 00	Mrs. Sarah Choate,	3 00
Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Bor-		Mrs. G. W. Heard,	6 00
den,	10 00	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	15 00
Dea. Tripp,	1 00—11 00	Mrs. Col. Kimball,	5 00
Fall River, Capt. Richard Bor-		Mrs. Mary Burnham,	1 50
den,	10 00	Mrs. Mary Farley,	2 00
Dr N. Durfee,	10 00	Miss Anna Dana, by I. T.	
William Cogswell,	5 00	Dana,	30 00—64 00
Mrs. Mary Durfee,	3 00	Ireland, Edward Smith,	5 00
John Haskell,	2 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 48;	98—5 98
Joseph Durfee,	1 00	Lancaster, Jonas Lane,	5 00
John Cotton,	1 00—32 00	Mrs. Mary Lane,	1 00—6 00
Fitchburgh, Dr. T. R. Boutelle,	2 00	Lee, Dr. A. G. Welch,	1 00
J. T. Farwell,	30 00—32 00	Dr. C. Guiteau,	1 00
Georgetown, Rev. I. Braman		William Porter, Jr.	3 00
and wife,	5 00	Leonard Church,	1 50
G. J. Tenney,	2 00	P. H. Bullard,	1 00
Joseph Little,	2 00	H. Garfield,	1 00
Dea. John Platt,	1 00	Abner Taylor,	1 00
Rev. J. C. Hartshorn,	1 00	John P. Ball,	1 00
Jacob Searle,	1 00	William Taylor,	1 00—11 50
Mrs. Aphia Tenney,	1 00	Leicester, John Clapp,	5 00
J. P. Stickney,	1 50	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
G. M. Nelson,	1 00	J. A. Denny,	3 50
Rev. J. M. Prince,	5 00	Cheney Hatch,	1 00
Charles S. Tenney,	1 00	Mrs. Denny,	1 00
J. Russell,	1 00	Rev. I. R. Worcester,	5 00
Caleb Jackson,	1 00	John Woodcock,	2 00
Sarah H. Jackson.	1 00	Cash,	50
Cash, 50; Cash, 50; Cash, 12,	1 62	Danforth Rice,	1 00
Isaac Adams,	1 00—26 62	Dwight Biscoe,	2 00
Gloucester, John Reynolds, Jr.	5 00	Alonzo White,	1 00
William Robson,	1 00	Hiram Knight,	1 00
Samuel Giles,	5 00	J. Q. Lamb,	1 00
Gorham P. Lowe,	4 00	Elizabeth Holmes,	1 00
Elias Davis,	3 00	D. H. Fitch,	1 00—31 00
Samuel Pearson,	1 00	Leominster, Dr. C. W. Wilder,	5 00
George Garland,	1 00	J. T. Darling,	1 00
Rev. C. M. Nickels,	1 00	Mrs. Mary Lincoln,	1 50
B. K. Hough,	3 00—24 00	W. H. Colton,	1 00
Granby, Rev. James Bates,	1 00	L. Burrage,	3 00
Col. William Belcher,	1 00	Misses S. and M. R. Lincoln,	1 00
Benoni Preston,	1 00	Mrs. S. Wilder,	1 00
Adolphus Smith,	1 00	Abel Richardson,	3 00
J. W. Nash,	1 00	Jonas Colburn,	1 00
Luke M. Clarke,	1 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00—18 50
William Dickinson,	1 00	Lexington, Eliab Brown,	1 00
Joel Preston,	1 00	John Davis,	1 00
R. R. Eastman,	1 00	Mrs. E. Muzzy,	1 00—3 00
Augustus Eastman,	1 00	Lexington, E., Ambrose Morrill,	10 00
Col. Benjamin Wite,	3 00	Lowell, O. M. Whipple,	10 00
William Patrick,	1 00	Hon. Joseph Locke,	2 00
Ten others,	4 29—18 29	G. H. Carlton,	1 50
Hadley, Russell Benev. Society,	18 74	Homer Bartlett,	2 00
Hardwick, Rev. Asa Mann,	2 00	Benjamin Greene,	3 00
Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00—3 00	Miss Rebecca Kittredge,	10 00
Haverhill, David Marsh,	5 00	A. Wright,	5 00
John Marsh,	1 00	John O. Benthall,	5 00—38 50
		Manchester, Mrs. A. H. Trask,	1 00

Ebenezer Tappan,	2 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00
Miss Hannah Caldwell,	1 00	Miss Mary Emery,	1 25—8 25
Mrs. M. Lee,	1 00	Newburyport, Ladies' Col. Soc.,	
John Knight,	1 00	by Mrs. H. Sanborn,	50 00
L. Woodbury,	1 00	Newton Corner, T. S. Williams,	5 00
J. P. Allen,	1 00	North Adams, J. E. Marshall,	5 00
Charles Lee,	1 00	Harvey Arnold,	3 00
A. P. Burnham,	1 00	Mr. L. Rice,	2 00
T. P. Gentle,	1 00	D. C. Rogers,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Carter,	1 00	H. Chickering,	1 00
Seven others, 50 cts. each,	3 50—15 50	E. Childs,	1 00
Marlboro', Caleb Wetherbee,	2 00	Dr. A. T. Brayton,	1 00
J. S. Wetherbee,	1 00	S. W. Brayton,	1 00
Dea. S. R. Phipps,	5 00	Cash, 50; Cash, 50;	1 00
Mrs. Phipps,	5 00—13 00	Dr. R. M. B. McLellan,	2 50
Medford, Paul Curtiss,	6 00	Mrs. E. M. Crawford,	2 50
Dr. Daniel Swan,	5 00	Dr. Hawks,	3 00
Dr. S. Kidder,	5 00	Mr. Thompson,	1 00—25 00
George W. Porter,	5 00	Northampton, A. Lyman,	10 00
Dea. Samuel Tram,	4 00—25 00	Joseph Lathrop,	10 00—20 00
Methuen, John Tenney,	3 00	Northborough, Isaac Davis, Esq.	2 00
J. F. Ingalls,	1 00	Three others,	1 25—3 25
Rev. J. C. Phillips,	3 00	North Chester, John J. Cooke,	3 50
G. W. Phillips,	1 00	Mrs. Melinda Elder,	2 00—5 50
Charles Davis,	1 00	Phillipston, Capt. C. C. Bassett,	3 00
Henry Spencer,	1 00	J. Bowker,	1 00
William S. B. Greene,	2 00	Capt. J. Caruth,	1 00
G. W. Coburn,	1 00	Russell Caruth,	1 00
Charles Ingalls,	3 00	D. G. Caruth,	1 00
Abel Stephens,	2 00	Joel Parker,	1 00
Abel Stephens, Jr.	3 00	C. Sanderson,	1 00
Dea. E. Carlton,	1 00	P. P. Gould,	1 00
Mrs. Joseph Howe,	2 00	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins,	1 00
Christopher Howe,	1 00	Jason Goulding,	3 00
Ten others,	3 35—23 35	Dr. James Stone,	3 00
Middleboro', Finkham & Pickens,	2 00	O. Powers,	3 30
Cash,	1 00—3 00	Peter Sanderson,	3 00
Middlefield, Uriah Church,	6 00	Daniel Thompson,	2 00
Milton, Joseph Rowe, Esq.	20 00	Twelve others,	4 75—30 05
Monson, Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 60	Pittsfield, Rev. Mr. Tyler,	2 00
Dea. A. W. Porter,	15 00—18 00	Walter Laflin,	1 00—3 00
Nauk, Dea. Samuel Fisk,	10 00	Quincy, Elisha Marsh,	1 00
Dea. John Travers,	2 00	Joseph Brigham,	5 00
D. M. Whitney,	1 00	Dr. E. Woodward,	1 00
Dr. Hoyt,	1 00	Leviel Brackett,	5 00
Jonathan Walcott,	2 00	G. W. Beals,	5 00
Several others,	7 75—23 75	Daniel Greenleaf,	5 00
New Bedford, R. D. Greene,	20 00	Thomas Greenleaf,	5 00
T. G. Coffin,	5 00	Daniel Baxter,	1 00
Mrs. A. Gibbs,	1 00	William Torrey,	5 00—33 00
George Howland,		Rockport, Dea. J. R. Gott,	3 50
Newbury and Newburyport,	25 00—51 00	Capt. Josiah Haskell,	3 00
John Harrod,	5 00	James Haskell,	1 00
William B. Banister,	5 00	M. S. Giles,	1 00
J. H. Cushing,	1 00	Daniel Lowe,	1 00
Dr. Ebenezer Hale,	10 00	David Brooks,	1 00
Capt. P. Simpson,	2 00	Miss Polly Rowe,	1 00
George Greenleaf,	1 00	Mrs. Susan Haskell,	1 00
Perley Tenney,	2 00	William P. Burns,	2 00
E. S. Rand,	5 00	Rev. Wakefield Gale,	1 10
Moses Emery,	2 00	Reuben Brooks,	1 00
Capt. M. Lunt,	10 00	Ten others,	4 25—20 85
Mrs. Betsey Lunt,	2 00	Royalston, Rufus Bullock,	5 00
Ebenezer Stone,	1 00	Salem, William Pickman,	10 00
A. W. Miltmore,	2 00	Michael Shepard,	10 00
Mrs. T. Hale and Daughters,	5 00	Dea. N. Appleton,	1 00
Mrs. Jacob Greenleaf,	50 00—103 00	John Dike,	1 00
Newbury, W., Dr. D. Robinson,	1 00	J. G. Sprague,	3 00
Rev. H. Merrill,	1 00	Miss L. R. Pickman,	3 00
Miss H. Emery,	1 00	Hon. D. A. White,	5 00
Thomas Elliot,	1 00	John Chapman,	2 00
Joshua Ordway,	1 00	Nathaniel Silsbee,	5 00
Benjamin Poor,	1 00	B. P. Chamberlain,	3 00

Mrs. Pickering Dodge,	10 00	Dea. J. Draper,	3 00
Mrs. N. Saltonstall,	3 00	William Bridge,	2 00—7 00
Mrs. L. Saltonstall,	3 50	Westborough, Mrs. J. G. Fisher,	10 00
William D. Pickman,	15 00	Dr. B. Pond,	1 00
Pickering Dodge,	3 00	Cash,	50—11 50
J. W. Peale,	5 00	Westminster, Reuben Feno,	1 50
Rev. S. M. Worcester,	2 00—81 50	Joshua Cummings,	2 00
Saxonville, William H. Knight,	2 00	John Merriam,	1 00
Mrs. Fiske,	1 00	W. S. Bradbury,	1 00
Mrs. Snowdon and Mrs. Thompson,	2 25	Ten others,	3 67—9 17
Cash, 50; Cash, 25;	75—6 00	Weston, Mrs. M. A. Bigelow,	10 00
Sekouk, Congregational collection,	8 06	Weymouth Landing, Maj. Stet-	
Shelburne Falls, Dea. Nathaniel Lamson,	10 00	son,	1 00
J. S. Brown,	2 00—12 00	Cash, 25; Cash, 75;	1 00
South Reading, Rev. Reuben Emerson,	5 00	Joseph Richards,	5 00
Springfield, Cash,	50	Samuel Newcomb,	2 00
Thomas Bond,	3 00	Dea. J. Newcomb,	2 00
John Howard,	3 00	Caleb Stetson,	5 00—16 00
Miss Betsey Brewer,	3 00—9 50	Whateley, S. Sanderson,	1 00
Springfield, West, Justin Ely,	10 00	Rev. J. S. Judd,	1 00
Dea. D. Merrick,	1 00	Dea. D. Brown,	1 00
Rodney Day,	1 00	Stephen Clarke,	1 00
Cash,	50	P. Frary,	1 00
Edward Southworth,	5 00	Timothy Billings,	1 00
Wells Southworth,	5 00—22 50	C. Billings,	1 00
Stockbridge, Congregational collection,	30 00	E. Smith,	1 00
Stockbridge, West, Benjamin Cone,	10 00	Rev. J. Ferguson,	5 00
Dea. S. Gates,	5 00—15 00	Dea. D. Sanderson,	4 00
Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00	John White,	1 50
Sudbury, Six donors, by Thomas Dakin,	3 25	Rodolphus Sanderson,	2 00
Taunton, J. W. Crossman,	2 00	Levi Graves,	2 00
Joseph Wilber,	1 00	Foster Warren,	2 00
Samuel L. Crooker,	3 50	Asahel Sanderson,	3 00
G. A. and W. A. Crocker,	10 00	Six others,	3 25—30 75
Cash,	75—17 25	Whitinsville, Dea. Paul Whitin,	5 00
Topsfield, W. C. Cleaveland,	1 00	James P. Whitin,	2 00
Mrs. L. B. Emerson,	1 00	Dea. S. F. Bachelder,	2 00
Capt. John Lamson,	1 00	J. C. Whitin,	5 00
B. C. Perkins,	1 00	W. Kendall,	1 00
John Wright,	1 00	Jonathan Smith,	1 00
C. Herrick,	1 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
Rev. A. McCloud,	1 00	Lucinda M. Taft,	1 00
Abigail Perkins,	1 00	Charles P. Whitin,	5 00
Eight others,	4 25—12 25	Samuel Fletcher,	1 00
Townsend, Daniel Adams,	2 00	Joel Smith,	1 00
John Brooks,	1 00	Lydia Fletcher,	1 00
Dea. D. Giles,	3 00	Caleb T. Chapin,	1 00
F. A. Worcester,	1 00	Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
Charles Bowers,	2 00	Israel Plummer,	5 00
Noah Adams,	1 00	Josiah Hopkins,	1 00
S. Haynes and family,	1 63	Rev. L. F. Clarke,	1 00
Capt. Davis,	1 00	Cash, 25; Cash, 50; Cash, 25; 1 00—40 00	
Capt. Brooks,	1 00	Williamsburgh, Elisha Hubbard,	3 50
Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00	Dr. Daniel Collins,	3 50
Nathan Farrar,	1 00	S. D. Graves,	1 25
Eight others,	2 92—19 55	Erastus Graves,	2 25
Waltham, J. S. C. Greene,	10 00	William A. Nash,	1 50
L. M. Mullikin,	2 00	Elijah Nash,	1 00
J. W. Thaxter,	1 00	Nathaniel Sears,	1 00
Henry Timmins,	10 00	Dea. W. Pomeroy,	1 00
Francis C. Lowell,	5 00	J. L. Bodman,	1 00
Dr. E. Hobbs,	3 00	Erastus Bodman,	1 00
Isaiae Farwell,	1 00	Lewis Bodman,	1 00
Lewis Smith,	1 00	Dennis Morton,	1 00
Horatio Moore,	2 00—35 00	B. P. Clapp,	1 00—20 00
Warren, Baxter Ellis,	1 00	Winchendon Village, Reuben Hyde,	1 00
Cash,	50—1 50	Woburn, Congregational Collection,	12 32
Watertown, Cash,	2 00	Worcester, Hon. J. G. Kendall,	
William Harrington,	1 00—3 00	June, 1846, \$20; May,	
Wayland, James S. Draper,	2 00	1847, \$20;	40 00
		Miss Sarah Waldo,	50 00
		S. Salisbury, Esq.	10 00
		Mrs. Bangs,	3 00—103 00

## LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30 or more,  
by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

---

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American* Colonization Society, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

---

Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.
Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.	Edward A. Pearson, Esq.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams.	Rev. Daniel Fitz.
Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.
Henry Codman.	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.
James C. Dunn.	Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.
Henry Edwards.	New Bedford, George Howland.
Albert Fearing.	David R. Greene.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
James Hayward.	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
Eliphalet Kimball.	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.
T. R. Marvin.	Quiney, Rev. William P. Lunt.
William Ropes.	Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
Robert G. Shaw.	Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
W. W. Stone.	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.	Rev. John Orcutt.
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Williamsburgh, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.
East Medway, Dean Walker.	Worcester, Hon. J. G. Kendall.
Fitchburgh, Rev. E. W. Bullard.	Hon. S. Salisbury.
Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.	Miss Sarah Waldo.
Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.	

## APPENDIX.

---

### I. REDEMPTION OF SLAVES.

The redemption of slaves was one of the purposes to which the early Christians devoted the funds raised by contribution on the Sabbath. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, raised contributions amounting to more than four thousand dollars, to assist the Numidian Christians in redeeming some of their number who had been reduced to slavery by the neighboring barbarians. In a letter accompanying the remittance, he says: "And when the same apostle, (Paul,) tells us that 'as many of you as are baptized, have put on Christ,' we are bound, in our captive brethren, to see Christ, and to redeem him from captivity, who has redeemed us from death; so that he who delivered us from the jaws of Satan, and who now himself dwells and abides in us, may be rescued from the hands of barbarians; and he be ransomed for a sum of money, who has ransomed us by his blood and cross." The idea, then, that redemption from slavery and redemption by the blood of Christ have in some respects a common nature, so that we may reason from one to the other, was recognized in the time of Cyprian, who suffered martyrdom in A. D. 258. Still earlier, Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, wrote to Polycarp of Smyrna, concerning Christian slaves: "Let them not be anxious to be redeemed at the expense of the Church, lest they be found slaves of their own lusts." It would seem, therefore, that in Western Asia, it was not uncommon for churches to redeem such of their members as were slaves in their own neighborhood. The thought of thus redeeming *heathen* slaves, generally, seems never to have occurred to them; as the task would have been immeasurably beyond their ability. *See Neander's History of the Christian Religion and Church, Vol. 1, pp. 255, 256, 269.*

---

### II. LETTERS FROM COLONISTS.

*Extracts of a Letter from Mr. E. J. Roye, dated New York, May 25, 1847.*

MR. TRACY,

SIR,—You request me, through Capt. Barker, "to make some statements about business in Liberia, and Liberia generally." \* \* \* As briefly as possible, I will delineate.

Business of every description is remarkably good in that country, better than in this. If those engaged in them will persevere to make them so, prudent men, engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, may hope very soon to grow rich; both of which have been too much neglected, because it was so easy to make a handsome living at something else. Our honorable Governor and some other gentlemen have gone extensively into agriculture. The late successes of some of our citizens in the producing and exporting to advantage some coffee, ginger, arrow-root, and Guinea pepper, together with a herd of other things, have induced and are inducing many to engage in farming. \* \* \* Mechanics of various orders were wanted last fall in Monrovia at \$2 50 and and \$3 per day, and could not be found to answer the demand. Our currency is camwood, worth \$60 per ton on the coast, the basis of our paper money. Palm oil and ivory, too, are staple products, and will bring the cash when we get hold of them, either to export or sell on the coast. Which products are abundant, particularly the former of the last two mentioned. It is doubtlessly known that every man gets a farm, with an addition to it if he have a family. \*

Sir, I have been opposed to Colonization most of my life, (not having considered the merits of so many good men, too intelligent to be duped, and too noble and rich in money and virtues to engage in an artifice, or be deceitful,) because I believed evil men selfishly concocted the plan, that the slaves might be more contented, and the future possession more secure to the masters, by sending away a surplus free population to Africa under the guise of philanthropy. \* \* \* I have, steadily, had my mind fixed upon a foreign land, since my early youth; a land of African government; for there I believed our elevation would take place. But you would ask, how did it happen that I went to Liberia, when so great an aversion and objection towards the Colonization scheme existed? I answer: after losing my wife, and selling property on note and mortgage, &c., I went to acquire a knowledge of the French language, preparatory to going to St. Domingo. During my stay, I became acquainted with a fellow boarder, who by some means learned that I had some money. He said, if he were I, he would go to Liberia, for he could make so much and so much by an investment in such and such things which he told me. I informed him that I would never turn traitor to my people for gain; having reiterated what I have already told you as to my objections. But further, I told him I could not live there. But he said he had lived there three years; and many other things, which I believed. Afterwards I came to this city, saying that I would take a little adventure to Liberia. If I thought that I could not live there, I would return, to go to St. Domingo. But the longer I staid, the better pleased I became with the country. And, no matter what my former opinions were, or those of others, I saw that Africa presented more inducements than any other land for the general amelioration of the African race. In natural resources and beauty, it is second to none. About health, abstemiousness is, in my opinion, in all things, a very sure guaranty of life and health. In proof of my believing that others can live, I have just returned from the West with my two children, bound for Liberia. There we shall be patriots; for patriotism is fostered by so many causes. May heaven's blessing rest upon the best of human agencies for our elevation in the scale of intellectual, moral and religious virtues.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

E. J. ROYE.

We subjoin extracts from another letter. Its author, Mr. S. S. Herring, emigrated from Virginia, in 1833, aged 12 years; his father, mother, and five children having been emancipated for that purpose. His education,

therefore, must have been acquired in Liberia. The letter is dated "New York, May 25, 1847."

To me, Liberia is an endeared home, and one which I would not give in exchange for any other place with which I have any acquaintance. This, however, I confess, is attributable to the peculiar advantage and privilege which the colored man may enjoy there, together with its adaptedness to the accommodation of our race, having been the home of our forefathers, and now the happy abode of all who appreciate an impartial freedom, the which, I find, and have often been told, is not to be enjoyed by the people of color this side the Atlantic.

I am happy to say that I think any man who appreciates freedom and liberty, and who has any patriotism, esteem for his race and love of country, could not fail to be satisfied in becoming a citizen of Liberia. For he would find that a great many of the reports that are now in circulation in this land are totally spurious and false, such as an intense and burning heat, bidding defiance to circulation a certain part of the day; and the dreadful effects of the acclimating fever, scarcely allowing one to escape death. All this is absolutely false. The deaths during acclimation are about ten to twelve per cent., as Dr. McGill said at the Colonization anniversary; and that is mostly in broken constitutions. Our thermometer is seldom, if ever, over 85, raging generally from 75 to 80. You can therefore judge very correctly of the amount of heat. A more pleasant climate could not be desired as to my part, and I have resided there fourteen years.

I will not fail to notice one very distinguished advantage which we have; that is, we raise two complete crops a year, consisting of rice, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, yams, &c., also a great variety of vegetables. Agriculture, however, has been too little attended to; a lucrative and profitable trade having occupied the attention exclusively of such men as were able to engage in agriculture so as to make a development, and therefore make it interesting. Otherwise, we might now have been able to export African coffee, which is equal to the best in the world, by ship loads. An interest in the agricultural pursuit, however, has been waked up throughout the Colony, and every merchant especially, and citizens in general, have turned their attention to coffee planting, and the growing of such other products as answers immediate use; so that I flatter myself that we will be able to export coffee within the next five years.

I regret much, Sir, that our brethren in America do no not make it an object to get to Liberia now, while there are vacancies and enterprizes unexecuted, so that they might assist in erecting the great edifice of a republic, while there is opportunity for them to do signal honor to their race. I am seriously apprehensive that there will be much regret experienced by them in future, and that their offspring will complain of their inattention to their future welfare. In fact, I have heard these serious complaints made since I have been here; and I conceive it to be an awful one. We are desirous to have an increase of population, not that we are not able to defend ourselves against the ingress of natives or aborigines of the country, but because we are anxious to swell Liberia into distinguished importance, or say, our race into importance, which I fear abolitionism will be a long time accomplishing, if ever. I am an abolitionist in principle, but not precisely in policy; thinking, as I do, that colonization promises more and has done more than any other system gotten up in America, for the benefit of the colored man. The least proof which we can offer to substantiate this fact is, that no Liberian ever returns to this country to reside, though all could do so were it their choice.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL S. HERRING.

## ANOTHER MAN WHO KNOWS.

Mr. Benjamin Van Rensselaer James, a colored man, born in Elizabeth-town, N. Y., sailed from Baltimore, October 31, 1836, and arrived at Cape Palmas December 25. He went out in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as a missionary printer. The Report of the Board for 1837, states that "Mr. James, without much suffering or apparent danger, had been carried through the fever, which seems to be the inevitable lot of the stranger, and had before him a fair prospect of life and usefulness." He remained at Cape Palmas, superintending the mission press, and at times employed also in teaching, till January, 1844, when he removed to the new station at the Gaboon river. His health having declined, he returned to the United States, and arrived at Providence, with his family, in May, 1845. He was at Cape Palmas during all the difficulties between certain missionaries and the government of that Colony, and was one of the colored men in the service of the Board, whom the laws of that Colony subjected to enrolment in the militia; though as a foreign resident and not a citizen, he was excused from training. He has had a good opportunity, therefore, to understand many things, and his judgment is of some value. Our last news from him is in the Liberia Herald of March 19, 1847, and is as follows:

*Notice.*

The second term of the *School* under the patronage of the New York Ladies' Society for the promotion of education in Africa, will commence the second week in March.

The patronage received from the friends of this Institution, during the past term, has been peculiarly gratifying to the Principal, for which he tenderers them his sincere thanks; he would also improve this opportunity to acknowledge the sum of \$20 contributed in cash, work and plank, by the parents and guardians of the scholars, for fitting up the school room.

Course of studies,—Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Geography, 1st and 2nd Book, (Goodrich); Arithmetics, written and intellectual, (Smith and Colburn's); Grammars, History, Composition and Declamation. Instruction in Needle Work twice a week by Mrs. James.

Terms, \$1,00 per quarter.

N. B. This very low charge is only to defray the expenses of the buildings.

The school is open at all times for inspection of those who feel disposed to give us a call.

B. V. R. JAMES.

*Monrovia, Feb 9th, 1847.*

## III. COLONIZATION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is well known that Colonization has broken up a multitude of slave factories, and suppressed the exportation of slaves on some hundreds of miles of the coast of Africa. The agency of the Society in stopping the *importation* of slaves into the United States is not so generally remembered, though equally certain. It seems to be generally taken for granted that the act of 1807, forbidding the importation of slaves after the end of that year, was immediately enforced, so that few or none were afterwards imported. But under various pretexts, the law was evaded, and newly imported Africans continued

to be made slaves for life. It was not till April 20, 1818, that an act was passed, requiring the importer to prove the legality of the importation. Up to that time, the prosecuting officers were obliged to prove its illegality, which must have been usually difficult, and often impossible; and in such cases, the law became a dead letter, and traders might sell their slaves openly. It was also customary to smuggle them on shore, and then their slavery for life was easily secured.

May 22, 1817, the collector of Savannah wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it *had become* a practice to smuggle slaves into Georgia from Florida. In the same month, a court in Louisiana decided that five negroes in custody of the U. S. officers, should be delivered up to certain Spaniards who had set up a sham claim to them, and that the persons who seized them should pay half the costs, and the State the other half. This decision had such an effect that the U. S. officers found it almost impossible to obtain assistance in making seizures.

A letter from the collector at Mobile, October 7, 1818, states that three vessels, their cargoes, and more than 100 slaves, had been seized; that the Grand Jury had found true bills against the owners, masters and supercargo; that the proof was ample for their conviction; but that the persons indicted had all been discharged by the court, and the vessels delivered up to their owners, and the slaves to three other persons, on their bonds to produce them when legally demanded.

A letter from the collector of Darien, Ga., March 14, 1818, states that "African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia, for sale or settlement, or passing through it into the territories of the United States for similar purposes. These facts," he adds, "are notorious; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. Mary's; and such, too, recently captured by our vessels of war, and ordered to Savannah, were illegally bartered by hundreds in that city; for this bartering, or bonding, (as it *is called*, but in reality, *selling*,) actually took place before any decision had been passed by the court respecting them." The bonds here referred to were given by order of the State court, "for the restoration of the negroes, when legally called on to do so; which bond, it is *understood*, is to be *forfeited*, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property;" or perhaps they would never be called on to produce the negroes. He says further:—"There are many negroes recently introduced into this State and the Alabama territory, and which can be apprehended."

The same letter mentions another mode of evading the law. An act of the Legislature of Georgia of December 19, 1817, authorized the Governor to sell all slaves unlawfully introduced, at public auction, for the benefit of the State treasury. The surveyor of the port of Darien had seized 88 slaves. For some weeks, the Governor had known that these slaves, unlawfully introduced, were within 60 miles of his residence, but no notice was taken of them by him, or any of his subordinates. But as soon as he learned that an officer of the United States had seized them, he demanded them to be delivered up to him under this act of the State Legislature. In view of all these modes of evasion, the collector concludes that "it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic." A similar law was enacted in Louisiana about the same time; and in both States considerable numbers were sold, and the avails received into the State treasuries. The collector of New Orleans wrote, April 17, 1818, transmitting the act of Louisiana, and adding:—"Vast numbers of slaves will be introduced to an alarming extent, unless prompt and effectual measures are adopted by the General Government."

But there were constitutional difficulties in the way of any measures which the General Government might adopt for their protection in this country. In the words of the Secretary of State, November 2, 1818, "The condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the government of the United States can neither guaranty their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free." The Government could only turn them loose, in all their barbarism and ignorance, in the free States, without that provision for their guardianship and education which their welfare would indispensably require. Ignorant of our language and of every thing pertaining to civilization, in the midst of a nation of strangers, they would be wretched, and would remain so. And besides all this, some of the free States would, and all of them might, prohibit their introduction by law.

In view of such facts, Congress passed the act of March 3, 1819. Besides making more effectual provision for the seizure of slavers, that act authorizes the President to make arrangements for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such slaves; and to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa for receiving them. A sum, not exceeding \$100,000, was appropriated for carrying this law into effect.

About a month after the date of this act, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford communicated to the Managers of the Colonization Society, a newspaper, published at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, containing an advertisement of the sale of 34 unlawfully imported slaves, by the authority and for the benefit of the State, to take place on the 4th of May. That Society had been organized in December, 1816. The act of Georgia, under which these negroes were to be sold, provided that if, previous to the sale of such negroes, the Society would undertake to settle them in Africa at its own expense, and would likewise pay all expenses which the State might have incurred on their account, the Governor might aid in promoting the benevolent views of the Society in such manner as he might deem expedient. It does not appear that any provision was made for informing the Society of the existence of such cases, or that the State ever gave any such information.

April 7, the Managers appointed the Rev. Wm. Meade, now Bishop Meade, of Virginia, to proceed to Georgia and endeavor to prevent the sale. In this he was successful; but certain Spaniards claimed the negroes as their property, and it was not till the spring of 1822, that eighteen of them were delivered, as freemen, into the care of the Society. Mr. Meade also ascertained that there were several hundreds of slaves in Georgia similarly situated; many of them being "bonded," as described by the collector of Darien, with insufficient security.

The Government immediately made arrangements for keeping all recaptured Africans in its own custody, till they could be sent to Africa. The President, Monroe, could find no suitable person on the coast of Africa, to appoint as Agent for recaptured Africans. He therefore determined to send out a ship of war, with two agents, and the necessary means of preparing a suitable residence for the objects of their care. A contract was made with the Colonization Society, for the erection of suitable buildings and other facilities; and in 1820, the first colonists went out, under obligations to fulfil this contract. In the spring of 1822, the negroes from Georgia went out, under the care of Mr. Ashmun.

Thus it appears, from official documents, that the importation of slaves into the United States continued for nearly twelve years after it had been forbidden by act of Congress; and that no effectual means of stopping it

were found, till Colonization came to the aid of the government, by affording a refuge for recaptured Africans.

Was it right, or wrong, to form such a Society, and found such a Colony?

---

#### IV. OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

*Objection 1.* “Colonization is a device of the slave holders, to get rid of the free negroes, in order that they may hold their slaves more securely.”

*Answer.* The Colonization Society and its plan are not the result of any one cause, agency or effort. The idea existed, in various stages of development, and divers attempts were made to realize it, long before the Society was formed.

In 1645, as we are informed in Holmes's Annals, Vol 1, p. 278, a negro, who had been “fraudulently and injuriously taken and brought from Guinea and sold to Mr. Williams of Piscataqua, was demanded by the General Court (of Massachusetts), that he might be sent home to his native country.” The feeling that dictated this resolve, doubtless always subsisted in the country, and constituted a predisposition to look with favor on any plan for sending home the victims of the slave trade, or their posterity. A presentiment of such a restoration is known to have existed also in Africa, more than a century ago.

In 1751, the Rev. Thomas Thompson went to Cape Coast Castle, as a missionary to the natives. He had labored in New Jersey, as a missionary of the English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for five years, including the time of David Brainerd's labors among the Indians. In Africa, his health failed, and he returned in 1756; but meanwhile he had sent three natives to England to be educated for the ministry; one of whom, Philip Quaque, received orders in 1765, returned to Africa, and was chaplain of Cape Coast Castle till his death in 1816. This idea of sending natives to England to be educated, as a means of converting and civilizing their countrymen, has been acted upon by others, since that time; as natives of the Sandwich Islands, American Indians, and others, have been educated in the United States with similar views. But such attempts have, with very few exceptions, proved unsuccessful. The young men thus educated among foreigners almost never make good missionaries, or assistants.

The idea of attempting the Christianization and civilization of Africa by promoting the return of emancipated slaves, fitted for such labors, seems to have been first clearly developed by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., the celebrated theologian. Before the Declaration of American Independence, he had become convinced of the wrongfulness of slavery and the slave trade. Having formerly owned and sold a slave, he appropriated the price of that slave, and a considerable amount besides, to the work of educating natives of Africa, to be sent back as missionaries. Among his correspondents on this subject were Philip Quaque, the negro chaplain at Cape Coast Castle, and Granville Sharpe, the celebrated English philanthropist and friend of Africans. In August 1773, he and the Rev. Dr. Stiles, afterwards president of Yale College, issued a circular, inviting contributions; in reply to which, funds were received to the amount of more than a hundred pounds, and several ecclesiastical bodies expressed their approbation. These efforts were interrupted by the war of Independence, and though afterwards resumed, were never brought to a successful issue. Yet two of his “promising young men” were permitted to visit Africa in their old age. These were Deacon Newport Gardner, aged 75, and Salmur Nubia, aged 70, who arrived at Monrovia in February, 1826, and died of the fever the same year.

The Encyclopedia Americana states that "so early as the year 1777, the plan was proposed by Jefferson, in the legislature of Virginia, of emancipating all slaves born after that period, educating the males to the age of twenty-one, the females to that of eighteen, and establishing colonies of them in some suitable place." This was a plan to get rid of slavery, in connection with Colonization; but nothing came of it.

After the war of Independence, Dr. Hopkins's English correspondent, Granville Sharpe, advanced another step. He conceived, and in 1787 executed, the idea of planting in Africa, a colony of emancipated slaves and their descendants. His colony was planted at Sierra Leone. It now contains some 50,000 inhabitants. Here, Christian missions first found a permanent location in Western Africa. The object of this movement was, to promote the welfare of the colonists and of Africa. Some give the credit of first suggesting this enterprise to Dr. Smeathman, and others to Dr. Fothergill; but beyond all question, the plan was matured and executed by Granville Sharpe.

The labors of Granville Sharp excited in Dr. William Thornton, then a young man, an ardent desire to engage in a similar enterprise. He visited Boston and Providence, and engaged a considerable number of colored people to accompany him to Africa, to found a colony; but for want of funds, the undertaking was deferred.

December 31, 1800, the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, *in secret session*, passed a resolution, directing the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States about a place, beyond the limits of Virginia, to which people of color whose presence was dangerous to the State, might be transported. In January, 1802, an explanatory resolution was passed, declaring that the former resolution had reference, not to ordinary criminals, for whose restraint and punishment the tribunals of the State had always proved adequate, but to those concerned in "conspiracy, insurgency, treason and rebellion, among those particular persons who produced the alarm in this State in the fall of 1800." The correspondence between the Governor and the President commenced in 1801, and continued to 1805. It then ended in nothing; and the resolutions and correspondence slept in the secret archives of the State, till *after* the formation of the Colonization Society.

The next movement had a purely religious origin. It commenced among those young men, whose zealous benevolence led, directly or indirectly, to the formation of most of our missionary and kindred institutions. The information which Samuel J. Mills and others obtained by travelling and correspondence, concerning the colored population of the United States, produced a strong conviction that something must be done for them. One oft repeated remark of Mills was, "We *must* save the negroes, or they will ruin us." From about the year 1810, or 1812, their condition was made a subject of anxious and habitual deliberation and prayer by that circle at Andover of which Mills was a prominent member. A committee was appointed to call public attention to this subject through the newspapers. It consisted of Mills and two others, whom, as they are still living, we do not feel at liberty to name. How far these young men, or any of them, advanced in maturing a plan of operations, is very uncertain, and is likely to remain so. It was their practice, in all their movements, to induce older and wiser men to mature plans and take the lead in executing them, while they themselves fell quietly into subordinate stations. They were fully convinced of the importance of forming a settlement of colored people in some region where they would be free from the depressing influence of white neighbors. Mills thought of a location north of the Ohio, but others objected, that there the whites would soon surround and overshadow them.

A passage in Gurley's Life of Ashmun intimates that a religious move-

ment among some pious women in Virginia, perhaps still earlier, may have been the true spiritual origin of the Colonization Society. It is possible that the zeal of Mills may have been enkindled from such a source, during his journeyings at the South; but we have seen no proof of such a connection. It is only certain that substantially the same feelings existed among the pious, both at the North and South.

Before either of these movements came to any result, Capt. Paul Cuffee, a colored native of New Bedford, carried thirty-eight colored persons, in his own vessel, from Boston to the British Colony at Sierra Leone; none of whom were disposed to return. He believed that the greater part of the colored people here might have been persuaded to emigrate. This was the first emigration of colored people from the United States to Africa.

After Mills had resided for some time in New Jersey, where, it is well known, his influence was extensively and deeply felt, the plan of the American Colonization Society and of a colony in Africa became clearly developed in the mind of the Rev. Robert Finley, of Baskinridge. After some preparatory movements in New Jersey, he arrived at Washington, December 1, 1816, and made known his views to eminent men from different parts of the country. He was warmly seconded by Dr. Thornton, who, as already stated, had attempted a similar enterprise in 1787; by E. B. Caldwell, Esq., who had for some time entertained a similar design; by Gen. Mercer and Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, and by other distinguished men, both of the North and the South. The Society was formed on the 28th of that month; and Samuel J. Mills was one of its original members. He believed it to be formed for the objects which he had in view, or he would not have joined it. The Society employed him to find an associate and proceed to Africa on a voyage of exploration. He chose his friend Burgess, now of Dedham. In his letter inviting him, he states the object of the enterprise—"to make free-men of slaves; to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor, degraded Africa;—eventually to redeem and emancipate a million and a half of wretched men;—to transfer to the coast of Africa, the blessings of religion and civilization." In visiting Capt. Paul Cuffee, just before his departure on this voyage, Mills took a cold, which settled on his lungs, and from which he never recovered. He died on his passage home.

About two weeks after its formation, the Society presented a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth as their principal objects, the elevation of the free people of color, by removing them to a more favorable location; the securing, to "conscientious or benevolent proprietors," of the right of emancipating their slaves, which had already been greatly abridged, and was in danger of being wholly taken away, by the legislation of the slave States; and the evangelization and civilization of Africa.

That the Society grew out of such motives, is most abundantly proved. That it *did not* grow out of the Virginia proceedings of 1800-1805, is certain, from the fact that those proceedings were in secret session; that the movement had been dead and buried for eleven years; and that all knowledge of it had been effectually locked up in the secret archives of the State. *After the Society was formed*, Gen. Mercer learned the existence of those resolutions, and brought them out, as a means of gaining support for it among Virginians. Some agents of the Society have used them for the same purpose. Very possibly, some Virginians who were concerned in the movement of 1800-1805, may have thought that it would promote the object which the legislature of that State then had in view, and may have favored it for that reason. And in such ways, opportunity has been furnished for an error, which has been extensively diffused, concerning the origin of the Society.

*Objection 2.* "Colonization is a plan of the slaveholders, to get rid of their superannuated and worn out slaves, by emancipating them and sending them to Africa."

*Answer.* What we have already said, shows that the plan had a different origin. Consider, too, what Liberia is, and what she has done. Does all that look like the work of "superannuated and worn out slaves," whom their masters have sent away to avoid the expense of supporting them? But, happily, we know the ages of the slaves who have been emancipated and sent out. Beginning in 1843, and looking backward over the list of those from Virginia, we find as follows:

William B. Lynch emancipated 18 slaves, aged from 41 down to two years. Average, 15 7-9 years.

Thomas Hall emancipated 16, aged 60, 50, 42, 40, and from that down to one year. Average, 25 5-8 years.

J. McFail emancipated seven, aged from 45 down to three years. Average, 24 1-7 years.

Mr. Atkins emancipated 11, aged 50, 48, and from that down to five years. Average, 17 9-11 years.

John Smith, senior, emancipated 60, aged 75, 56, 55, 55, 51, and so down to infancy. Average, 19 9-10 years, nearly.

John Stockdale emancipated 32, aged 62, 60, 52, 50, 50, 45, 40, and so down to 4 years. Average, 24 5-8 years.

Of these 144 emancipated slaves, only fourteen,—less than one in ten, were 50 years old or upwards. The average age of the remainder was 17 4-13 years.

These six emancipations are taken just as they come on the census. If we should go over the whole roll of emigrants, the results would be just about the same. The reasons why any old people are sent out are, First, to avoid the hardship of separating families; and Secondly, because their masters wish to emancipate *all* their slaves.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 31, 1848.



SEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS  
OF THE  
✓ MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 31, 1848.



BOSTON :  
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.  
1848.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Seventh Annual Meeting, according to appointment, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, May 31, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The President being absent on account of ill health, the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, of Boston, opened the meeting with appropriate remarks.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Secretary.

The Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, then delivered an eloquent address in support of the claims of Colonization on Christians and Philanthropists.

After the benediction, by the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, the members of the Society were called to order for business.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Report of the Board of Managers, of which extracts had been read, was accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Board.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM HAGUE.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	T. R. MARVIN.
REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN.
HENRY EDWARDS.	HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING.	



## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

To the great cause of Colonization generally, the year now ending has been a season of unexampled prosperity. To this auxiliary society it has been a time of affliction, and of embarrassment. Early in the year, it pleased God to take from us our excellent agent, the Rev. CALEE J. TENNEY, D. D., who, on the 25th of September, after a short illness, was removed to a better world. His agency for the American Colonization Society commenced in 1840, while engaged in other agencies. His commission from this Society was dated June 11, 1843; and from that date, he devoted himself exclusively to our service. It is not too much to say that during his term of service, and in a great measure by the influence of his labors, public sentiment in respect to Colonization was revolutionized: from being decidedly adverse, it became favorable; and that not only in Massachusetts, but extensively in other States. His laborious faithfulness, his sound judgment, and his truly Christian spirit, are well known; but few know the amount of his silent influence in disarming prejudice, in extricating our cause from controversies in which it ought never to have been engaged, and inducing men to consider it in the light of its own merits. In this respect, his example, advice and influence in various forms were beneficially felt throughout the nation; and the result has been, a degree of favorable opinion and kind feeling otherwise unattainable. Among his last labors, was his attendance on the annual meeting of the "General Association of Massachusetts," where he was cordially received, and where, at their session on the 23d of June, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Whereas, the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the Colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing

wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives ;

" And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers—

" *Resolved*, That such of them as desire to emigrate ought to be encouraged, and, if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

" And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer—

" *Resolved*, That while we re-affirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery and deprecating its continuance ; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom ; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

" *Resolved*, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient."

The Board were not long in selecting the Rev. M. G. WHEELER as successor to Dr. Tenney : but it was some months before he could so far release himself from other engagements as to accept the appointment, and not until after the close of our financial year, that he was able to enter fully upon the duties of his office. Thus, except for about one quarter, which, for various reasons, might be expected to be the least productive portion of the year, we have had no collecting agent. Owing to this deficiency ; to the severe pecuniary pressure, which, for several months, has diminished the ability of our friends to give ; and to the delay in the settlement of the estate of Oliver Smith, which has made it impracticable yet to realize his last subscription of \$500 ; the whole amount of our available means for eleven months, ending on the last day of April, was only \$2,449 32. The financial year commencing on the first of the present month, has opened upon us with brighter prospects. During the last half of the month, Mr. Wheeler has collected about \$300. From \$100 to \$200 is known to be in the hands of local agents and auxiliaries. The \$500 due from the estate of Oliver Smith will probably be paid during the year. A legacy of \$1,000 will also become due, of the payment of which there is no doubt. We have already, therefore, in cash and available claims,

nearly \$2,000 towards the next annual account. We have also in our favor, the results of another year's influence on public sentiment, increasing, by at least 100 per cent, the amount of desire in the community to afford us effectual support.

Meanwhile, there have been changes in the affairs of the Parent Society, and of Liberia, which demand and encourage a great increase of effort.

The fund of \$20,000 for the purchase of territory having been previously raised, the negotiations for purchase have been carried forward with energy, and with gratifying success. The Grand Cape Mount territory, the northernmost which we wish to acquire, has not yet been secured. All the rest has been purchased, except six small tracts, belonging to different tribes, and amounting in all to about forty miles of coast. Of these six tribes, four have, by treaty, put themselves, under the protection of the Republic; and with two of them, negotiations for the purchase of their lands are in progress. Among the last purchases was New Sesters, the only remaining slave mart on more than 400 miles of coast. Notwithstanding all the costly vigilance of the British and American cruisers, hundreds of slaves had been shipped from that port within a year. A thousand dollars a month would not pay the expense of blockading the port with the smallest vessel in our squadron. By the payment of two thousand dollars, we have extinguished the slave trade there forever.

The slave traders here, however, though they profess to have given up the traffic, appear to be acting with bad faith. In the latter part of March, a cargo, estimated at 450, was shipped from Tradetown, doubtless by these very men. Tradetown is a place yet unpurchased, only five or six miles south of New Sesters. It was formerly a notorious slave mart; but it is not known that any slaves have been shipped there for more than twelve years, till now. The British sloop Rapid had for some time been blockading this port, and had three times driven away this very schooner, and when the schooner sailed with the slaves on board, she was so near that she received information of the fact and sailed in pursuit in about three hours. These facts are instructive. They show that slavers can elude any blockade that is likely to be established, and that the natives will trade with them whenever they can. And they can do it, wherever the restraining influence of Liberia does not prevent. These traders had been allowed to remain at New Sesters, to settle their affairs, on condition of abstaining from the slave trade. They will now be broken up, and Tradetown must be brought under Liberian jurisdiction.

But the great event of the year has been, the organization of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, under its new constitution. Of the measures

leading to this result, and the reasons for them, an account has been given in former Reports. On the 26th of July, after a laborious session of 21 days, the Convention chosen for that purpose completed and signed the new Constitution of the Republic, and a Declaration of National Independence ; and on the 24th of August, the Flag of the Republic was raised, with appropriate religious ceremonies and public rejoicings. On the 3d of January, 1848, the legislature, elected under the new constitution, convened ; His Excellency J. J. Roberts, who had been Governor for six years under the former constitution, delivered his inaugural address as First President of the Republic, and the new Government was fully organized.\*

We have looked forward to this event with some solicitude, but without fear as to the final result. The government, being human, will doubtless commit errors, and involve the nation in difficulties. The errors of government will produce suffering among the people, and that suffering will lead to their correction. That they know enough to govern themselves, has been proved by experience. For the last seven years, under their former constitution, they did govern themselves, making and executing all their own laws ; and though the Directors of the Colonization Society had a legal right to veto all their acts, it was not found necessary to exercise that right in a single instance. They are numerous enough to constitute a nation. There are in Germany, eighteen sovereign states, neither of which has so large a population, and four sovereign states which, all put together, have only about the same number of inhabitants.

The religious condition of Liberia is highly encouraging. According to the census of 1843, there were then in the colony 1,483 communicants, of whom 116 were recaptured Africans, and 353 other converted natives. Of these last, 224 were at the Methodist missionary stations at Heddington and Robertsville, where there had recently been a very general religious excitement. The greater part of these have since fallen away ; and the Methodist brethren there have become convinced that many of them were admitted prematurely and injudiciously. This gave rise to the statement, which has been somewhat extensively circulated, that the accounts of the conversion of natives had been found to be false. It does not appear, however, that the apostasy extended to the other Methodist congregations, or to the Baptist churches, nearly all of which had some native members. Some two or three years ago, the Baptist churches, especially in Bassa county, were considerably strengthened by the addition of new converts. And since last September, an interesting revival has been going on, as the result of which 123 members were added to six Baptist churches in five months. The number

---

\* See Appendix I.

added to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches has not yet been reported to us, but is probably equally great. Among these converts, are many of the "Recaptives" of the slave ship "Pons." We have no doubt, therefore, that without counting the increase of pious persons by immigration since the census, the number of communicants is now greater than in 1843; and the accounts which have reached us, indicate greater caution than formerly in the admission of converts, and thus encourage the hope that fewer of them will fall away.

As these recaptives do not constitute a heathen community by themselves, but are individual inmates of Christian families, the labor that has resulted in their conversion will not be counted, by some, as "missionary labor." But, by whatever name it may be called, it is labor that extends the good influence of Christianity, that increases the number of Christians, and diminishes the number of heathen in the world. It is a kind of labor which must increase and spread as the work of Colonization advances, and which, if carried far enough, must in the end Christianize all Africa.

The emigrants sent out during the year have been 450. Of these, 40 sailed from Baltimore, in the Liberia Packet, September 3, 1847; 129 from New Orleans, in the Nehemiah Rich, January 7, 1848; in the Amazon, from Baltimore, February 5, 44; in the Liberia Packet, from Baltimore, April 11, 138; and in the Col. Howard, from Savannah, May 6, 99. Of these, about 350 were slaves, emancipated for colonization.

Thirty-five of them were emancipated by Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, who not only gave them their freedom, but paid the expense of their emigration. To most of the others, freedom had been bequeathed on condition of their emigrating, with some provision for the expense of their emigration and settlement in Liberia. But in respect to the greater part of them, the provision has proved insufficient, or has been absorbed in lawsuits, or otherwise squandered by those who had charge of the estates, and the burden has been mostly or wholly thrown upon the Society.

It will be seen that nearly all this expense has been incurred by the Parent Society since the commencement of this present year, 1848; and there are 285 others, to whom a passage is promised before its close. These are, nearly all, slaves whose freedom depends on emigration. About 200 of them have been entitled to their freedom, and to have all the expenses of their emigration and settlement in Africa paid, for more than ten years; but they have been kept out of it till the present time, and the property which should have defrayed their expenses is irrecoverably gone.

There are nearly 300 others, to whom freedom has been bequeathed,

but who are detained in like manner by lawsuits, and for whom the Society is liable to be called upon to provide at any time. And it is highly probable that other demands for aid will be presented before the close of the year.

The emigration of emancipated slaves for the year 1848, counting only those already gone and those to whom a passage has been promised, will be much greater than that of any former year. This arises, in part, from the release of about 230 who have long been detained by litigation. But leaving those out of the account, the number is still greater than that of any former year, and will doubtless be increased before the year ends. There is evidently, among masters who regard Colonization with any favor, an increased disposition to emancipate. This is not only indicated by the facts already stated, but is conclusively proved by numerous other facts which are in our possession, but which would be out of place in this Report. Among the causes of this change in the South, is the information they have received, of a change in favor of Colonization at the North. The impression has been extensively made, that if a southern man, instead of selling a slave for three or four or five hundred dollars, will give him his freedom, the North will do its part towards raising fifty dollars, to be expended in placing him where freedom will be more valuable to him than any where else on earth. There are many who do not *feel* able, after giving up all their slaves, to give also the cost of colonizing them; and there are some whose whole property is not enough to defray that expense. There are others, whose hearts are moved by learning that some friends of freedom at the North are willing to do a tenth part as much as they ask the slave holder to do. Other causes, we know, are in operation; but we know that this new born expectation of help from the North has had an important influence. The correspondence concerning some of those sent out this year, proves it. But for the increased favor shown to Colonization at the North, they would still have been slaves.

If the emancipation of all slaves is so desirable as every northern man believes it to be, the emancipation of 500 or 1,000 a year is in itself a great good. It is worth 500 or 1,000 times as much as the freedom of one man; or rather, of one man and his posterity. This great good we achieve, not by force, or by stealth, or by any method which excites malignant passions. The slave gets possession of his freedom by the free act of the master; and whether the master, in bestowing it, acts from his sense of justice, or from the impulses of generosity, or from both combined, the transaction is well adapted to establish amicable relations between them,—to excite in both, feelings which will make them better men. It violates no law, just or unjust. It inter-

fers with no rights, real or pretended. Occurring in the midst of slave holders, it presents emancipation before them as an act in every way amiable and of happy tendency. It does this, 500 or 1,000 times over, annually. The North and the South unite in doing it, and are thereby put into better relations to each other. In every way, and on all parties, its influence is beneficial; and though it accomplishes but a small part of the work that ought to be done, yet that small part is of vast importance in itself, and a state of feeling is promoted highly favorable to the best accomplishment of the whole.

It is of the first importance, that this growing spirit of emancipation be not checked by discouragement. These expectations of help from the North must not be disappointed. The Society must be enabled to fulfil its promise to the hundreds of slaves, whose freedom must be secured or lost before the end of this year. To them, the question, what we shall contribute, is a question of unspeakable importance. Their freedom is in our hands, and they await our decision. If we enable the Society to redeem its pledges, they will be free, and a state of mind will be sustained and nourished at the South, which will ensure the cheerful emancipation of other hundreds and thousands.

Who will decide this question in favor of the perpetual, hopeless slavery of these suppliants? Who will force the Society to forfeit its pledge, and from the stern necessity of a bankrupt treasury, to look on and see them sold at auction to settle up estates? Who will throw a death-chill over the kind thoughts tending to emancipation in the heart of the master, by telling him to keep his slaves, for we will not help to better their condition? Master and slave both ask our aid; and our duty is the same as it would be, if both were personally before us, and we heard the master's offer of freedom with our own ears, and with our own eyes saw the anxious countenance and falling tear of the supplicating slave.

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for eleven months, ending  
April 30, 1848.

---

<i>Amherst, L.</i> Sweetser,	6 00	<i>Friend,</i>	2 00
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock,	2 00	Stephen W. Marsh,	2 00
W. S. Tyler,	2 00	Rev. S. H. Riddel,	2 00
Rev. Joel Tyler,	1 00	Dea. J. Bumstead,	2 00
E. Dickinson,	1 00	Isaac Means,	2 00
J. Ayres.	1 00	Cash,	1 00
William Kellogg,	50	N. C. Keep,	3 00
A. M. Colton,	1 00	George Colton,	2 00
S. F. Cutter,	2 00	R. N. Holman,	3 00
John Leland,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
John Rankin,	50	T. R. Marvin,	15 00
E. D. Hubbard,	1 00—20 00	Francis C. Lowell,	5 00
<i>Berlin, Mrs. N.</i> Babcock,	10 00	S. P. Fuller,	5 00
Henry Bliss,	1 00	Robert Hooper,	5 00
Dea. O. Sawyer,	5 00	William Gray,	5 00
Josiah Bride.	1 00	P. T. Homer,	5 00
A. B. Sawyer,	1 00	T. B. Wales,	5 00
Rev. Henry Adams,	50	Jonathan French,	5 00
Mrs. Sophia Adams,	1 00	James W. Smith, Jr.	5 00
Rebecca Whitcomb,	1 00—20 50	P. R. Southwick,	5 00
<i>Beverly</i> Rev. Mr. Flanders,	1 00	Moses Grant,	5 00
Capt. James Bryant,	20 00	Three others,	5 00
Contributions,	19 37	Anonymous,	10 00
Edward Stone,	2 00	A Lady,	1 25
Capt. Pickett,	2 00	James Hayward, Esq.	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00—54 37	A Lady,	5 00
<i>Bolton, J.</i> Forbush, of Boston,	5 00	A Non-resident,	10 00
James Fry,	2 00	Miss — Titecomb,	50
J. E. Fry,	1 00—3 00	Elizabeth Hamilton,	25
<i>Boston, F.</i> Jones,	2 00	Mrs. — Wheeler,	25
P. Frothingham,	2 00	Mrs. — Lord & Mrs. — Lord,	3 00
J. T. Brown,	2 00	Mrs. — Davis,	3 00
Alexander Fullerton,	5 00	Mrs. — Smith,	1 00
J. H. Wilkins & Co.	5 00	Six others,	2 00
I. Reed,	5 00	Dr. A. Southard, in med. b'ks,	15 00
William H. Prescott,	5 00	F. W. Newton,	10 00
Edward Cruff,	5 00	James C. Dunn, Esq.	25 00
J. Davis,	2 00	A Clergyman's Widow, non-	
Charles A. White,	5 00	resident,	50 00
A Friend,	5 00	E. A. Pearson, Esq.	20 00
Cyrus Alger,	5 00	Anonymous,	10 00—413 25
John Rayner,	5 00	<i>Canaan, Ct.</i> Mrs. S. F. Cowles,	1 00
A Friend,	5 00	<i>Chatham, S. S.</i> in Cong. ch.,	
Jacob Sleeper,	5 00	Books for Liberia,	18 00
T. Wetmore,	5 00	<i>Concord, N.</i> Brooks,	1 00
C. Caruth,	5 00	D. Shattuck,	2 00
Edward Crane,	5 00	N. Ball,	1 00
Nathaniel Francis,	5 00	J. M. Cheney,	1 00
E. H. Robbins,	5 00	William Munroe,	5 00
Addison Gilmore,	5 00	Reuben Brown,	5 00
P. Clarke,	5 00	Elisha Tolman,	2 00
Hon. Daniel Safford,	5 00	John S. Keyes,	1 50
W. W. D.	2 00	Rev. B. Frost,	2 00
Wm. L. R.	2 00	Hon. S. Hoar,	10 00—30 50
H. D.	2 00	<i>Easthampton, E. M.</i> Wright,	5 00
H. H. Jones,	3 00	Edward Smith, Esq.	25 00—30 00

<i>Essex</i> , S.S. in books for Liberia,	30 00	Mrs. M. M. Haywood,	1 00
<i>Fryeburg</i> , Me, John W. Dana,	5 00	D. J. G. Metcalf,	1 00
Henry C. Buswell,	5 00	Nathan George,	2 00
Edward L. Osgood,	5 00—15 00	H. A. Aldrich,	1 00—9 50
<i>Granby</i> , Samuel Ayres, Esq.	5 00	<i>Milton</i> , Rev. Preston Pond,	1 00
<i>Great Barrington</i> , Rev. I. W.		W. M. Haywood,	50
Turner,	2 00	D. S. Godfrey,	1 00
Mrs. — Ives,	1 00	A. C. Mayhew,	50
Miss Mary Kellogg,	10 00	Clark Sumner,	1 00
Mark Rosseter,	1 00	Nancy Godfrey,	2 00
— Hopkins,	1 00	Mrs. Thayer,	35
C. Laflin,	2 00	P. Parkhurst,	1 00
A. C. Russell,	2 00	J. D. Seagrave,	1 60
— Newman,	1 00	W. C. Perry,	1 00
Dr. Hollenbeck,	50 00	Dr. Leland,	50
Cash,	1 00	Dexter Walker,	1 00
Col. — Ives,	2 00	E. Rockwood,	25
Dea. — Whiting,	1 00	S. Haynes,	25
Cash,	1 00	W. Miller,	25
— Sedgwick,	1 00	E. Alexander,	22
L. Manvel,	1 00—27 50	E. Chapin,	1 00
<i>Hathfield</i> , Levi Graves,	2 00	R. A. Cleaveland,	1 00—14 42
Dexter Allis,		<i>Millbury</i> , West, Simeon Waters,	30 00
<i>Haverhill</i> , Miss Lydia White,	10 00	Esq.	
<i>Hinsdale</i> , E. T. Nash,	1 00	<i>Milton</i> , Moses Webster, Esq.	35 00
Hou. C. H. Plunkett,	10 00	Joseph Rowe, Esq.	5 00—40 00
Lyman White,	1 00	<i>Newburyport</i> , Hon. W. B. Banister,	5 00
P. Emmons,	1 00	<i>Northampton</i> , A. Lyman, Esq.	10 00
N. Emmons,	1 00	<i>North Brookfield</i> , Thomas Snell, Jr.	1 50
— Parrish,	1 00	<i>North Danvers</i> , Mrs. J. Adams,	5 00
C. L. Kittredge,	1 00	Mrs. L. W. Preston,	1 00
Henry Putnam,	1 00	Mrs. S. Putnam,	50
Joseph White,	1 00	Mrs. E. P. Kettelle,	1 00
Robert Millikan,	1 00	Mrs. L. A. Swan,	50
Dea. — Hinsdale,	1 00	Mrs. B. F. Putnam,	1 00
— Loounis,	50	Mrs. M. P. Braman,	1 00—10 00
— Miller,	50	<i>Plymouth</i> , Coll. in Pilgrimage ch.	21 59
Bial Cady,	1 00	<i>Rockport</i> , Rev. Wakefield Gale,	2 00
Otis Jones,	1 00	Dea. Jabez R. Gott,	3 50
John Putnam,	1 00—21 00	Josiah Haskell,	4 00
<i>Hopkinton</i> , Samuel B. Wolcott,	5 00	James Haskell,	1 00
Cromwell Gibbs,	50	John W. Hadlock,	50
Aaron Smith,	50	Alfred Giles,	50
Col. A. Ellis,	2 00—8 00	Joshua Webster,	50
<i>Ipswich</i> , in books for Liberia,		Matthew S. Giles,	50
Augustine Heard, Esq.	20 00	John O. Drown,	50
Rev. C. Kimball,	20 00	Ebenezer Blatchford,	50
Individuals,	15 00	George Gott, Jr.	50
Sabbath School, North Soc.	20 00—75 00	Charles Tarr, Jr.	50
<i>Lancaster</i> , A Friend,	5 00	Charles Tarr, 3d,	50
<i>Lee</i> , Rev. T. A. Hall,	50	S. H. Brooks,	50
S. A. Hubert,	1 00	Dudley Choate,	1 00
George W. Platner,	2 00	Newell Giles,	50
Elizur Smith,	2 00	Dea. Benjamin Giles,	50
A. G. Hubert,	1 00	Nathaniel Tarr,	50
Henry Sabin,	50	Jabez Rowe,	1 00
Abner Taylor,	1 00	William P. Burns,	1 00
Hubbard Bartlett,	1 00	Daniel Low,	1 00
Cornelius Barlow,	1 00	Reuben Brooks,	1 00
Cash,	50	Polly Rowe,	50
H. Garfield,	1 00	Eben Oakes,	1 00
Beach & Royce,	2 00	Dea. William Whipple,	1 00
Henry Smith,	1 00	Thomas Thompson,	25—24 75
J. Bradley,	1 00	<i>Rockville</i> , Dea. Timo. Walker,	15 00
William Porter,	2 00	A. & E. Clarke,	2 00—17 00
Cash,	50	<i>Salem</i> , Dea. Ebenezer Dodge,	10 00
Cash,	50	Rev. S. M. Worcester,	5 00
E. Bostwick,	50	William Pickman,	10 00
L. Crocker,	1 00	Michael Shepard,	10 00
L. L. Mills,	1 00	N. Appleton,	1 00
Stephen Bradley,	50—21 50	John Dike,	3 00
<i>Mendon</i> , C. C. P. Hastings,	3 00	J. G. Sprague,	3 00
Holland Allbee,	1 50	Miss L. R. Pickman,	3 00

Miss M. T. Pickman,	2 00	Elijah Warren,	2 00
Hon. D. A. White,	5 00	Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00
Nathaniel Silsbee,	5 00	William Knowlton,	2 00
B. P. Chamberlain,	2 00	William Legg,	1 00
John Chapman,	2 00	Mrs. Electa Sanders,	50—43 08
Rev. S. M. Worcester,	10 00—71 00	Ware Village, J. & J. A. Cum-	
<i>Southbridge</i> , Rev. Eber Car-		mings,	1 50
penter,	1 00	Rev. Nahum Gale,	1 00
Dr. C. M. Fay,	1 00	James Tolman & Son,	1 00
S. M. Lane,	2 00	John Tolman,	1 00
M. Leonard,	2 00	S. C. Hudson,	1 00
Luther Amidown,	50	Otis Lane,	2 00
Dea. G. Summer,	1 00	Dr. Goodrich,	1 00
William Healey,	1 00	Lorenzo Damon,	2 00
A. Healey,	1 00	G. H. Gilbert,	3 50
Harvey Hartshorn,	2 00—11 50	Theodore Field,	2 00
<i>South Hadley</i> , Moses Montague,	1 00	C. A. Stevens,	5 00
G. A. Smith,	1 00—2 00	Avery Clark,	5 00
<i>Stockbridge</i> , Col. Soc. annual collection,	16 34	William Hyde,	5 00
<i>Stone, Vt.</i> Dr. Daniel Washburn,	10 00	Mrs. C. Woodbury,	25—31 25
<i>Sturbridge</i> , Two Ladies,	3 00	Westborough, Benjamin Fay,	5 00
Dea. Zenus Dunton,	2 00	<i>West Stockbridge</i> , Dea. S. Gates,	1 00
H. & M. Haynes,	2 00	Norman Sheldon,	1 00
C. D. Mason,	25	— Campbell,	50
F. A. Cooper,	25	Benjamin Cone,	10 00
Dea. G. Davis,	1 00	S. C. Buel,	1 00
Dea. E. Holbrook,	50	Russell Smith,	50
Daniel Wight,	2 00	I. H. Spencer,	50
Gen. E. Holbrook,	50	Nathan Shaw,	50
L. Holbrook,	25	Cash,	48—15 48
J. Smith,	50	<i>Williamstown</i> , John Tatlock,	5 00
N. Walker,	50	J. Alden,	3 00
Perez Walker,	5 00	Rev. M. Hopkins, D. D.,	3 00
Dr. W. S. Sanders,	2 00	Mrs. Lucy Whitman,	5 00
Dea. P. Allen,	50	Rev. A. Peters, D. D.,	1 00
Mrs. L. N. Bullock,	1 00	Samuel Bridges,	1 00
Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00—22 25	Mrs. R. Benjamin,	50
<i>Upton</i> , Dea. William Hale,	5 00	A. Starkweather,	50
Stephen Rawson,	1 00	N. H. Griffin,	2 00
E. B. Fisk,	1 00	E. Sherman,	1 00
Hartford Stoddard,	5 00	B. F. Mather,	1 00
Ruth E. Fisk,	2 00	Levi Smedley, Jr.	2 00
Friend,	1 00	Asahel Foot,	2 00
Lorin Johnson,	1 00	Caleb Brown,	1 00
Mrs. J. Wood,	1 00	S. Southworth,	1 00
Dea. William Fisk,	2 00	— Hosford,	50
Aaron Leland,	1 00	James Meacham,	50
Timothy Leland,	1 00	Cash,	25
Six Individuals,	3 00	Cash,	25
Eight do.	2 48	— Graves,	50
Mrs. Rev. B. Wood,	50	A. Beers,	50
Mrs. Asa Wood,	3 00	S. Bartlett,	1 00—32 50
Her Grandchild,	10	<i>Worcester</i> , C. Washburn,	5 00
Mrs. Dulcina Rice,	50	C. C. Preutiss,	10 00
E. B. Stoddard,	1 00	Miss Sarah Waldo,	100 00—115 00
D. A. Corey,	1 00		

N. B. The \$30 subscribed in Williamsburgh, and other amounts in other places, not having been paid into the treasury till after April 30, will appear in the next year's account.

## LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30 or more,  
by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

---

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American* Colonization Society,  
though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also  
Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

---

Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	Harvard, Edward A. Pearson, Esq.
Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.
Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.	Rev. Daniel Fitz.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.
Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.
*Hon. Martin Brinmer.	Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.
Henry Codman.	Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.
James C. Dunn.	New Bedford, George Howland.
Henry Edwards.	David R. Greene.
Albert Fearing.	Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
James Hayward.	Asahel Lyman, Esq.
Eliphalet Kimball.	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.
T. R. Marvin.	Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.
William Ropes.	Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
Robert G. Shaw.	Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.
W. W. Stone.	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.	Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Rev. John Orcutt.
East Medway, Dean Walker.	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.	Worcester, Hon. J. G. Kendall.
Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.	Hon. S. Salisbury.
Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.	Miss Sarah Waldo.
Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.	

## APPENDIX.

### I.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

##### IN CONVENTION.—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WE the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, in Convention assembled, invested with authority for forming a new government, relying upon the aid and protection of the Great Arbiter of human events, do hereby, in the name and on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, publish and declare the said Commonwealth a **FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE**, by the name and title of the **REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**.

While announcing to the nations of the world the new position which the people of this Republic have felt themselves called upon to assume, courtesy to their opinion seems to demand a brief accompanying statement of the causes which induced them, first to expatriate themselves from the land of their nativity, and to form settlements on this barbarous coast, and now to organize their government by the assumption of a sovereign and independent character. Therefore we respectfully ask their attention to the following facts:

We recognize in all men certain natural and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the right to acquire, possess, enjoy and defend property. By the practice and consent of men in all ages, some system or form of government is proven to be necessary to exercise, enjoy and secure these rights; and every people has a right to institute a government and to choose and adopt that system or form of it, which, in their opinion, will most effectually accomplish these objects, and secure their happiness, which does not interfere with the just rights of others. The right, therefore, to institute government, and to all the powers necessary to conduct it, is an inalienable right, and cannot be resisted without the grossest injustice.

We, the people of the Republic of Liberia, were originally the inhabitants of the United States of North America.

In some parts of that country, we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of men—in other parts, public sentiment, more powerful than law, frowned us down.

We were every where shut out from all civil office.

We were excluded from all participation in the government.

We were taxed without our consent.

We were compelled to contribute to the resources of a country which gave us no protection.

We were made a separate and distinct class, and against us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands, of a color different from ours, were preferred before us.

We uttered our complaints, but they were unattended to, or only met by alleging the peculiar institutions of the country.

All hope of a favorable change in our country was thus wholly extinguished in our bosoms, and we looked with anxiety abroad for some asylum from the deep degradation.

The Western coast of Africa was the place selected by American benevolence and philanthropy, for our future home. Removed beyond those influences which depressed us in our native land, it was hoped we would be enabled to enjoy those rights and privileges, and exercise and improve those faculties, which the God of nature has given us in common with the rest of mankind.

Under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, we established ourselves here, on land acquired by purchase from the lords of the soil.

In an original compact with this Society, we, for important reasons, delegated to it certain political powers; while this institution stipulated that whenever the people should become capable of conducting the government, or whenever the people should desire it, this institution would resign the delegated power, peaceably withdraw its supervision, and leave the people to the government of themselves.

Under the auspices and guidance of this institution, which has nobly and in perfect faith redeemed its pledges to the people, we have grown and prospered.

From time to time, our number has been increased by emigration from America, and by accession from native tribes: and from time to time, as circumstances required it, we have extended our borders by acquisition of land by honorable purchase from the natives of the country.

As our territory has extended and our population increased, our commerce has also increased. The flags of most of the civilized nations of the earth float in our harbors, and their merchants are opening an honorable and profitable trade. Until recently, these visits have been of a uniformly harmonious character; but as they have become more frequent and to more numerous points of our extending coast, questions have arisen, which, it is supposed, can be adjusted only by agreement between sovereign powers.

For years past, the American Colonization Society has virtually withdrawn from all direct and active part in the administration of the government, except in the appointment of the Governor, who is also a colonist, for the apparent purpose of testing the ability of the people to conduct the affairs of government; and no complaint of crude legislation, nor of mismanagement, nor of mal-administration has yet been heard.

In view of these facts, this institution, the American Colonization Society, with that good faith which has uniformly marked all its dealings with us, did, by a set of resolutions in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, dissolve all political connection with the people of this Republic, return the power with which it was delegated, and left the people to the government of themselves.

The people of the Republic of Liberia, then, are of right, and in fact, a free, sovereign and independent State, possessed of all the rights, powers and functions of government.

In assuming the momentous responsibilities of the position they have taken, the people of this Republic feel justified by the necessities of the case, and with this conviction they throw themselves with confidence upon the candid consideration of the civilized world.

Liberia is not the offspring of grasping ambition, nor the tool of avaricious speculation.

No desire for territorial aggrandizement brought us to these shores, nor do we believe so sordid a motive entered into the high considerations of those who aided us in providing this asylum.

Liberia is an asylum from the most grinding oppression.

In coming to the shores of Africa, we indulged the pleasing hope that we would be permitted to exercise and improve those faculties, which impart to man his dignity—to nourish in our hearts the flame of honorable ambition, to cherish and indulge those aspirations which a beneficent Creator had implanted in every human heart, and to evince to all who despise, ridicule and oppress our race, that we possess with them a common nature, are with them susceptible of equal refinement, and capable of equal advancement in all that adorns and dignifies man.

We were animated with the hope, that here we should be at liberty to train up our children in the way they should go—to inspire them with the love of an honorable fame, to kindle within them the flame of a lofty philanthropy, and to form strong within them the principles of humanity, virtue and religion.

Among the strongest motives to leave our native land—to abandon forever the scenes of our childhood, and to sever the most endeared connections, was the desire for a retreat where, free from the agitations of fear and molestation, we could, in composure and security, approach in worship the God of our fathers.

Thus far our highest hopes have been realized.

Liberia is already the happy home of thousands, who were once the doomed victims of oppression; and if left unmolested to go on with her natural and spontaneous growth; if her movements be left free from the paralyzing intrigues of jealous ambition and unscrupulous avarice, she will throw open a wider and yet a wider door for thousands, who are now looking with an anxious eye for some land of rest.

Our courts of justice are open equally to the stranger and the citizen for the redress of grievances, for the remedy of injuries, and for the punishment of crime.

Our numerous and well attended schools attest our efforts and our desire for the improvement of our children.

Our churches for the worship of our Creator, every where to be seen, bear testimony to our piety, and to our acknowledgment of His providence.

The native African, bowing down with us before the altar of the living God, declares that from us, feeble as we are, the light of Christianity has gone forth; while upon that curse of curses, the slave trade, a deadly blight has fallen as far as our influence extends.

Therefore, in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion—in the name of the great God, our common Creator, and our common Judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities.

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights, and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

Therefore we, the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, in Africa, acknowledging with devout gratitude the goodness of God, in granting to us

the blessings of the Christian religion, and political, religious and civil liberty, do, in order to secure these blessings for ourselves and our posterity, and to establish justice, ensure domestic peace, and promote the general welfare, hereby solemnly associate, and constitute ourselves a free, sovereign and independent State, by the name of the Republic of Liberia, and do ordain and establish this Constitution, for the government of the same.

**SECTION 1.** All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural inherent and inalienable rights—among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

**SEC. 2.** All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are instituted by their authority and for their benefit: and they have a right to alter and reform the same when their safety and happiness require it.

**SEC. 3.** All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, without obstruction or molestation from others; all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their religious worship, are entitled to the protection of law in the free exercise of their own religion, and no sect of Christians shall have exclusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated; and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civil right.

**SEC. 4.** There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.

**SEC. 5.** The people have a right at all times, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the government or any public functionaries for the redress of grievances.

**SEC. 6.** Every person injured shall have remedy therefor by due course of law; justice shall be done without denial or delay; and in all cases not arising under martial law, or upon impeachment, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, and to be heard in person or by counsel, or both.

**SEC. 7.** No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, except in cases of impeachment, cases arising in the army and navy, and petty offences, unless upon presentment by a grand jury; and every person criminally charged shall have a right to be seasonably furnished with a copy of the charge, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have a speedy, public and impartial trial by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself, and no person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

**SEC. 8.** No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, property or privilege, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

**SEC. 9.** No place shall be searched nor person seized, on a criminal charge or suspicion, unless upon warrant lawfully issued, upon probable cause, supported by oath, or solemn affirmation, specially designating the place or person, and the object of the search.

**SEC. 10.** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor excessive punishments inflicted; nor shall the legislature make any law impairing the obligation of contracts; nor any law rendering any act punishable, in any manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed.

**SEC. 11.** All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of twenty-one years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage.

**SEC. 12.** The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

**SEC. 13.** Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

**SEC. 14.** The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers belonging to either of the others.—This section is not to be construed to include Justices of the Peace.

**SEC. 15.** The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Republic.

The press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

**SEC. 16.** No subsidy, charge, impost or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature.

**SEC. 17.** Suits may be brought against the Republic in such manner and in such cases as the legislature may by law direct.

**SEC. 18.** No person can, in any case, be subjected to the law martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, (except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service,) but by the authority of the legislature.

**SEC. 19.** In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life, and fill up vacant places, by certain and regular elections and appointments.

**SEC. 20.** That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great; and the privilege and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this Republic, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

#### ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

**SECTION 1.** The Legislative power shall be vested in a Legislature of Liberia, and consist of two separate branches, a House of Representatives and a Senate, to be styled the Legislature of Liberia, each of which shall have a negative on the other; and the enacting style of their acts and laws shall be, “It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.”

**SEC. 2.** The representatives shall be elected by and for the inhabitants of the several counties of Liberia, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of Liberia, as follows: The county of Montserado shall have four representatives, the county of Grand Bassa shall have three, and the county of Sinoe shall have one, and all counties hereafter which shall be admitted in the Republic shall have one representative, and for every ten thousand inhabitants one representative shall be added. No person shall be a representative who has not resided in the county two whole years immediately previous to his election, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of

the county, and does not own real estate of not less value than one hundred and fifty dollars in the county in which he resides, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-three years.—The representatives shall be elected biennially, and shall serve two years from the time of their election.

SEC. 3. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any county by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be filled by a new election.

SEC. 4. The House of Representatives shall elect their own speaker and other officers. They shall also have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 5. The Senate shall consist of two members from Montserado county, two from Bassa county, two from Sinoe county, and two from each county which may be hereafter incorporated into this Republic. No person shall be a senator who shall not have resided three whole years immediately previous to his election, in the Republic of Liberia, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county which he represents, and who does not own real estate of not less value than two hundred dollars in the county which he represents, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years. The senator for each county who shall have the highest number of votes shall retain his seat for four years, and the one who shall have the next highest number of votes two years, and all who are afterwards elected to fill their seats shall remain in office four years.

SEC. 6. The Senate shall try all impeachments, the senators being first sworn, or solemnly affirmed, to try the same impartially and according to law; and no person shall be convicted but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.—Judgment in such cases shall not extend beyond removal from office, and disqualification to hold an office in the Republic; but the party may still be tried at law for the same offence.

When either the President or Vice President is to be tried, the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as conveniently may be after the adoption of this Constitution, and once at least in every ten years afterwards, to cause a true census to be taken of each town and county of the Republic of Liberia, and a representative shall be allowed every town having a population of ten thousand inhabitants; and for every additional ten thousand in the counties after the first census one representative shall be added to that county until the number of representatives shall amount to thirty—afterwards one representative shall be added for every thirty thousand.

SEC. 8. Each branch of the legislature shall be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. A majority of each shall be necessary to transact business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. Each house may adopt its own rules of proceeding, enforce order, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

SEC. 9. Neither house shall adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other; and both houses shall sit in the same town.

SEC. 10. Every bill or resolution which shall have passed both branches of the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be laid before the President for his approval. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it to the Legislature with his objections;—if the Legislature shall afterwards pass the bill or resolution by a vote of two-thirds in each branch, it shall become a law. If the President shall neglect to return such bill or resolution to the Legislature with his objections for five days after the same shall have been so laid before him—the Legislature remaining in session during that time—such neglect shall be equivalent to his signature.

SEC. 11. The Senators and Representatives shall receive from the Republic a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law; and shall be privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, while attending at, going to, or returning from the session of the Legislature.

## ARTICLE III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

**SECTION 1.** The Supreme Executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be elected by the people, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He shall, in the recess of the legislature, have power to call out the militia, or any portion thereof, into actual service in defence of the republic. He shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission all ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, secretaries of State, of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury, attorney general, all judges of courts, sheriffs, coroners, marshals, justices of the peace, clerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and all other officers of State, civil and military, whose appointment may not be otherwise provided for by the constitution, or by standing laws. And in the recess of the Senate, he may fill any vacancy in those offices, until the next session of the Senate. He shall receive all ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall inform the Legislature, from time to time, of the condition of the Republic, and recommend any public measures for their adoption which he may think expedient. He may, after conviction, remit any public forfeitures and penalties, and grant reprieves and pardons for public offences, except in cases of impeachment. He may require information and advice from any public officer, touching matters pertaining to his office. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature, and may adjourn the two houses, whenever they cannot agree as to the time of adjournment.

**SEC. 2.** There shall be a Vice President, who shall be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose qualifications shall be the same; he shall be President of the Senate, and give the casting vote when the House is equally divided on any subject. And in case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Legislature may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

**SEC. 3.** The Secretary of State shall keep the records of the State, and all the records and papers of the legislative body, and all other public records and documents not belonging to any other department, and shall lay the same, when required, before the President or Legislature. He shall attend upon them when required, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined by law.

**SEC. 4.** The Secretary of the Treasury, or other person who may by law be charged with the custody of the public monies, shall, before he receive such monies, give bonds to the State, with sufficient sureties, to the acceptance of the Legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust. He shall exhibit a true account of such monies when required by the President or Legislature; and no monies shall be drawn from the Treasury, but by warrant from the President, in consequence of appropriation made by law.

**SEC. 5.** All ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, the Secretary of State, of War, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, the Attorney General, and Postmaster General, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the President. All justices of the peace, sheriffs, marshals, clerks of courts, registers, and notaries public, shall hold their office for the term of two years from the date of their respective commissions, but may be removed from office within that time by the President, at his pleasure; and all other officers

whose term of office may not be otherwise limited by law, shall hold their office during the pleasure of the President.

SEC. 6. Every civil officer may be removed from office by impeachment, for official misconduct. Every such officer may also be removed by the President, upon the address of both branches of the Legislature, stating the particular reasons for his removal.

SEC. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of President who has not been a citizen of this Republic for at least five years, and shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years; and who shall not be possessed of unincumbered real estate, of not less value than six hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. The President shall at stated times receive for his services, a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. And before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Republic of Liberia, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the constitution, and enforce the laws of the Republic of Liberia.

#### ARTICLE IV.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

**SECTION 1.** The Judicial power of this Republic shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The judges of the Supreme Courts, and all other judges of courts, shall hold their office during good behavior; but may be removed by the President, on the address of two-thirds of both houses for that purpose, or by impeachment and conviction thereon. The judges shall have salaries established by law, which may be increased, but not diminished during their continuance in office. They shall not receive any other perquisite or emoluments whatever, from parties or others on account of any duty required of them.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls, and those to which the Republic shall be a party. In all other cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Legislature shall from time to time make.

#### ARTICLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

**SECTION 1.** All laws now in force in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and not repugnant to this Constitution, shall be in force as the laws of the Republic of Liberia, until they shall be repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 2. All judges, magistrates, and other officers now concerned in the administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and all other existing civil and military officers therein, shall continue to hold and discharge their respective offices in the name and by the authority of the Republic, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead pursuant to this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All towns and municipal corporations within this Republic, constituted under the laws of the Commonwealth of Liberia, shall retain their existing organizations and privileges, and the respective officers thereof shall remain in office, and act under the authority of this Republic, in the same manner and with the like powers as they now possess under the laws of said Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. The first election of President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives shall be held on the first Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven, in the same manner as elections of

members of the Council are chosen in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and the votes shall be certified and returned to the Colonial Secretary, and the result of the election shall be ascertained, posted, and notified by him as it is now by law provided in case of such members of Council.

SEC. 5. All other elections of President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives, shall be held in the respective towns on the first Tuesday in May, in every two years, to be held and regulated in such manner as the Legislature may by law prescribe. The returns of votes shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall open the same, and forthwith issue notice of the election to the persons apparently so elected Senators and Representatives; and all such returns shall be by him laid before the Legislature at its next ensuing session, together with a list of the names of the persons who appear by such returns to have been duly elected Senators and Representatives; and the persons appearing by said returns to be duly elected, shall proceed to organize themselves accordingly as the Senate and House of Representatives. The votes for President shall be sorted, counted, and declared by the House of Representatives. And if no person shall appear to have a majority of such votes, the Senators and Representatives present shall, in convention, by joint ballot, elect from among the persons having the three highest number of votes, a person to act as President for the ensuing term.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall assemble once at least in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

SEC. 7. Every legislator and other officer appointed under this Constitution, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe a solemn oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this Republic, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of such office. The presiding officer of the Senate shall administer such oath or affirmation to the President, in convention of both houses; and the President shall administer the same to the Vice President, to the Senators, and to the Representatives in like manner. If the President is unable to attend, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may administer the oath or affirmation to him, at any place, and also to the Vice President, Senators, and Representatives, in Convention. Other officers may take such oath or affirmation before the President, Chief Justice, or any other person who may be designated by law.

SEC. 8. All elections of public officers shall be made by a majority of the votes, except in cases otherwise regulated by the Constitution or by law.

SEC. 9. Offices created by this Constitution which the circumstances of the Republic do not require that they shall be filled, shall not be filled until the Legislature shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 10. The property of which a woman may be possessed at the time of her marriage, and also that of which she may afterwards become possessed otherwise than by her husband, shall not be held responsible for his debts, whether contracted before or after marriage.

Nor shall the property thus intended to be secured to the woman be alienated otherwise than by her free and voluntary consent; and such alienation may be made by her either by sale, devise or otherwise.

SEC. 11. In all cases in which estates are insolvent, the widow shall be entitled to one-third of the real estate during her natural life, and to one-third of the personal estate, which she shall hold in her own right, subject to alienation by her, by devise or otherwise.

SEC. 12. No person shall be entitled to hold real estate in this Republic unless he be a citizen of the same. Nevertheless, this Article shall not be construed to apply to colonization, missionary, educational, or other benevolent institutions, so long as the property or estate is applied to its legitimate purposes.

SEC. 13. The great object of forming these colonies being to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate

and enlighten this benighted continent, none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship in this Republic.

**SEC. 14.** The purchase of any land by any citizen or citizens from the aborigines of this country, for his or their own use, or for the benefit of others, as estate or estates in fee simple, shall be considered null and void to all intents and purposes.

**SEC. 15.** The improvement of the native tribes and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry being a cherished object of this Government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same; and the Legislature shall, as soon as can conveniently be done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money.

**SEC. 16.** The existing regulations of the American Colonization Society, in the Commonwealth, relative to emigrants, shall remain the same in the Republic, until regulated by compact between the Society and the Republic: Nevertheless, the Legislature shall make no law prohibiting emigration. And it shall be among the first duties of the Legislature to take measures to arrange the future relations between the American Colonization Society and this Republic.

**SEC. 17.** This Constitution may be altered whenever two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature shall deem it necessary. In which case the alterations or amendments shall first be considered and approved by the Legislature, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each branch, and afterwards by them submitted to the people, and adopted by two-thirds of all the electors at the next biennial meeting for the election of Senators and Representatives.

Done in Convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserado, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Republic the first.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names.

S. BENEDICT,	<i>President,</i>	Montserado County.
J. N. LEWIS,		
H. TEAGE,		
BEVERLY R. WILSON,		
ELIJAH JOHNSON,		
J. B. GRIPON,	Grand Bassa County.	
JOHN DAY,		
A. W. GARDNER,		
AMOS HERRING,		
EPHRAIM TILLER,		
R. E. MURRAY, County of Sinoe.		
J. W. PROUT, <i>Secretary of Convention.</i>		

---

*Monrovia, July 29, 1847.*

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**—Having finished our labors, we now have the honor of submitting to your consideration, through the Governor, that Constitution which in our opinion will best suit the peculiar circumstances of the people of this infant Republic. That our labors will meet the full approbation of every individual citizen, is scarcely to be expected; we trust, however, that a large majority of our fellow citizens will approve our doings, and adopt the Constitution herewith submitted.

In our deliberations, we endeavored to keep our minds steadily fixed upon the great objects of civil government, and have done what we conceived to be best for the general interest of this rising Republic.—We endeavored

carefully to arrange every subject that might possibly arise, calculated to disturb in the least the friendly feeling which now so happily subsists between the different Counties of this Republic.—We felt deeply the importance and magnitude of the work submitted to our hands, and have done the very best we could in order to afford general satisfaction.

In view of the peculiarity of our circumstances, the new position we have assumed is indeed a gigantic one, and the Government now calls to its support every citizen who is at all concerned for the safety and future prosperity of this our only home.

Knowing, however, that our cause is just, we feel encouraged, and believe that under God, by a speedy perseverance, we shall fully succeed.

In publishing to the world our *Independence*, we have thought proper to accompany that document with a declaration of the causes which induced us to leave the land of our nativity, and to form settlements on this coast, and also an appeal to the sympathies of all civilized nations, soliciting their aid and protection, and especially that they would, notwithstanding our peculiar circumstances, speedily recognize our *Independence*.

And that the Flag of this Republic at no distant day may be seen floating upon every breeze, and in every land respected.

It is our earnest desire that the affairs of this Government may be so conducted as to merit the approbation of all Christendom, and restore to Africa her long lost glory, and that Liberia, under the guidance of Heaven, may continue a happy asylum for our long oppressed race, and a blessing to the benighted and degraded natives of this vast peninsula. To secure which is our ardent wish and prayer.

With great respect, we have the honor of being, your obedient and humble servants.

By the unanimous order of the Convention.

SAMUEL BENEDICT, *President.*

#### FLAG AND SEAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

THE following Flag and Seal were adopted by the Convention, as the insignia of the Republic of Liberia, and ordered to be employed to mark its nationality.

Flag: Six red stripes with five white stripes alternately displayed longitudinally. In the upper angle of the flag, next to the spear, a square blue ground, covering in depth five stripes. In the centre of the blue, one white star.

Seal: A dove on the wing with an open scroll in its claws. A view of the ocean with a ship under sail. The sun just emerging from the waters. A palm tree, and at its base a plough and spade. Beneath the emblems, the words REBUBLIC OF LIBERIA, and above the emblems, the national motto, THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE.

The former seal of the Commonwealth is ordered to be used until that for the Republic shall be engraved.

By order of the Convention.

S. BENEDICT, *President.*

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF HIS EXCELLENCY, J. J. ROBERTS, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, DELIVERED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC, JANUARY 3, 1848.

*Fellow Citizens:* Before I proceed to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed on me, it is with great pleasure I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impressions made on me by the call of my fellow citizens to the station and the duties to which I am now about to pledge myself. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate suffrage of my fellow citizens, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed: but I feel particularly gratified at this evidence of the confidence of my fellow citizens, inasmuch as it strengthens the impression on me that my endeavors to discharge faithfully the duties which devolved on me as chief executive officer of the Commonwealth, during the last six years of our political connection with the American Colonization Society, have been favorably estimated. I nevertheless meet the responsibilities of this day with feelings of the deepest solicitude. I feel, fellow citizens, that the present is a momentous period in the history of Liberia; and I assure you, under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the crisis, I am sensible that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me, are inexpressibly enhanced.

We have just entered upon a new and important career. To give effect to all the measures and powers of the Government, we have found it necessary to remodel our Constitution and to erect ourselves into an independent State; which, in its infancy, is exposed to numberless hazards and perils, and which can never attain to maturity or ripen into firmness, unless it is managed with affectionate assiduity and guarded by great abilities. I therefore deeply deplore my want of talents, and feel my mind filled with anxiety and uneasiness, to find myself so unequal to the duties of the important station to which I am called. When I reflect upon the weight and magnitude now belonging to the station, and the many difficulties which in the nature of things must necessarily attend it, I feel more like retreating from the responsible position, than attempting to go forward in the discharge of the duties of my office.

Indeed, gentlemen of the Legislature, if I had less reliance upon your co-operation, and the indulgence and support of a reflecting people, and felt less deeply a consciousness of the duty I owe my country, and a conviction of the guidance of an all-wise Providence in the management of our political affairs, I should be compelled to shrink from the task. I, however, enter upon the duties assigned me, relying upon your wisdom and virtue to supply my defects; and under the full conviction that my fellow citizens at large, who, on the most trying occasions, have always manifested a degree of patriotism, perseverance and fidelity that would reflect credit upon the citizens of any country, will support the government established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their own free choice.

While I congratulate my fellow citizens on the dawn of a new and more perfect Government, I would also remind them of the increased responsibility they, too, have assumed.

Indeed, if there ever was a period in the annals of Liberia, for popular jealousy to be awakened and popular virtue to exert itself, it is the present. Other eras, I know, have been marked by dangers and difficulties which "tried men's souls;" but whatever was their measure, disappointment and

overthrow have generally been their fate. That patriotism and virtue which distinguish men of every age, clime and color, who are determined to be free, never forsook that little band of patriots—the pioneers in this noble enterprize—in the hour of important trial. At a time when they were almost without arms, ammunition, discipline or government—a mere handful of isolated Christian pilgrims in pursuit of civil and religious liberty, surrounded by savage and warlike tribes bent upon their ruin and total annihilation—with “a staff and a sling” only, as it were, they determined in the name of the “Lord of Hosts,” to stand their ground and defend themselves to the last extremity, against their powerful adversary. And need I remind you, fellow citizens, how signally Almighty God delivered them, and how he has hitherto prospered and crowned all our efforts with success.

These first adventurers, inspired by the love of liberty and equal rights, supported by industry and protected by Heaven, became inured to toil, to hardships and to war. In spite, however, of every obstacle, they obtained a settlement; and happily, under God, succeeded in laying here the foundation of a free government. Their attention, of course, was then turned to the security of those rights for which they had encountered so many perils and inconveniences. For this purpose, a constitution or form of government, anomalous it is true, was adopted.

Under the circumstances, expediency required that certain powers of the government should be delegated to the American Colonization Society, their patrons and benefactors, with the understanding that whenever the colonies should feel themselves capable of assuming the whole responsibility of the government, that institution would resign the delegated power, and leave the people to the government of themselves.

At that time it was scarcely supposed, I presume, that the colonies would advance so rapidly as to make it necessary, or even desirable, on the part of the colonists, to dissolve that connection within the short space of twenty-five years. Such, however, is the case. Necessity has demanded it.

Under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society, these infant settlements soon began to prosper and flourish; and a profitable trade, in a few years, opened an intercourse between them and the subjects and citizens of foreign countries. This intercourse eventually involved us in difficulties with British traders, and of consequence with the British government, which could not be settled for the want of certain powers in the government here not provided for in the constitution. Nor indeed would the British government recognize in the people of Liberia the rights of sovereignty—“such as imposing custom dues and levying taxes upon British commerce”—so long as their political connection with the Colonization Society continued. Under these circumstances, a change in our relations with the Society and the adoption of a new constitution, were deemed by a large majority of the citizens of the Commonwealth absolutely necessary. Such also was the opinion of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, who recommended the measure as the only means of relieving the government from these embarrassments, and the citizens from innumerable inconveniences.

In view of these facts, to have shrunk from the responsibility, notwithstanding weighty reasons adverse to the measure suggested themselves, would have betrayed a weakness and timidity unbecoming freemen.

Therefore, on full consideration of all the circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived when it became the duty of the people of Liberia to assume a new position; such a one that foreign powers would consider them an independent nation.

As you are aware, fellow citizens, the independence of Liberia has been the subject of much speculation and some animadversion, both at home and abroad.

1st. We are told that the pecuniary assistance the government here has

hitherto received from the Colonization Society will now cease; and that in a few years we will find ourselves groaning under enormous taxes, or the affairs of the government will be exceedingly embarrassed if not totally paralyzed.

I am persuaded, however, that this conclusion by no means follows. To what extent, if at all, the Society contemplates withdrawing the pecuniary aid hitherto granted to the Commonwealth, from the new government, I am not advised; nor have I any data upon which to form even an opinion in regard to it. We have this assurance, however, from Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the Society: "That the interest of the Board of Directors in all that concerns the people of Liberia, will not be diminished, but rather increased, by the alteration in the present relations subsisting between them and the American Colonization Society; and that it is the intention of the Society to prosecute its work as vigorously as heretofore, and on the same high and liberal principles."

We are truly, fellow citizens, under many obligations to the Colonization Society; indeed, it is impossible for one people to have stronger ties upon the gratitude of another, than that Society has upon the people of Liberia.

To the wisdom, philanthropy, and magnanimity of the members of the Colonization Society, who for more than a quarter of a century have watched with the deepest solicitude the progress of these colonies, and have devoted much of their time and substance to support them, we owe, under God, the political, civil and religious liberty and independence we this day enjoy; and I have no doubt in my own mind but that they will continue to aid us in every way the circumstances of the Society will admit of.

The necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the people to meet the additional expenses of the government consequent upon the new order of things, is very evident; but I confess, fellow citizens, I can see no just grounds of fear that they will be enormous or oppressive.

It is true that for the first few years, in the absence of any foreign assistance, we may find our finances somewhat limited; perhaps barely sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government; but in a country like ours, abounding in a sufficiency of natural resources, which are so easily developed, it is scarcely probable that the government at any time will be greatly embarrassed—certainly not totally paralyzed.

2dly. It has been urged that the numerical strength of the government is yet too small, and that we have not sufficient intelligence, experience, or wealth, to command respect abroad; and that in the event foreign powers should refuse to acknowledge our independence, the embarrassments of the government and its citizens will be increased rather than diminished.

Now, according to the best computation I am at present able to make, and which I believe is pretty nearly correct, the population of Liberia proper, including of course the aboriginal inhabitants who have incorporated themselves with us and subscribed to the constitution and laws of the Republic, is now upwards of eighty thousand; and we may reasonably suppose that the inhabitants will increase almost in the ratio of compound interest. I have no doubt that the natural population of the Republic, in the course of twenty years, will be doubled; and we have great reason to believe that the number of immigrants arriving from America, and perhaps other countries, will also be very considerable. The free people of color in the United States, wearied with beating the air to advance themselves to equal immunities with the whites in that country, and tired of the oppression which weighs them down *there*, are seriously turning their attention to Liberia as the only asylum they can flee to and be happy.

While we exceedingly lament the want of greater intelligence and more experience to fit us for the proper or more perfect management of our public affairs, we flatter ourselves that the adverse circumstances under which we so long labored in the land of our birth, and the integrity of our motives, will

plead our excuse for our want of abilities; and that in the candor and charity of an impartial world, our well-meant, however feeble efforts, will find an apology. I am also persuaded that no magnanimous nation will seek to abridge our rights, or withhold from the Republic those civilities, and "that comity which marks the friendly intercourse between civilized and independent communities," in consequence of our weakness and present poverty.

And with respect to the independence of Liberia, I know it to be a favorable object with many great and good men, both in Europe and in the United States; and I have great reason to believe, with several European powers, who entertain commercial views.

3d. We are gravely accused, fellow citizens, of acting prematurely and without due reflection in this whole matter, with regard to the probable consequences of taking into our own hands the whole work of self-government, including the management of our foreign relations; and I have also heard it remarked, that fears are entertained by some persons abroad, that the citizens of Liberia, when thrown upon their own resources, will probably not sustain the government, and that anarchy and its attendant ruins will be the result of their independence.

The impression, however, that the people have acted prematurely and without regard to consequences, is evidently erroneous. And, to judge of the future from the past, I have no hesitancy in asserting that the fears entertained respecting the disposition of the people here to insubordination, are totally groundless. No people, perhaps, have exhibited greater devotion for their government and institutions, and have submitted more readily to lawful authority, than the citizens of Liberia; which indeed must be obvious to every one at all familiar with the past history of these colonies. But to return. It is well known that the object of independence has been agitating the public mind for more than five years, and that every consideration, for and against it, has been warmly discussed.

I am sensible, however, it is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cause, and yet not know why it is they are warm. In such cases, the passion of one is lighted up by the passion of another, and the whole circle is in a flame; but the mind, in the mean time, is like a dark chamber, without a single ray of light to pervade it; in this case it will happen, that when the hasty passion shall have spent its force, all virtuous and patriotic resolutions which it kindled up, will also die with it. As in the great affairs of religion, a strong flash of ideas on the fancy may excite a combustion of devotion; but unless the reason is engaged to feed and supply the burning, it will die away, and neither light nor heat will be found remaining in it.

It was the commendation of a certain people, of whom we read in the Bible, that when the gospel was first preached to them, "they searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." Those who, without examination, had received it, without examination might also give it up; but this more "honorable" people had maturely weighed the doctrine, and, embracing it, they gave ground to believe, that as they were rational, so they would be persevering Christians.

The political concerns of Liberia have been equally the objects of attentive consideration. And it affords the most pleasing reflection, that the people of these colonies have not acted rashly or unadvisedly with respect to their independence; but all the measures which have been adopted in regard to it, are strongly marked with great caution and matured deliberation, and will bear the strictest scrutiny of reason and conscience.

The time has been, I admit, when men—without being chargeable with timidity, or with a disposition to undervalue the capacities of the African race—might have doubted the success of the Colonization enterprise, and the feasibility of establishing an independent Christian State on this coast, composed of and conducted wholly by colored men,—but, fellow citizens, that time has past. The American Colonization Society has redeemed its

pledge, and, I believe in my soul, that the permanency of the Government of the Republic of Liberia is now fixed upon as firm a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that the Divine Disposer of human events, after having separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safely through so many dangers, towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption, and consequent happiness, unfinished ; and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of prejudices, from whose oppression he has mercifully delivered us with his outstretched arm.

And, fellow citizens, it must afford the most heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction to every friend of Liberia, and real lover of liberty in general, to observe by what a fortunate train of circumstances and incidents the people of these colonies have arrived at absolute freedom and independence. When we look abroad and see by what slow and painful steps, marked with blood and ills of every kind, other states of the world have advanced to liberty and independence, we cannot but admire and praise that all-gracious Providence, who, by his unerring ways, has, with so few sufferings on our part, compared with other states, led us to this happy stage in our progress towards those great and important objects. And that it is the will of Heaven that mankind should be free, is clearly evidenced by the wealth, vigor, virtue, and consequent happiness of all free states. But the idea that Providence will establish such governments as he shall deem most fit for his creatures, and will give them wealth, influence, and happiness, without their efforts, is palpably absurd. In short, God's moral government of the earth is always performed by the intervention of second causes. Therefore, fellow citizens, while with pious gratitude we survey the frequent interpositions of Heaven in our behalf, we ought to remember, that as the disbelief of an over-ruling Providence is atheism, so an absolute confidence of having our government relieved from every embarrassment, and its citizens made respectable and happy by the immediate hand of God, without our own exertions, is the most culpable presumption. Nor have we any reason to expect that he will miraculously make Liberia a paradise, and deliver us, in a moment of time, from all the ills and inconveniences, consequent upon the peculiar circumstances under which we are placed, merely to convince us that he favors our cause and government.

Sufficient notifications of his will are always given, and those who will not then believe, neither would they believe though one should rise from the dead to inform them. Who can trace the progress of these colonies, and mark the incidents of the wars in which they have been engaged, without seeing evident tokens of providential favor. Let us, therefore, inflexibly persevere in exerting our most strenuous efforts, in an humble and rational dependence on the great Governor of all the world, and we have the fairest prospects of surmounting all the difficulties which may be thrown in our way. And that we may expect, and that we shall have difficulties, sore difficulties yet to contend against, in our progress to maturity, is certain :—And, as the political happiness or wretchedness of ourselves and our children, and of generations yet unborn, is in our hands—nay more, the redemption of Africa from the deep degradation, superstition, and idolatry in which she has so long been involved—it becomes us to lay our shoulders to the wheel, and manfully resist every obstacle which may oppose our progress in the great work which lies before us. The gospel, fellow citizens, is yet to be preached to vast numbers inhabiting this dark continent, and I have the highest reason to believe, that it was one of the great objects of the Almighty in establishing these colonies, that they might be the means of introducing civilization and religion among the barbarous nations of this country ; and to what work more noble could our powers be applied, than that of bringing up from darkness, debasement, and misery, our fellow men, and shedding

abroad over them the light of science and Christianity. The means of doing so, fellow citizens, are in our reach, and if we neglect, or do not make use of them, what excuse shall we make to our Creator and final Judge? This is a question of the deepest concern to us all, and which, in my opinion, will materially affect our happiness in the world to come. And surely, if it ever has been incumbent on the people of Liberia to know truth and to follow it, it is now. Rouse, therefore, fellow citizens, and do your duty like me; and be persuaded, that Divine Providence, as heretofore, will continue to bless all your virtuous efforts.

But if there be any among us dead to all sense of honor and love of their country; if deaf to all the calls of liberty, virtue, and religion; if forgetful of the benevolence and magnanimity of those who have procured this asylum for them, and the future happiness of their children; if neither the examples nor the success of other nations, the dictates of reason and of nature, or the great duties they owe to their God, themselves, and their posterity have no effect upon them;—if, neither the injuries they received in the land whence they came, the prize they are contending for, the future blessings or curses of their children, the applause or reproach of all mankind, the approbation or displeasure of the great Judge, or the happiness or misery consequent upon their conduct, in this and a future state, can move them; then let them be assured, that they deserve to be slaves, and are entitled to nothing but anguish and tribulation. Let them banish, forever, from their minds, the hope of ever obtaining that freedom, reputation, and happiness, which, as men, they are entitled to. Let them forget every duty, human and divine, remember not that they have children, and beware how they call to mind the justice of the Supreme Being: let them return into slavery, and hug their chains, and be a reproach and a by-word among all nations.

But I am persuaded, fellow citizens, that we have none such among us;—that every citizen will do his duty, and exert himself, to the utmost of his abilities, to sustain the honor of his country, promote her interests, and the interests of his fellow citizens, and to hand down unimpaired to future generations the freedom and independence we this day enjoy.

As to myself, fellow citizens, I assure you I never have been indifferent to what concerns the interests of Liberia—my adopted country—and I am sensible of no passion which could seduce me knowingly from the path of duty, or of justice: the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding may, no doubt will, produce errors of judgment. I repeat, therefore, that I shall need all the indulgence I have hitherto received at your hands. I shall need, too, the favor of that Being, in whose hands we are, who has led us, as Israel of old, from our native land, and planted us in a country abounding in all the necessaries and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his providence, and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do, shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

## COLONIZATION AND MISSIONS.

1. *Missionary Statistics.*

During the late anniversaries, the number of communicants in churches in Western Africa has been stated at about 8,000, which is probably very near the truth. In a "Survey of African Missions," published in the Missionary Herald about a year since, the following numbers are given.

<i>Missions.</i>	<i>Communicants.</i>
English Church, . . . . .	1,648
" Wesleyan, . . . . .	4,425
" Baptist, . . . . .	79
American Board, . . . . .	8
" Episcopal, . . . . .	50
" Baptist, . . . . .	18
" Methodist, . . . . .	95
Total, . . . . .	6,323

The first two numbers in this table amount to 6,073. Of these, 5,322 are in the British Colonies at Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, and are mostly emancipated slaves, Africans recaptured from slave-ships, or their descendants. If these are counted, we ought also, on the same principle, to add at least 1,500 communicants in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches in Liberia Proper and Cape Palmas; making a total of 7,823. Allowing for the increase since these numbers were taken, 8,000 seems a fair and moderate estimate.

Of this whole number, 7,823, no less than 6,822 were in the British and American Colonies of emancipated slaves and recaptured Africans; leaving 1,001 for all other places. Of these, 751 are in the British settlements between Cape Palmas and the Bight of Benin; all connected with the Wesleyan missions. All these stations are off-shoots of the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone. A considerable part of these communicants are recaptured Africans, who were carried to Sierra Leone, were converted there, and have since removed to this coast. This 751, added to 6,822, make 7,573, out of 7,823, to whose conversion Colonization has contributed.

Of the remaining 250, there are, according to the table, 50 connected with the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, and 18 with the Baptist and 95 with the Methodist missions in Liberia Proper. These amount to 163, leaving 87 still to be accounted for.

Of these 87, there are 8 in connection with the mission of the American Board at the Gaboon River. This mission was commenced at Cape Palmas, early in 1835. In April, 1837, it had "four or five" candidates for admission to the communion. In 1838, eight were admitted. At the close of 1839, it had eleven native communicants. At the close of 1840, it had twelve. During the next year, one was added. In 1842, the mission was removed to the Gaboon, taking with it "six or eight" of its best pupils from

Cape Palmas. July 21, 1843, a church was organized, containing seven native members, most of whom were from Cape Palmas, and, so far as appears, none of them natives of the Gaboon country. According to the last Report of the Board, the native converts from among the Gaboon people were only two. If both had become communicants, which is not stated, then six out of the eight are indebted to colonization; and considering where the mission had its origin and gained its first strength, the other two may very well acknowledge a similar obligation.

The remaining 79 are, or were, in connection with the English Baptist mission at Clarence, on the Island of Fernando Po. This mission was commenced Jan. 1, 1841. In 1844, it was strengthened by the arrival of 42 colored people from the British West Indies, of whom eight were male assistant missionaries. Whether any of these were counted, in making up the number of 79 communicants, we are not informed. At the close of 1845, this mission had established three stations on the opposite coast of the continent, but reports no communicants at either of them. Early in 1846, the mission was suppressed by the Spanish authorities of Fernando Po.

From these facts, the reader can judge how much missions have accomplished in Western Africa, independently of colonization.

## 2. *White Missionaries and Colored Missionaries.*

The Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Liberia, wrote to the Corresponding Secretary of his Society, April 1, 1847:—

"Of the thirteen white missionaries who have labored in connection with the Liberia Conference, six have died, six have returned to America, and one remains here: whereas, of the thirty-one colored missionaries who have labored in the same field, only seven have died natural deaths; one was drowned, one murdered, two expelled, one located, three have been discontinued, one is superannuated, one is supernumerary, and fourteen remain in active service. \* \* \* \* \* With the exception of Brother Seys, Brother Burton, and Brother Goheen, the white missionaries have been able to do little more than take of themselves."

Some parts of the coast are less fatal to the white man; while others are decidedly more so.

## 3. *The best Fields for Missionary Labor.*

About the time of the removal of the mission of the American Board from Cape Palmas, the Episcopal Mission, being involved in "difficulties with the Colony," began to withdraw its efforts from the immediate neighborhood of the Colonial settlements, and to expend them on stations in the more remote part of the Maryland territory, and even beyond it. In 1843, their more distant stations were broken up by wars; but were afterwards resumed. In 1847, the missionaries received instructions to withdraw from their remoter stations, and concentrate their labors within the territory of the Colony. The Rev. J. Payne, in his reply, dated October 26, 1847, says:—

"The Mission are unanimously of the opinion, that Cavalla, Cape Palmas, and Fishtown, or Rocktown, are the points on which the energies of the mission should be concentrated. It is a consideration which has long oppressed us all, that besides the opening for usefulness in the Colony, (where

within eight months the number of our communicants has doubled,) the native population of Cape Palmas, the largest in the Grebo tribe, has been left for six years without any effort, deserving the name, having been made for their conversion."

The places mentioned by Mr. Payne are all within the Colonial territory.

#### 4. *Value of Colonies, as furnishing Missionary Laborers.*

The Rev. J. Payne, in the letter just quoted, writes as follows:—

"We fully agree with your Committee, that one or more of our number should, as soon as practicable, give our attention to the education of the most promising native scholars in our schools, with a view of training them for teachers and ministers. While, however, we think there are materials in our schools for preparing several teachers of moderate abilities within the coming few years, we are of opinion that there are only two, or at most three, of whose fitness for the ministry, even in Africa, there is any reasonable hope. \* \* \* While, however, the prospect of a native ministry appears to be remote, we beg leave respectfully to suggest, that the attainment of our great desideratum, a ministry inured to the climate, is not so; and in our opinion, it is to the Colony at Cape Palmas that we are to look for the chief means of attaining our end. \* \* \* It is true, the character of the Colonists is not equal to that of those from whom they have received the blessings which they enjoy; for how should it be? But, at the most moderate estimate, it is a generation in advance of the heathen; and, if this be so, then we should conclude *a priori*, that such instruments as we need could be raised up just so much earlier from amongst the former than the latter.

"Now it so happens, that actual experience has justified such anticipations. When our primary school was opened at Mt. Vaughan, according to the original design of the mission, approved by the Foreign Committee, a small number of Colonist youths were taken, in connection with many natives, to be qualified for teachers. In consequence of difficulties with the Colony, as it is understood, (I was in the United States at the time,) all the Colonist boys, with one exception, were dismissed. This one is Mr. Joseph Gibson, who, during the past six years, has sustained the school at this station, now acts in the capacity of lay reader at Mt. Vaughan on Sundays, is prosecuting the study of the Latin language under me, and is altogether a promising young man. Of the many native scholars connected with Mt. Vaughan school, amounting in all to nearly one hundred, not one male is now a teacher in the mission. \* \* \*

"In view of these facts, we would earnestly urge, for the consideration and action of the Foreign Committee, the expediency of embracing, in the operations of Mt. Vaughan, when that station shall be again occupied, a High School, exclusively for the education of a small number of promising Colonist boys, to be selected by the Mission for that purpose."

#### 5. *Influence of Pious Families on the Heathen.*

The Superintendent of Methodist Missions, in remarking on a general revival, in which there had been a "sweeping reformation" at Caldwell, 52 new members at Millsburgh, "many souls converted" at New Georgia, and native converts in several other places, says:—

"Though some of our native converts are *right out of the bush*, yet many of them are individuals who have been residing in the families of the Colonists, have been taught by them the knowledge of the Christian's God, have witnessed their pious examples, which have proved to them savors of life unto life, and owe, in a great measure, their salvation to them as instruments

in the hand of God. Away, then, with the notion that the Colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives benefit nothing by it. Let me stop the mouths of these gainsayers by proclaiming the names of Johnson, Williams, Davis, Devany, Phillips, Tulliver, White, Willis, &c., American Colonists, in whose families native boys and girls have grown up under godly instruction and pious example, and are now converted to Christianity, and members of Christian churches in Liberia."

#### 6. *Conversion of Recaptured Africans.*

Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, U. S. Agent for Recaptured Africans, wrote from Monrovia, October 27, 1847:—

"The change which has been effected in the condition of the captives by the Pons, since they were landed at this place on the 16th of December, 1845, is truly gratifying to the feelings of humanity and Christian benevolence. When I received these poor, naked, degraded and starving creatures from on board the slave-ship, although I felt satisfied that their condition in Liberia would be infinitely better than it ever had been, and better than it would have been if the vessel had not been captured, yet I must confess that I had some fears respecting the future comfort and welfare of so large a number of grossly ignorant and deeply degraded human beings, thus suddenly thrown into this community. Little did I think that, in less than two years, so great a change would be produced in their social, intellectual, and moral condition. Little did I think that, in so short a time, most of them would be able to understand and appreciate the transcendent blessings of the gospel of Christ, and many of them be earnestly engaged in seeking the pearl of great price. Little did I think that I should so soon witness satisfactory evidence of heart-felt conviction of sin, in many of these victims of slavery and degradation, and see tears of penitential sorrow streaming down their cheeks, or hear the pleasing story of gratitude and praise bursting from the full hearts of those who have experienced the renovating influences of the Holy Spirit. But so it is; and so I trust the benign influences of our holy Christianity may continue to spread throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula, until all the scattered tribes of Afria shall be disenthralled, redeemed, and brought home to God."

#### 7. *Recent Additions to the Churches.*

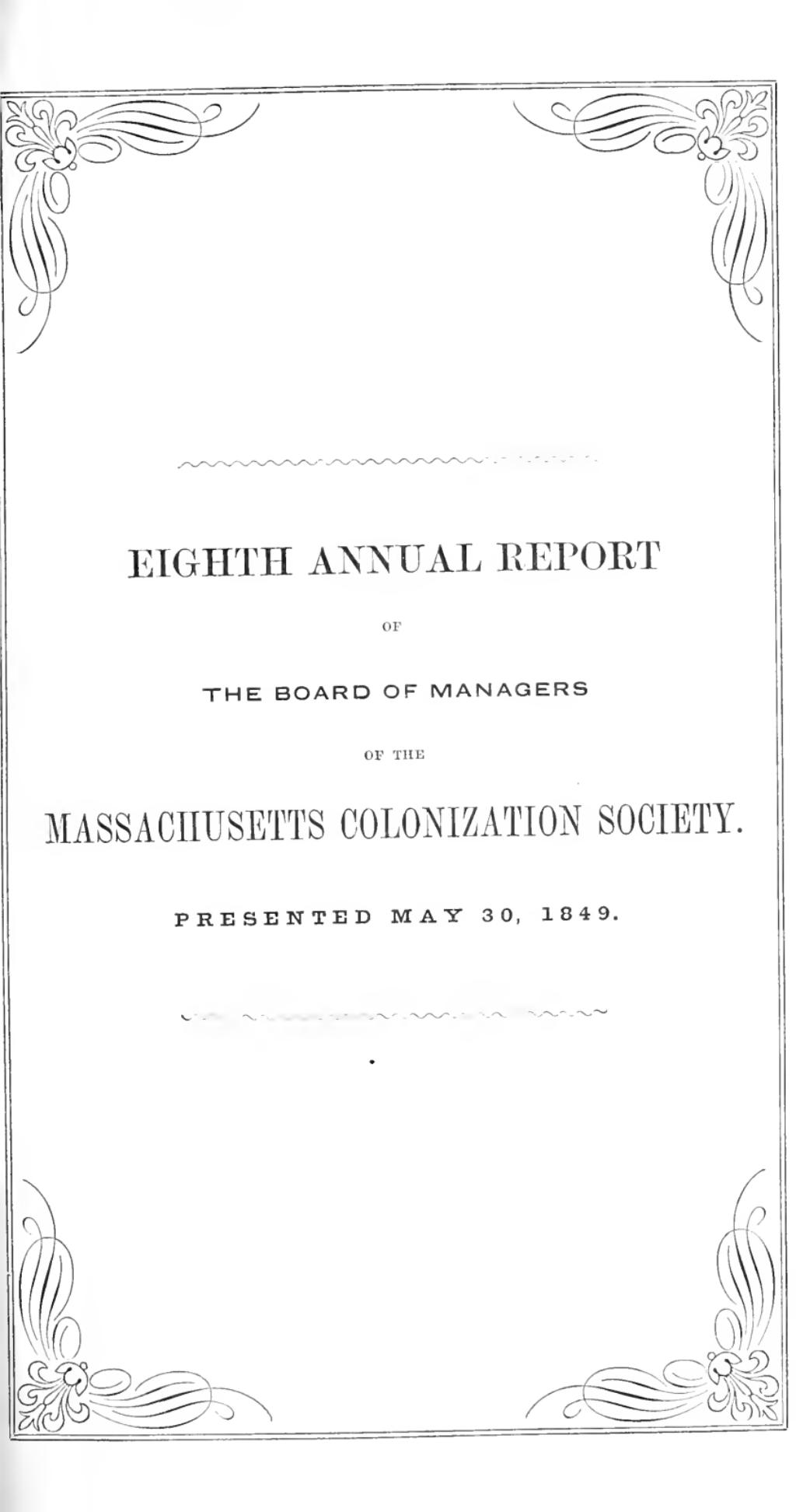
The baptism of 52 at Millsburgh, by the Methodists, has been already mentioned. At Caldwell, Dec. 19, 1847, 43 were baptized, of whom 33 were recaptives of the Pons, of whom Dr. Lugenbeel speaks in the letter just quoted. There have been additions at most of the other Methodist stations, and to the Presbyterian church at Monrovia. The Liberia Herald of February 25, 1848, has the following article:—

*"Additions to Baptist churches in the last five months.—Fifty-one have been baptized by F. S. James; 61 by H. Teage; 8 by John Day, and 2 by A. P. Davis. Of these, 47 have been added to the church in Monrovia; 37 to the church in New Georgia; 8 to the church in Louisiana; 21 to the church in Virginia; 2 to the church at Bassa Cove; and 8 to the church in Bexley; making a total of 123."*

---

#### CORRECTION.

In the Appendix to the Sixth Report, pp. 33, 34, it was stated that Gen. Mercer learned the existence of the doings of the Virginia legislature in secret session in 1801—1805, "after the Society was formed." This is incorrect. He obtained that information and imparted it to some of the projectors of the Society, *after* they had determined to form it, but *before* its actual formation.



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 30, 1849.





EIGHTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 30, 1849.

---

BOSTON :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1849.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eighth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 30, 1849; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.  
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.  
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.  
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.  
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.  
REV. CHARLES BROOKS.  
REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.  
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.  
ALBERT FEARING.  
T. R. MARVIN.  
JAMES HAYWARD.

JAMES C. DUNN.  
HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.  
THOMAS TARBELL.  
DANIEL NOYES.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Whereas the Republic of Liberia ought to have within itself the means of educating citizens for all the duties of public and private life,—among which means a College is indispensable;

And whereas the greater part of the funds for the support of such an Institution must be collected, and can be most advantageously invested and managed, in the United States; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Managers of this Society be requested, in correspondence with the Managers of the National and State Colonization Societies, to procure, as soon as may be, the organization of a Board of Trustees for

that purpose ; the said Board to frame its own constitution and by-laws, fill its own vacancies, appoint its own officers, and act in concert with the Government of Liberia, independent of those Societies.

Adjourned, to meet at 3 P. M., at the Tremont Temple, for public exercises.

**AFTERNOON.** The Society met according to adjournment. After the President had taken the chair, with some appropriate remarks, the Rev. LYMAN GILBERT opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary read an abstract of the Annual Report ; after which the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the Parent Society, made a statement of some of the doings and wants of that Society.

Letters from the Hon. JOHN DAVIS and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT were then read by the Secretary.

The Rev. JOHN TODD, D. D., moved that the Report be accepted and referred to the Board of Managers for publication ; which was voted.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. TODD, Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Rev. A. BULLARD, D. D., and Rev. Mr. SAWTELL ; after which it was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

DURING the year ending April 30, 1849, the Massachusetts Colonization Society has employed the following agencies, viz :

The Rev. M. G. WHEELER, who entered the field at the beginning of the year, has labored seven months and a half; the Rev. M. G. PRATT, who commenced in November, has labored four months and a quarter; and Capt. GEORGE BARKER labored about five weeks, closing with the year; amounting in all to thirteen months of continuous labor. Our agents have every where found a decided increase in the number of our friends, and in the strength of their friendship. The pecuniary pressure, which has been more severe and continuous in Massachusetts than in any other part of the country, has compelled many of our friends reluctantly to diminish their subscriptions, or to withhold them for the present. Yet our receipts have been \$4,801 59, which is an advance of more than \$2,000 upon those of the preceding year. The disbursements have been \$5,193 89; so that there is a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer. This is the only debt due from the Society.

The existence of such an adverse balance at the end of the year is very undesirable, and has usually been avoided; but this year it was unavoidable. The call for funds to secure the freedom of those who must emigrate during the year or revert into slavery for life, was such as could not be resisted. This call was especially urgent near the close of the year 1848. The remaining 141 of the "Ross slaves," who had been wrongfully deprived of their freedom for more than twelve years, were ready to go, and must go then, or be sold for life. There were nearly 200 others, mostly emancipated slaves, who were ready, and who could not be delayed without serious disadvantage. The Parent Society had already exhausted its funds in meeting similar claims, and was as deeply in debt as was deemed consistent with justice to its creditors. If this expensive expedition should be sent out on credit, the funds to pay the bills at maturity and meet the other liabilities of the Society, might come in, or they might not; and the

Executive Committee at Washington felt that, as honest men, they could not do it. And yet the expedition must go, or the Ross slaves must lose their freedom, and the story of the Society's inability to save them would exert a most disastrous influence on all its hopes of future usefulness. Such a proclamation of its weakness would seal the fate of thousands, to whom liberty was about to be offered.

To meet this crisis, the New York State Society pledged its future income to the amount of \$6,000, in instalments, the last of which is payable on the first of June. The Massachusetts Society, besides making the remittances and assuming the responsibilities which have caused this balance, made arrangements, based on ample security, by which another sum of \$6,000 might be placed at the disposal of the Parent Society, if it should prove to be indispensable. This arrangement was made possible by the kind assistance of a member of the Board of Managers. It is perfectly safe for all parties concerned, and can never embarrass the ordinary operations of the Society. As none of the money has yet been used, no part of it appears in the account for the year now ending.

The claim of the Society on the estate of Oliver Smith, for \$500 towards the purchase of territory, is yet unadjusted, as the settlement of the estate is not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of its adjustment. As the "Trustees of the Smith Charities" are now incorporated, the estate will probably be soon transferred to their hands, the executor released from his liabilities, and, as we hope, our claim will be allowed and paid.

Among our receipts for the past year, is a legacy of \$1,000 from the Hon. JOSEPH G. KENDALL, late of Worcester, a life member and a constant and liberal patron of our Society. The legacy was promptly paid by his brother and executor, Jonas H. Kendall, Esq. For more perfect legal security, this sum was bequeathed, in form, to the Parent Society, which is an incorporated institution.

#### AFFAIRS OF LIBERIA.

Soon after our last annual meeting, the President of Liberia arrived at Boston, accompanied by Commissioners authorized to arrange the future relations of the Republic to the Colonization Society, and by other distinguished citizens. After a full and minute examination of the subject, arrangements were made, mutually satisfactory. The Society agreed to cede all its lands to the Republic, reserving only such rights in them as are necessary for the performance of its duty to future emigrants, and an appropriation of ten per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands, for all time to come, for purposes of education. While in this country, the President was able to make some

commercial arrangements, of great importance to the finances of the Republic.

While in Boston and New York, the President received very flattering attentions, both from the city governments, and from prominent citizens. Some of the gentlemen who came with him, traveled more extensively, and were every where well received. Several public meetings were held, at which much valuable and satisfactory information was communicated. Every where, an impression was made, highly honorable to themselves and their country, and encouraging to the friends of the African race.

President Roberts next visited England, France and Belgium, where he was received with all the courtesy and respect due to his personal worth and official station. The governments of England and France formally acknowledged the Independence of Liberia, and pledged the co-operation of their forces on that coast with those of the Republic in suppressing the slave trade. The Prussian government, also, through its ambassador at London, promised a formal recognition, as soon as the necessary formalities could be executed. With the British government, an advantageous commercial treaty was negotiated. On his departure, a vessel of the Royal Navy was ordered to convey him to Liberia; and lately, that government has presented a revenue cutter of four guns to the Republic.

This acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia carries with it the acknowledgment of the boundaries of the Republic, as previously defined by its legislature. Those boundaries include the whole territory which the Society, a few years since, undertook to purchase. That whole territory is therefore secured to the Republic, against all European claimants. The whole has also been purchased of the natives, except a few small tracts, occupying perhaps twenty miles of coast; and these now belong to Liberia, just as lands west of the Mississippi, to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished, belong to the United States.

The population of Liberia was estimated by President Roberts, in his inaugural address, January, 1848, at upwards of 80,000 souls. The increase by emigration and purchase must have raised it, by this time, to about 100,000, who have lived in peace and safety, for the past year, under the laws of the Republic. Less than thirty years ago, they were divided into numerous petty tribes, all engaged in the slave trade, and making continual war on each other for the purpose of catching slaves to sell; while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. Now, they are all united under one Republic, with a constitution and laws like our own; and there has been no disturbance among them, except in a single instance, where one of the ex-kings undertook to punish, without due

forms of law, an attempt to participate in the slave trade; and that disturbance existed in only a single neighborhood, and was quickly suppressed. In fact, the authority of the Republic seems to be firmly established at home. There is probably no government in Europe which has reason to rely so confidently on the continuance of domestic tranquillity. Perhaps it would not be too much to say, that there is no nation in Europe, where every individual has equal reason to calculate upon the uninterrupted enjoyment of all his just and legal rights.

The British government not only recognizes the claim of Liberia to all the territory within her boundaries, but desires to see those boundaries extended on the north, so as to include those hitherto unmanageable slave marts at Gallinas and in its vicinity. There was reason to believe that the territory might be purchased of the natives for a moderate sum. When President Roberts left England, the question of furnishing the requisite funds was before the government, and apparently, about to be decided in the affirmative. It would doubtless be a good bargain on the part of England, as she has annually, for many years, spent a much larger sum in blockading that part of the coast, without being able to stop the slave trade there. If the government should finally decide against furnishing the funds, it was considered certain that they would be furnished by private munificence. One gentleman pledged himself for half the amount, and no difficulty was anticipated in procuring the remainder.

Such is the conclusion to which the British Government has been brought, as to the influence of Liberia on the slave trade. And this conclusion was not founded on the representations of President Roberts alone. The question had been patiently investigated by officers of the British squadron stationed on that coast for the suppression of that detestable traffic. They had gathered up the various rumors which certain well-known slanderers had, for well-known purposes, been scattering abroad, injurious to the government of Liberia and some of its principal citizens. On careful inquiry, they had found those rumors utterly false, and had so reported them to their superiors at home. They had also reported their full conviction, founded on years of experience, that the planting of colonies like Liberia is the most effectual, and indeed the only absolutely effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade. With this evidence before them, that government very naturally wished to negotiate with the Liberians, for the suppression of the slave trade in the region of Gallinas, where their efforts to suppress the traffic by blockade have always been baffled.

In view of all the circumstances, it appears evident that the recognition of Liberian Independence by the nations of Europe is something more than a mere permission to exist. The Republic is welcomed into the family of nations, as a power whose prosperous exis-

tence supplies a serious want. It is for the interest of Europe, that there should be a civilized and responsible government on the Western coast of Africa; a power by negotiating with which the interests of commerce and of inter-national morality in that part of the world may be secured. Such a power, they evidently believe that Liberia is beginning to be; and for their own sakes, as well as for higher reasons, they must desire her permanence and prosperity. We may expect, then, that they will not only abstain from inflicting any injury on the new Republic, but will do whatever they can with propriety, to promote her welfare and insure her stability.

Brought into such relations to the civilized world, Liberia must go on and prosper, and be respectable and respected, even if all further aid from this country were withheld.

The most prominent and pressing want of the new Republic is, an increase of good citizens. Of her present population, more than ten to one are uncivilized heathen natives, who know just enough of civilization to understand that they shall be gainers by placing themselves under a civilized government. They are spread over the whole territory; and every where they need civilized men from America to settle among them, to be their instructors, both by precept and example; to be local magistrates, so that the laws can every where be regularly administered; to introduce into every neighborhood, the arts, usages and decencies of civilization; and above all, to exhibit, before every eye, the light of a Christian life. But we need not enlarge on this point. Evidently, the first want of a state is men, who can and will perform the duties of citizens. While such men are so needed there, and are so crowding upon us with their applications for a passage, no funds which can be applied to this purpose, ought to be diverted to any other.

Another want, though not so immediately pressing, is equally imperative, and must soon be supplied. Liberia wants a University, of high order; one that shall be the best place in the world for the education of colored people. Liberia is probably as ripe for the commencement of such an institution, as New England was when Harvard College was founded. Her common schools are already respectable, both in number and quality. They need improvement; but it is not probable that they will ever be very much improved, except through the influence of a University, raising up a supply of better qualified teachers on the ground. High schools have been established, and have done much, and some of them are now doing much; but they all have been, and those that still survive will continue to be, embarrassed by causes which will continue to operate, till they are supplied with native teachers, educated at their own University. The standard of education needs to be raised in all the learned professions. A Republic

ought to contain within itself, the means of acquiring a good education in law, medicine and theology.

Such an institution must of necessity be a work of time. It should begin on a small scale, but with large plans. Two or three teachers are enough at first. The buildings should cost but a few thousand dollars. There should be a library, containing several copies of every work necessary as a text book in a college course, and a small, but well-selected assortment on general literature and science. And there should be provision for the entire support of a small number of students; for, though a few of the more wealthy citizens will gladly defray the expense of the education of their own sons, yet the Republic will need, and must have, educated men, much faster than such families can supply them; and it is very important that some youths from native families should be liberally educated without delay. A manual labor department may be added, if found desirable for purposes of discipline, or for education in the industrial arts; but all experience forbids us to rely upon it as a means of support, either in whole or in part.

There are decisive indications of a readiness in this country to supply this want. It is known that several gentlemen in this State have long intended to make liberal donations for this object, when the proper time should come. A gentleman in one of the south-western States has placed at the disposal of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, three thousand dollars, as a permanent fund for education in Liberia. Another southern gentleman has given, through Elliot Cresson, Esq., Secretary of that Society, six hundred dollars "for the purchase of mathematical instruments for academical purposes in Liberia," and two hundred for other uses in promoting education. Two members of this Society have sent out to Liberia the necessary instruments for a series of meteorological observations.

Something ought to be done, without delay, to give system and concentration to this spontaneous liberality; as otherwise it will expend itself in isolated efforts with very little beneficial effect. The proposed university must of course have its own board of trustees, incorporated by the Legislature of Liberia; but as any considerable amount of permanent funds can be more advantageously invested and held here than there, a Board is needed here, which may receive, invest and hold them, and pay over the annual or quarterly proceeds, together with such funds as are given for present use, to the proper recipients there. Such a Board, possessing public confidence, might, by attracting donations to itself, or by correspondence with other bodies having a similar object in view, secure unity and efficiency of action among the friends and patrons of liberal education in Liberia.

There is a third want, which should not be neglected. Liberia needs a National Library. This should contain such standard works as the members of the legislature, the judiciary and the principal executive officers of government need to consult for guidance in the performance of their respective duties. To these should be added, valuable works in any department of human knowledge, and especially such as are too costly for private libraries. Every State needs such a library at its seat of government, and none more than Liberia. If each of these United States would give its own statutes, the reports of its supreme court, and other published documents, they would make a good beginning for such a library; but it ought to contain works of other kinds, which can be seasonably furnished only by private munificence.

At first, either the University or the National Library ought to contain all the works which are indispensable to a student in either of the learned professions. When, at some future time, professional schools are established, these works may, if it shall be thought advisable, be transferred to them. Probably, the University should be first established, and its library should be made the place of deposit for the others.

While we call attention to all these wants, in the confident hope that they will soon be supplied, we must not forget that our most appropriate work, as a society, is the supply of the first and most urgent of them, the want of citizens. And in this work, there has been a gratifying increase.

The number of emigrants sent out in 1848, was 443; more, by 113, than had been sent out in the three previous years. The applications for passage before the Society at the beginning of that year were 310; and at its close, 657. Such is the rate at which the work increases on our hands.

Of those sent out in 1848, 324 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose of emigration, 117 were free, and two were recaptured Africans. Of the 657 applicants before us at the commencement of the present year, about the same proportion are slaves, and must continue to be slaves unless they emigrate.

The number who have already sailed since the commencement of the present year, 1849, is 408. Among them are the remaining 141, emancipated by the will of Capt. Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, for whose freedom the Society has sustained a contest with the heirs of Capt. Ross, ever since his death in January, 1836. During these thirteen years of litigation, his heir and executor has managed to expend an estate of more than \$100,000, left for the benefit of these slaves and for founding a college in Liberia. Of the others, 181 sailed from Savannah, early in this month. Of these, 69 are members of churches, five are Baptist preachers, 103 can read, 30 can write, 24 had pur-

chased their own freedom at a cost of \$15,750, and 47 were emancipated, most of them by living masters, that they might accompany their wives and children. One of them, a blacksmith, had paid \$2,500 for himself, and \$300 for his wife.

Of the applications for passage since the commencement of the year, when they were 657, we have received no full report. We know, however, that among them are 140 slaves on one estate in Georgia, who must go next February, or be slaves for life. The number of applicants, such as it will be impossible to refuse and hard to defer, will doubtless be raised to more than 1,000 before the end of the year, and will indispensably require the income of the Society to be more than doubled.

There has also been an increase of the receipts of the Society, but not in an equal proportion. The total for 1847 was \$32,104 11. For 1848, it was \$58,860 76; being an increase of \$26,756 65, over that of 1847. Of this sum, \$9,458 43 was received for the passages of emancipated slaves, from their masters or master's estates.

The number of free colored people who emigrated during the last year was greater than the whole number of emigrants for either of the two years next preceding. At least as many more have gone since the commencement of the present year. And it is well known that large numbers are intending soon to emigrate. Such is the effect of the declaration and acknowledgment of Liberian Independence on their minds. And as surely as a civilized and respected nation of their own race continues to exist on the African coast, their desire to join themselves to it will continue to increase.

The number of emancipated emigrants will also continue to increase. There have always been masters whose principles and feelings prompted them to emancipate their slaves; and some of them have preferred to do it in connection with colonization. There is no reason to think that the number of such masters, or their strength of feeling or conviction, has at all diminished. For some years, the inability of the Society to aid them repressed their hopes and reduced them to inactivity. But our late success has revived their hopes, and they are coming forward in unexpected numbers.

Nor is this all. In most of the southern States, the burden of an excessive colored population is beginning to be felt, or anticipated. In some, even the natural increase is regarded as a surplus, which it is necessary to push off into other States; while those other States regard their own natural increase as quite enough, and are strongly disposed to resist the offered addition. Some part of this surplus must find an outlet in Liberia.

There is also in some of the southern States, especially in Kentucky, a strong desire, felt by large and increasing numbers, for the termina-

tion of slavery itself; and even if the friends of the present movement in Kentucky should fail of present success, they will continue to labor, and, it can scarce be doubted, will obtain the victory at no very distant day. But these men, almost universally, reject the idea of emancipation without colonization, believing that such a change would be injurious both to the colored race and the white. In this belief they may be wrong; but whether right or wrong, so they believe, and for the present, they will act accordingly. In every work of such magnitude, the actors are gradually enlightened by experience, and plans are more or less modified during their execution. It will be so in the case under consideration. Let the work be once begun, and if there are essential errors in the original plan, they will be discovered and corrected as it proceeds. If emancipation on the soil is really the right way to terminate slavery in Kentucky, they will in time see it to be so, and adopt it. If, as they now believe, emancipation ought to be connected with removal from the State, experience will only confirm them in that belief, and teach them the best ways of executing it. However the work may be destined to end, it will begin, if it begins soon, in accordance with their present views; for those views are very confidently entertained,—so confidently, that but for the hope of aid from colonization, few of them would consent even to take the subject into consideration.

Here is a great work marked out for us, more or less of which we shall doubtless be called upon to perform. If provision is to be made for the whole colored population, first of Kentucky, and then of other States, as one after another shall follow her example, it will have attained a magnitude, foreseen by some of the founders of the Society, requiring the action of mightier agencies than ours. And if we are only to do what must be done while the actors are finding by experience a better way, it is evident that the progress of the work will require us vastly to extend our operations. The state of mind which now exists there, cannot fail to furnish numerous emigrants. Even if the present movement ends in defeat, many who are zealous and will become more zealous in promoting it, will call on us for aid in relieving themselves at least from the burden of slavery.

It is certain, then, that applications for aid will continue to pour in upon us, both from free people of color and from masters and their slaves. We have land enough for them all. Including the Maryland territory on the south, where our emigrants would be willingly received, and the proposed additions on the north, our territory in Africa is sufficient to receive and sustain the whole colored population of the United States; and if it were not, more can be had at a very slight expense. The capacity of Liberia for receiving emigrants safely has been greatly increased. They may now go by thousands annually;

and the more numerous they become, the greater numbers they may safely receive. In short, there is no prospect that our operations will be limited by any thing but the amount of our funds.

And we confidently hope that the necessary funds will not be withheld. The appeal to all the friends of Africa, and of the descendants of Africans, is such as cannot easily be resisted.

The great valley of the Mississippi, we have often been told, will in a few generations contain a hundred millions of inhabitants, and there is danger that they will be inadequately supplied with Christian institutions. This is a thought of tremendous power, and it has called forth fervent prayer and liberal efforts. In Africa are more than a hundred millions already, and they are as destitute of the gospel and as deeply sunk in sin and misery, as any part of the human race ever were, or are likely to be; and here is an open door, by which salvation may enter those hitherto inaccessible regions of darkness, wretchedness and crime. A population, equal to that of Papal Europe, plunged in more than papal darkness, calls for gospel light, for civil and religious liberty ; and here they are planted, and hence they may be diffused without obstruction. We are called upon to labor for the six hundred millions of the heathen world. In Africa is about one-fourth of all the heathenism on earth, and in its most malignant form ; and no agency makes more rapid and effectual inroads upon its dark domain, than ours. In our own land are nearly three millions of slaves ; and we may, with the hearty co-operation and thanks of their masters, at a slight expense, secure the emancipation of as many of them as we please. An appeal, sustained by such motives, to such a community as ours, cannot be in vain.

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April  
30, 1849.

---

[N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1848, and another in April, 1849,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1849, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments for "Cash," without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$589 96 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$201 12 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.]

<i>Ashby</i> , Unitarian Society,		7 00	<i>Boston</i> , Albert Fearing,	25 00
<i>Auburn</i> , Capt. Nathaniel Stone,	2 00		Hon. R. G. Shaw, 2 dona.	125 00
E. J. Stone,	1 00		George H. Kuhn, 2 "	50 00
Anson Sanborn,	1 00		George W. Thayer,	10 00
Stephen Sibley,	2 00		F. Haven,	10 00
T. & P. S. Merriam,	2 00		Theodore Chase, 2 dona.	15 00
A. L. Ackley,	1 00		Henry Codman, 2 "	20 00
— Coggeshall,	1 00		Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
J. Clark,	1 00		P. Butler, Jr., 2 dona.	15 00
Dea. — Knowlton,	5 00		Samuel Fales,	5 00
A. A. Stone,	1 00		J. McGregor,	3 00
Israel Stone,	1 00		Mrs. Savage,	1 00
Samuel Eddy,	1 00		William C. Bond,	30 00
Nathan Clark,	2 00		Samuel Johnson, 2 dona.	15 00
Dea. Isaac Stone,	1 00		Daniel Safford,	10 00
" T. Eaton,	2 00		B. T. Reed,	10 00
" William Emerson,	1 00		J. C. Howe,	5 00
Benjamin Wiser,	2 00		M. Grant, 2 dona.	15 00
Leonard Rice,	2 00		Edward Crust,	5 00
William Eaton,	1 00		William Dehon,	5 00
Ezra Rice,	1 00		C. G. Loring,	5 00
Edward Rice,	1 00		O. Eldridge,	5 00
Dr. — Greene,	1 00		B. Thaxter,	5 00
Cash from 9 others,	3 78—36 78		A. Plummer, Jr.	5 00
<i>Berlin</i> , Henry H. Bliss,	1 00		Phineas Sprague,	5 00
George W. Sawyer,	1 00		J. P. Rice,	5 00
Josiah Bride,	1 00		R. B. Carter,	5 00
Rev. Henry Adams,	2 00		Thomas Tarbell,	5 00
Sophia Adams,	1 00		Quincy Tufts,	5 00
Cash from others,	2 16—8 16		Daniel Denny,	5 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Mrs. S. Hooper,	10 00		A. W. Thaxter, 2 dona.	10 00
Josiah Raymond,	2 00		E. W. Robbins,	5 00
Coll., Washington-st. Ch.	12 25		Misses Inches, 2 dona.	15 00
" North Parish, by Rev.			G. Howe,	5 00
Mr Gannett,	8 25		James Reed,	5 00
R. P. Waters, Esq.	15 00—47 50		E. D. Peters,	5 00
<i>Blackstone</i> , T. D. Eells,	1 00		J. Rayner,	3 00
Dea. W. Sanders,	1 00		George Livermore,	3 00
Oliver Clapp,	1 00		George A. Curtis,	3 00
N. Chapin,	1 00		M. S. Lincoln,	3 00
Joseph Carroll, Jr.	1 00		Rev. A. Bullard,	5 00
M. Cummings,	1 00		Thomas Wigglesworth,	30 00
Moses Farnum,	1 00—7 00		A. Kingman,	5 00

<i>Boston</i> , C. Homer,	5 00	<i>Bridgewater</i> , N. Tillinghast,	5 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00	<i>Brimfield</i> , James Brown,	1 00
Solomon Wildes, 2 dona.	10 00	Dr. Knight,	1 00
M. F. Fowler,	3 00	Catharine B. Perry,	1 00
H. Curtis,	2 00	Ezra Perry,	1 00
W. R. Sumner,	2 00	Simeon Hubbard,	1 00
J. M. Mayo,	10 00	A. Homer,	1 00
A. H.	10 00	D. Brown,	1 00
Mrs. & Misses A. & C. Loring	50 00	L. Bishop,	1 00
George H. Loring,	50 00	Lucy Hubbard,	1 00
James Hayward,	50 00	Linus Homer,	1 00
William Appleton,	30 00	Solomon Homer,	1 00
T. B. Curtis,	30 00	Simeon Cove,	1 00
E. T. Andrews, 3 dona.	20 00	Cash from 8 others,	3 50—15 50
Samuel Salisbury,	10 00	<i>Cambridge</i> , Miss Ann Pomroy,	5 00
E. S. Cheesebrough,	10 00	H. W. Longfellow,	5 00
J. Chickering,	10 00	Charles Beck,	5 00
Stephen Fairbanks,	5 00	J. E. Worcester,	5 00—20 00
S. H. Walley,	5 00	<i>Charlestown</i> , Hon. A. R. Thompson,	
R. Choate,	5 00	son,	10 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00	James Adams,	10 00
John Simmons,	5 00	Thomas Marshall,	10 00
G. C. Lyman,	5 00	A. Carlton,	10 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	C. Foster,	6 50
Little & Brown, 2 dona.	10 00	E. Craft,	1 00
Marlboro' Hotel,	5 00	H. Forster,	10 00
O. & G. D. Dutton,	5 00	D. White,	10 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D.		S. Kidder,	30 00
2 dona.	10 00	S. Abbott,	5 00
A. G. Peck,	5 00	A. Gage,	3 00
C. H. Mills,	5 00	J. Hunnewell,	10 00
S. P. Fuller,	5 00	G. W. Warren,	10 00
Joseph Eveleth,	2 00	E. Lawrence,	3 00
M. S. Parker,	3 00	T. S. Hurd,	5 00
Albert Day,	3 00	E. Crane,	10 00
James Vila,	2 00	B. Whipple,	5 00
Hon. James Savage,	30 00	P. Hubbell,	5 00
A Friend to Africa, (non-resident,)	30 00	John Hurd,	5 00
W. C. Bond & T. R. Marvin,		E. Brown,	3 00
Apparatus,	25 00	Cash from 25 others,	57 75—219 25
E. E. Esq.	2 00	<i>Chelsea</i> , Rev. Isaac Wetherell,	
C. O. Whittman,	5 00	by a Friend,	30 00
Lowell Mason,	5 00	<i>Clintonville</i> , H. N. Bigelow,	5 00
E. Kimball,	2 00	Dea. James Patterson,	1 00—6 00
T. R. Marvin,	5 00	<i>Dudley</i> , Cash, from 3 donors,	62
H. Cabot,	5 00	<i>East Hampton</i> , Rev. L. Wright, 2 00	
I. Read,	5 00	Edward Smith,	30 00—32 00
Edward Brooks,	5 00	<i>Enfield</i> , Mrs. Clarissa Smith,	20 00
J. A. Lowell,	5 00	<i>Fairhaven</i> , A. Adams,	5 00
G. H. Lodge,	5 00	E. Sawin,	5 00
E. Blanchard,	5 00	Abner Pease,	5 00
Rev. J. T. W. Sargeant,	5 00	Capt. Samuel Borden,	40 00
J. Welles,	5 00	Cash, from 2 others,	3 00—58 00
R. Sullivan,	5 00	<i>Fall River</i> , P. Gifford,	50
J. Lane,	5 00	John S. Cotton,	1 00—I 50
George Morey,	5 00	<i>Grafton</i> , Lovell Howe,	1 00
Rev. Manton Eastburn,	5 00	L. W. Dodge,	1 00
P. C. Brooks,	20 00	Lucy Wood,	2 00
P. R. Dalton,	10 00	J. D. Wheeler,	1 00
J. French,	5 00	Samuel Harrington,	1 00
Edmund Munroe,	5 00	C. W. Forbush,	2 00
Cash, from 14 others,	57 00	N. Kimball,	1 00
	—1,186 00	R. E. Warren,	1 00
		Jonathan Warren,	2 00
<i>Boylston</i> , Jotham Bush,	3 00	Cash, from 2 others,	55—12 55
O. S. Kendall,	1 00	<i>Holden</i> , James Winch, by Rev.	
Col. H. Gibbs,	1 00	Mr. Paine,	2 00
Stephen Flagg,	1 00	<i>Leicester</i> , Rev. J. R. Worcester,	5 00
Cyrus Coburn,	1 00	James A. Denny,	5 00
Rupert Andrews,	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
H. H. Brigham,	1 00	J. Q. Lamb,	1 00
Cash from 4 others,	2 00—11 00	Dwight Biseoe,	2 00
<i>Bradford</i> , Samuel Lovejoy, Esq.	5 00	John Woodcock,	2 00

<i>Leicester</i> , Cash,	50—20 50	<i>Reading</i> , Rev. R. Emerson,	3 00
<i>Lowell</i> , John Aiken, Esq.	10 00	<i>Roxbury</i> , Congregational Society,	2 00
B. J. French,	3 00	<i>Salem</i> , Rev. S. M. Worcester, <sup>2</sup>	
Mrs. — Pollard,	1 00	donations,	15 00
Mrs. — Brown,	1 00	M. Shepard,	10 00
Samuel Burbank,	2 00	W. D. Pickman,	10 00
O. W. Stickney,	2 00	W. Pickman,	15 00
A Friend,	1 00—20 00	N. Appleton,	2 00
<i>Lynn</i> , Rev. Parsons Cooke, D.D.	30 50	John Chapman,	2 00
Type,		J. W. Peele,	10 00
<i>Manchester</i> , Eng., A. S. Thornton, by E. Kimball, 2 dona.	50 00	John Duke,	2 00
<i>Medford</i> , Hon. P. C. Brooks,	50 00	Nathaniel Silsbee,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Preston, 2 dona.	40 00	S. B. Walcott,	5 00
Dr. Daniel Swan, 2 “	40 00	J. G. Sprague,	3 00
D. Hall,	10 00—140 00	D. A. White,	5 00
<i>Millbury</i> , Rev. Nath'l Beach,	2 00	A. Huntington,	3 00
<i>Misford</i> , Capt. W. C. Perry,	1 00	N. Silsbee, Jr.	5 00
G. A. Tilton,	1 00	G. Peabody,	10 00
Lydia M. Clafin,	5 00	E. Mack,	3 00
A. C. Mayhew,	1 00	T. Daland,	5 00
C. W. Chapin,	1 00	William F. Gardner,	3 00
W. A. Hayward,	1 00	John Bertram,	5 00
Dr. A. C. Fay,	1 00	Cash, from 7 others,	12 00—130 00
J. D. Seagrave,	6 37	<i>Slater</i> ,	5 00
Miss H. Rice,	1 00	Rev. T. A. Taylor,	1 00—6 00
Rev. David Long,	2 00	<i>Sturbridge</i> , Dea. Zenas Dunton,	5 00
Capt. C. Ellis,	1 00	David Wight, Jr.	2 00
Rev. Preston Pond,	2 00	Dea. P. Allen,	1 00
Cash, from 17 others,	3 41—31 73	Perez Walker,	5 00
<i>Monson</i> , Dea. A. W. Porter,	10 00	James Johnson,	1 00
Mrs. Joel Norcross,	1 00	Dea. G. Davis,	1 00
L. F. Newton,	3 00	Dr. W. S. Sanders,	3 00
O. Bradford,	1 00	Cyrus Fay,	5 00
S. G. Reynolds,	2 00	L. Shumway,	1 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00	Col. David Wight,	2 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00	Melville Haynes,	1 00
Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00	John Fay,	1 00
Daniel D. Moody,	1 00	Henry Haynes, Jr.	1 00
Foster Pepper,	1 00	Cash from 6 others,	2 45—31 45
H. Lyon,	3 00	<i>Taunton</i> , G. W. Chesbrough,	1 00
Joseph L. Reynolds,	1 00	Silas Shepherd,	2 00
Mrs. Sarah Flint,	1 50	B. C. Hatch,	1 00
Cash, from 5 others,	2 00—32 50	Cash,	1 00—5 00
<i>Nashua</i> , N. H., Rev. S. G. Ball-		<i>Uxbridge</i> , J. F. Southwick,	5 00
finch,	2 00	C. A. Messenger,	12 50
E. Spaulding,	5 00	Martin S. Brown,	1 00
Hiram Newhall,	2 00	Mary Farnum,	1 00
J. A. Wheat,	2 00	Mrs. A. & Miss H. T. Taft,	1 00
A Friend,	1 00	Joseph Day,	5 00
S. Kendrik,	3 00	Dea. E. W. Fletcher,	5 00
Thomas W. Gillis,	30 00—45 00	Eliza M. Taft,	1 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , Chas. W. Morgan,	10 00	George L. Taft,	1 00
David R. Green,	20 00	Jacob Taft,	1 00
John H. Gardner,	1 00	Luke Taft,	2 00
C. & S.	1 00	Dea. B. Bullard,	1 00
A Friend to the Oppressed,	15 00	A. A. Wood,	1 00
William W. Swain,	20 00	R. Rogerson, Jr.	1 00
A Friend,	2 00	J. C. Keith,	1 00
Cash,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah G. Cole,	10 00
I. H. Bartlett,	5 00	Morrill Greene,	1 00
William C. Taber,	10 00	Charles Ellis,	1 00
Simpson Hart,	2 00	R. Taft,	2 00
Hon. O. Prescott,	5 00	Scott Seagrave,	1 00
J. E. Eddy,	1 00	Dr. J. W. Robbins,	1 00
Charles R. Tucker,	1 00	Bezaleel Seagrave,	1 00
Mrs. Dea. Barker,	50—96 50	Warren Lackey,	2 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Collection,	11 00	Lewis Taft,	1 00
<i>North Brookfield</i> , Thos. Snell, Jr.	1 50	Rev. S. Clark,	1 00
<i>Pembroke</i> , Collection, by Rev.		Rev. John Orcutt,	1 00
P. Smith,	7 00	Jacob Aldrich,	1 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , Collection in Pilgrim		Seth Aldrich,	1 00
Church,	21 59	Joseph Gaskill,	1 00

<i>Uxbridge</i> , Washington Bolster,	1 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , Mrs. A. Dudley,	2 00
A. B. Cleaveland,	1 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
R. G. Taft,	1 00	Newell Williams,	2 00
Samuel Taft, 3d,	1 00	Amos Whipple,	1 00
Cash, from 10 others,	3 75—72 25	Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
<i>Ware</i> , W. Hyde,	5 00	C. P. Whitin,	5 00
H. Goodrich,	1 00	William Kendall,	1 00
J. Tolman & Son,	2 00	James McCann,	1 00
Theodore Field,	4 00	William Hunt,	1 00
G. H. Gilbert,	5 00	Elisha Smith,	3 00
C. A. Stevens,	5 00	Hiram Plummer,	2 00
Otis Lane,	2 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
L. Demond,	1 00	Rev. L. F. Clark,	1 00
A. H. Laddin,	3 00	O. B. Mallon,	1 00
J. A. Cummings,	3 00	B. Remington,	1 00
John Tolman,	1 00—32 00	Josiah Spring,	1 00
<i>Wareham</i> , Collection, by Rev.		Col. Israel Plummer,	5 00
S. Nott,	6 63	C. C. Remington,	1 00
<i>Webster</i> , Baptist Church, coll.	4 00	R. H. Brown,	1 00
James J. Robinson,	3 00	Edwin Armsby,	2 00
R. O. Storrs, 2 donations,	6 00	Cash, from 15 others,	7 00—61 00
Rev. L. Cary,	1 00	<i>Williamsburg</i> , Elisha Hubbard,	
L. Robinson,	1 00	Esq.	5 00
P. Keith,	1 00	Dr. Daniel Collins,	5 00
Thomas Jepson,	1 00	S. Warner,	2 00
George H. Bacon,	1 00	Mrs. S. Warner,	1 00
Cash, from 6 others,	2 38—20 38	L. Bodman,	2 00
<i>Westborough</i> , Abigail Emmons,	1 00	—— Phillips,	2 00
Geo. N. Sibley,	1 50	S. S. Wells,	3 50
James Fay,	1 00	Elijah Nash,	1 00
Jonathan Forbes,	1 00	Dea. William Pomroy,	1 50
Mrs. J. G. Fisher,	10 00	Kingsley Burnell,	1 00
G. Denny,	5 00	Dennis Morton,	1 00
Abijah Stone,	1 00	—— Phillips,	3 00
J. R. Fay,	1 00	Erastus Bodman,	3 00
I. M. Adams,	1 00	Cash, from 3 others,	2 00—33 00
Col. M. Grant,	1 00	<i>Windsor</i> , Contribution,	11 57
J. A. Fayerweather,	1 00	<i>Woonsocket</i> , Eli Pond, Sen.	1 00
Dr. B. Pond,	1 00	L. W. Ballou,	1 00
Col. D. Brigham,	1 00	Willis Cook,	2 00
Dea. Thomas Morse,	1 00	Dexter Clark,	2 00
Josiah Fay,	1 00	Rev. John Boyden,	1 00
E. M. Phillips,	1 00	Stephen N. Mason,	5 00
Rev. H. N. Beers,	2 00	John Burnham,	2 00
Col. Josiah Brigham,	1 00	Lewis Whipple,	1 00
Elijah Gleason,	1 00	O. Gellson,	1 00—16 00
Ots Brigham,	2 00	<i>Worcester</i> , Miss Sarah Waldo,	
Benjamin Fay,	3 00	2 donations,	150 00
Salome White,	1 00	Alexander Dewitt,	20 00
O. F. Vinton,	1 00	Hon. John Davis,	3 00
Nahum Fisher,	1 00	Hon. John W. Lincoln,	30 00
Cash, from 15 others,	6 85—18 35	Dr. John Green,	15 00
<i>West Millbury</i> , Amasa Wood,	3 00	Charles G. Prentiss,	10 00
<i>Whitinsville</i> , J. C. Whitin,	5 00	A. H. Wilder,	5 00
Stephen F. Bachelor,	2 00	Hon. Pliny Merrick,	5 00
John T. Willmarth,	1 00	S. Jennison,	2 00
Samuel Fletcher,	1 00	David Scott,	2 00
Ephraim Fletcher,	1 00	Dea. Benjamin Butman,	2 00
Hon. Paul Whitin,	5 00	Timothy Bancroft,	1 00—245 00

## LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30 or more,  
by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

---

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*,  
though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also  
Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

---

Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	Harvard, Edward A. Pearson, Esq.
Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.
Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.	Rev. Daniel Fitz.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
William Appleton.	Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.
*Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	Medford, Mrs. Sarah Preston.
*Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Dr. Daniel Swan.
Henry Codman.	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.
Thomas B. Curtis.	Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.
James C. Dunn.	Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.
Henry Edwards.	Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.
Albert Fearing.	Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Col. L. W. Noyes.
James Hayward.	New Bedford, George Howland.
Eliphalet Kimball.	David R. Greene.
George H. Kuhn.	Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
George H. Loring.	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
T. R. Marvin.	Asahel Lyman.
John P. Rice.	Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.
William Ropes.	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.
Hon. James Savage.	Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.
Robert G. Shaw.	Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
W. W. Stone.	Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.
Thomas Wigglesworth.	Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy.	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.	Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.
Hon. Edward Everett.	Joseph Day.
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.	Charles A. Messenger.
Charlestown, Dr. S. Kidder.	Rev. John Orcutt.
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.
Easthampton, Edward Smith.	Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.
East Medway, Dean Walker.	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Borden.	Worcester, Alexander Dewitt.
Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.	*Hon. J. G. Kendall.
Mrs. M. T. Farwell.	Hon. John W. Lincoln.
Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.	Hon. S. Salisbury.
Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.	Miss Sarah Waldo.
Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.	

## A P P E N D I X.

---

### LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN DAVIS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

*Worcester, May 14, 1849.*

SIR,—I have your note requesting me to address the Colonization Society at their anniversary meeting, and am obliged, for reasons which it is unnecessary to assign, to decline the honor.

I am not very familiar with the transactions of this Society, though I take it for granted that its chief object is to give strength and support to the little Republic of Liberia. I am rejoiced to see the great leading nations taking an interest in this little rising State which has carried with it into the desolate barbarous regions of Africa, civilization, Christianity and public liberty. The number gathered under their banner is not large, but if the precepts of Christianity are in the heart—if the love of liberty has root in the soul—if the intellect is cherished and cultivated, it is impossible they should fail. Their example, their principles and their power must all be felt, and exercise an auspicious influence over the vices and inhumanity of the barbarous tribes which inhabit Central Africa. This little government needs only strength, which it will have at no remote day, to suppress the odious traffic in human beings, carried on upon the coast. Its influence and its principles cannot fail to advance the cause of humanity. I look upon its progress, for these reasons, with great interest, believing it will necessarily elevate and improve the condition of the colored race. Hoping that the efforts of your Association may strengthen all its salutary influences, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. DAVIS.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

---

### LETTER FROM THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

*Cambridge, 28 May, 1849.*

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that the state of my health is such, as to prevent my complying with your wish that I should address the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at their anniversary meeting the present week.

I have for many years felt an interest in the subject of African Colonization. In the winter of 1831, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress, to lend their efforts in support of the American Colonization Society. I was led at that time to investigate the subject with some care, and I came to the conclusion that the work which the Society had undertaken was of the highest interest and importance; second to no one of the enterprises undertaken by the philanthropy of the age. The views entertained by me at that time, are set forth in a Speech before the Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, made on the 16th of Jan. 1832.

These impressions were renewed and strengthened a few years since,

when it became my duty, in another capacity, to maintain the rights and interests of the colony of Liberia, in my official correspondence with the British Government at London.

Since that time, the recognition of the political Independence of Liberia, by the leading European powers, is an event well calculated to lead thoughtful persons to contemplate, with new interest, what seems to me one of the most important occurrences of the age; the appearance of a new Republic on the shores of Africa, composed of citizens who by birth are (the greater part of them) our own countrymen; but who will carry to the home of their ancestors, means and facilities for promoting the civilization and Christianization of that continent, which Providence has confided to them and to them alone.

It is unfortunate for the cause of colonization, that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. I am aware that this was unavoidable under the circumstances of the case. The hope of opening a way to the abolition of slavery, turned the minds of the benevolent to the subject of African colonization in the middle of the last century, but without any attempt, at that time, to carry it into effect. This was the motive, I presume, of most of those, who more than thirty years ago, co-operated in the formation of the American Colonization Society.

But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which I cannot but think is the path appointed by Providence, for the elevation of the descendants of Africa throughout the world. I am led to the opinion, from all the inquiry I have been able to make, that the difficulty of effecting the regeneration of Africa is exaggerated; that a large part of her population is susceptible of the highest forms of civilization; that the arts of life, as we understand them, already exist in many parts of the continent to a much greater extent than is commonly supposed; that the interior slave trade is the great obstacle which prevents its speedily taking a high place in the family of nations; and that nothing would so effectually remove this cause of demoralization and barbarity, as the introduction of Christianity, and with it the languages, improved arts, and commerce of Europe and America.

These effects have immediately begun to show themselves, wherever the African coast has been colonized from countries disposed in good faith to abolish the slave trade; and I confess I see no other mode for effecting the object.

With cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Society, I remain, dear Sir,  
your friend and servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

#### TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

The attention of gentlemen connected with Manufactures is requested to the following correspondence:—

*Extract of a Letter from a gentleman extensively engaged in manufactures, to Capt. George Barker, Agent of the American Colonization Society.*

Providence, April 7, 1849.

\* \* \* One of my objects in seeing you was, to inquire whether a considerable amount of funds might not be raised through our Manufacturers, in aid of the already very important and rapidly increasing Colony of Liberia.

In Africa are now an immense multitude of human beings, inhabiting,

probably, the largest and most fertile valley in the world, destitute of clothing; and it seems not to have generally occurred to the benevolent individuals who are sending missionaries to that benighted country, that it is almost useless to preach the gospel to naked savages.

The laws of Moses, which preceded the Christian dispensation, inculcated cleanliness, economy and humanity, and have especial reference to attiring the body decently; forbidding, I think, the unnecessary exposure of the person.

It has often occurred to me, that the first thing to be done towards civilizing or Christianizing the Africans, or any other very rude and barbarous people, is to teach them to live comfortably; after which Christianity could easily be engrafted upon them. \* \* \*

The Africans are now idle, because they have few wants; and until they are clothed, and desire clothes and other comforts, you cannot get any regular work out of them, bind them by laws, or spread the gospel and arts of civilization among them to much good effect. \* \* \*

I am very respectfully, yours truly,

J. P. HAZARD.

#### R E P L Y.

*Colonization Office, Boston, April 19, 1849.*

J. P. HAZARD, Esq.

*Sir*,—As you suggest in your letter to Capt. Barker of the 7th instant, manufacturers may do much for Africa by donations of their goods. The experience of our most successful missions shows, not exactly that Christianity cannot precede civilization, but that it cannot advance, among a barbarous people, much faster than it carries civilization along with it; for the vices of barbarism cannot be eradicated, while its indecencies remain. It is of great importance, therefore, that the means of civilized decency be placed within the reach of barbarous tribes, in connection with efforts for their conversion.

This the American Colonization Society is doing, to a very great extent. It is our rule to furnish all emigrants with subsistence for six months after their arrival. Economy requires that far the greater part of their food be purchased in Africa. The most important article is rice; and of this, the greater part is purchased of the natives. We also pay the natives large amounts for other necessary articles, and for labor. As all trade with them is by barter, we are obliged to keep on hand, at the Colonial Store, a large assortment of such goods as they need to buy. For this purpose, we expend thousands of dollars annually in the purchase of bleached and unbleached cottons, cotton stripes, checks and prints, of which the prevailing color is blue; hard ware, cutlery, and other articles. A part is sold to the natives directly, and the remainder to the Liberians, who need the goods for their own use, or as a medium of barter with the natives.

The result is, that the habit of being decently clothed, and furnished with other comforts and means of civilized life, is rapidly spreading among the native tribes. And this not only diminishes some obstacles to the progress of Christianity among them, but creates in their minds a presumption in its favor, as coming through the same channel with their other improvements.

Our trade, however, is not wholly confined to the purchase of provisions. Our native customers have learned to want more goods than the provisions that we need can pay for; and for the excess, we receive ivory, dye-woods, palm oil, and other African products, which we are obliged to bring home for a market. The consequent increase of native industry, especially in the production of palm oil, is very manifest.

Besides the business transacted at the Colonial Store, a much larger amount is done by the Liberian merchants, who purchase goods in this

country, or of vessels trading on the coast, or at the Colonial Store, with which they buy of the natives, whatever they can make useful to themselves, or profitable in commerce.

It is not probable that this commerce can be pushed much in advance of its natural increase, growing out of the increasing extent of our operations. Ever since the discovery of Cape Mesurado by Pedro de Cintra in 1462, and according to some French writers, for more than a century longer, European goods have been constantly offered in that market, by shrewd and enterprising traders; but without producing any material change in the habits of the people. The mere presentation of goods and offer of trade, fails to accomplish the object, even if some are sold; for they are bought for such uses as barbarism can find for them. The fashion must be set by civilized and Christian neighbors, whose superiority is ever before the eyes of the natives, and whom it is an object of ambition to resemble. The increase of a civilizing commerce, therefore, will be in proportion to the growth and multiplication of our settlements. If the Society is enabled to send out the increasing multitudes that call for its aid, more rice must be bought for their subsistence, more cotton must be sold to pay for it, the trade must reach a greater extent of country, new plantations must be opened, more of the natives will have civilized neighbors, and in every way the civilizing influence will be strengthened and more widely diffused. It already extends beyond the line of the settlements, half way, we suppose, to the valley of the Niger; and the more the civilizing power is strengthened, the farther and faster will it spread.

I might here enlarge on the vast field which our operations will open for the sale of American manufactures; but, though that result is sure to come, its increase to such an extent as sensibly to affect the market at home is probably too remote to have much influence as a pecuniary inducement. Yet some who are now engaged in business may very probably live to profit by it.

In view of these facts, manufacturers may be sure that donations of goods suitable for the African market, will work a double benefit. They will, first, transform American slaves into African freemen; and then they will aid in transforming barbarous heathen Africans into civilized African Christians.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

## LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

### BRITISH OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Hotham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated "Penelope," at St. Helena, 7th April, 1847, received 26th May, 1847, and published in a Parliamentary Return entitled "Papers relative to the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa."*

"Before I conclude my observations on the northern part of the coast, I wish to call their Lordship's attention to the Colony of Liberia. On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further, that this establishment merits all the support we can give it. Their views may or may not tend to the increase of territory; but so long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are directly interested in their progress. It

is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race; for commerce, unaided, may sharpen the wits, but will not raise the Negro above his present standard. On the ability of Governor Roberts, their Lordships will best form an opinion by a perusal of his despatch under date of the 10th December, 1846."

---

### RELATIONS OF THE SOCIETY TO THE REPUBLIC.

Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic:

*Article I.* The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic, subject to the following provisions, viz:

1. The Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands, after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale, not below a price to be fixed by law.

3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society, for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

9. The Society shall retain possession of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf; also the lot in Greenville; and if requested, the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property, and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation; but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

*Article II.* The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

*Article III.* The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

*Article IV.* Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

*Article V.* The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

*Article VI.* These articles may be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

*Article VII.* It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself, to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners of the said Republic, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors, and Secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate.

BEVERLY R. WILSON, } [SEAL.] *Commissioners.*  
JAMES S. PAYNE,      } [SEAL.]

JOHN MACLEAN, [SEAL.] *Chairman of Board of Directors.*

JOSEPH TRACY, [SEAL.] *Secretary of the Board.*

W. McLAIN, [SEAL.] *Secretary American Colonization Society*

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.  
ELLIOTT CRESSON.  
JOHN N. MCLEOD.  
PAUL T. JONES.  
JOHN B. PINNEY.

### PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

*Devonport, Dec. 6, 1848.*

MY DEAR SIR:—Since my return from Paris, my engagements have been so numerous and pressing that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy, now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the Republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her Majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African

coast to render to the Republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cesters, the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her Majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallinas. They have also promised to present to the Republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us, with the pecuniary aid to purchase Gallinas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the Government so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days, which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his Government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian Government would follow the example of England and France, and recognize the independence of the Republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging anything definitely with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her Majesty's ship Amazon, in which vessel the Government have been kind enough to grant me a passage to my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her Majesty's Government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British Government with whom I have had to do; private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esq., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country, would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and to Liberia in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his Government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform the Rev. Messrs. McLain, Pinney and Tracy, and Mr. Cresson, of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the

desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallinas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

### COLONIZATION AND EMANCIPATION.

At the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, said :

"Having long been deeply interested in the Colonization Society, it gives me great pleasure to be present on this occasion. I have carefully watched the progress which Liberia has made. With the greatest satisfaction I have witnessed the good which has been accomplished. But highly as I prize this Society, deeply interested as I am in the prosperity of Liberia, it is not in my power this evening to extend my remarks farther. I have prepared, and propose to offer, the following resolution :

*"Resolved*, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind."

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting thereupon; after which it was adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted :

"Whereas the institution of domestic slavery in the United States exists as the creature of local municipal law, so recognized and respected in the Federal Constitution: Therefore—

*"Resolved,* That in all action affecting this institution in its social or political aspect, the American citizen and statesman, who reveres the Federal Union, has imposed upon him the most solemn obligations to respect in spirit and letter the authority of such local and municipal sovereignties, and to resist all aggressive influences which tend to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the States that may have created or sanctioned this institution.

*"Resolved, further,* That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence, are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law."

In support of these resolutions, Mr. McLane said:—

It is difficult for any gentleman residing at the seat of the Federal Government, and looking at the great question which agitates the North and the South, not to feel great concern and increasing anxiety as to the result. Every other question seems unavoidably subsidiary to this.

As one of the friends of the American Colonization Society, I desire to have it distinctly understood at the outset, that I desire to interfere with no vested rights; and yet, that I look to and desire the elevation of the whole colored race, and its restoration to all the privileges of civil and social independence on the shores of Africa. I could not stand here and advocate the interest and claims of this Society, if I had in view any object subordinate to this.

That we may speak right and be understood right, that we may labor right and stand right in the public estimation, it is important that we should *start right*. I have written the resolution which I have the honor to offer, for this very purpose. We regard slavery as a civil institution, regulated by the laws of the States in which it exists. It is no part of our business to interfere with these laws, or with the rights and interests of any body. The Society has never interfered with slavery in any way. It has rigidly adhered to the line of operations laid down in its Constitution. It stands aloof from all agitation—it leaves the laws and institutions as it finds them.

In view of all the agitation which exists in the United States on the subject of slavery, the Society has gone and still goes steadily onward in its gentle, constitutional work; laboring, however, under great embarrassments, having been opposed both by the North and South, chained as it were at every step, by the influences of fanaticism on the one hand, and by the ultra slavery notions, that the negro cannot, under any circumstances whatever, be elevated, on the other.

Here, then, we stand, bound by the very Constitution of the Society not to interfere with the relation of master and slave, in any way whatever; leaving all civil questions to the persons and powers to which of right they belong.

With this reservation, this definition of our policy and purposes, I am ready to go with the best and the foremost in all wise and prudent efforts looking to the welfare of the African race! And there has never been any scheme proposed which promises as much as this Society does. I go for it with all my heart and all my influence.

If we look at the missionary character of the Society, we are persuaded it is doing a work for Africa which cannot be done in any other way. If we look at its social influence, we see it doing for the colored people in this country and in Africa, what can never be done otherwise. If we look at it as a civil institution, or rather as aiding the colored people to form a political state, we behold through its agency a new Republic, prosperous and happy! There is a grand exhibition of what this Society has done, and can yet do! I would that the United States Government had been the *first* to step for-

ward and acknowledge Liberia as an independent political empire in the world!

When the American citizen looks abroad over Europe and Asia, he finds people standing as high as the highest in the list of this world's worthies, who can know the African as a man, as a man made in the image of his Maker; finds Governments that can acknowledge the Republic of Liberia as a fellow among the nations entitled to the favor of the list; and shall we, because we have inherited a social evil connected with this race; shall we, a people who have spread out, from settlements on the Atlantic, to the shores of the Pacific, shall we be intimidated by this social evil at home, and therefore shut out the light which shines from that lone star on the African Coast?

Whatever the political excitements of the day may be, and however fiercely the contest may be waged, looking upon the dark and gloomy picture, every one who sympathises with the American Colonization Society may know and feel that he can respect the rights of every American citizen, and yet each man in his own home can labor for the improvement of the colored race, for their restoration to freedom, their social elevation and civil independence!

What northern man can see the degraded condition of the free people of color there, and not feel that their degradation is partly his own responsibility? And seeing this, who will shrink from doing all in his power for bettering their condition?

Whatever others may do, I am determined to labor on for this cause. Those who have gone before me, have set me a noble example. Maryland stands pledged to this work. Maryland in Liberia is a flourishing colony, planted by an appropriation by the Legislature of Maryland, with Maryland people, and to the honor and glory of the State! I am proud to stand here and tell of what my State has done, to mention her annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Colonization Society of Maryland, and I wish every State in the Union would do the same! Where is the difficulty? The States have no doubtful powers. At home they are sovereign, they can do what they please—if the free people are a tax, they can help them to a place where they will be MEN. If these 30 States were to vie with each other in this noble work, they would give a practical illustration of this question—a practical demonstration of the success which may be enjoyed!

If we pass now to consider the condition of the African race even in the free States, and to inquire what can be done for them, we shall make the discovery that they are going down lower and lower; even in New York, where so many spires point to Heaven, and such beautiful evidences of civilization smile upon us, who can deny that the race has gone down year after year, politically, socially and in numbers? On them rests a moral misfortune; there is no power at work to remove it. There is not a citizen of that State that can look at home and not feel and see that the very nature of things is driving the African race down into material misery—hope is gone, and fate rests upon them. And yet in this race, when they are cared for, and placed in different circumstances, hope springs up and life assumes new worth. We then can help them. The free race are in our power.

May I not ask this assembly, may I not ask all here, and every where, who are in the habit of giving, if the charity that is the most pressing, is not that which is presented by this state of things?

I wonder, when I see the American people nursing and caring for the Indians in our midst, and the American Legislature making immense appropriations of money to transport them beyond our borders, carrying them away to the beautiful prairies of the west, removing them from contact with our own people, furnishing them with provisions, schools, printing presses, books, bibles, teachers, the plow and the anvil; when I see our government for these purposes appropriating hundreds of thousands annually to elevate

this race, I wonder why they should do less for the African race. We have federal power in the one case, why not in the other? Does not philanthropy in the one case call as loudly as in the other? Why then should we not carry them and theirs to the land of their forefathers? This is a work of the nation, in which all may unite.

One word more and I have done. Before our revolution, there were men who worked out that problem. They saw that this continent would all be needed for the Caucasian race. They prayed that the slave trade might be stopped then.

May we not feel in looking back and say, would that it had then been stopped? Shall we not now do all that we can to repair the wrong? Shall we not labor on to relieve ourselves and our children from the evils which have followed?

A suggestion has been made, which it becomes us all to heed, which should be remembered by all those who manufacture public sentiment;—would the condition of the colored race be less wretched if the American Union did not exist? Would they be benefited by the dissolution of this Union? They now feel a sense of security wherever the star spangled banner floats! Does any body believe that were we scattered asunder they could be better situated?

These reflections no man ought to lose sight of! Every man, of whatever color, owes to this Union a responsibility great beyond whatever he has conceived of! By upholding and aiding this Society in its great and benevolent work, he may exert an influence for the perpetuity of the Union not possible in any other way.

Let then the rich here pour in their abundance, and the poor give of their poverty! We perceive by the Report that a great work needs to be done this year. It cannot be done without means. The resources of the Society ought to be greatly enlarged. The whole country ought to rise and pour into the treasury, until the hand of kindness and aid could be given to every person who wants to go to Liberia!

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, JUNE 23, 1847.

Whereas the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives:

And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers:—

*Resolved*, That such of them as desire to emigrate, ought to be encouraged, and if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer:—

*Resolved*, That while we re-affirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery and deprecating its continuance; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient.

---

## C O N S T I T U T I O N

O F T H E

### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

**ARTICLE I.** This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

**ART. II.** All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

**ART. III.** The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

**ART. IV.** There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

**ART. V.** This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

**ARTICLE 1.** This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

**ART. 2.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

**ART. 3.** Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

**ART. 4.** The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

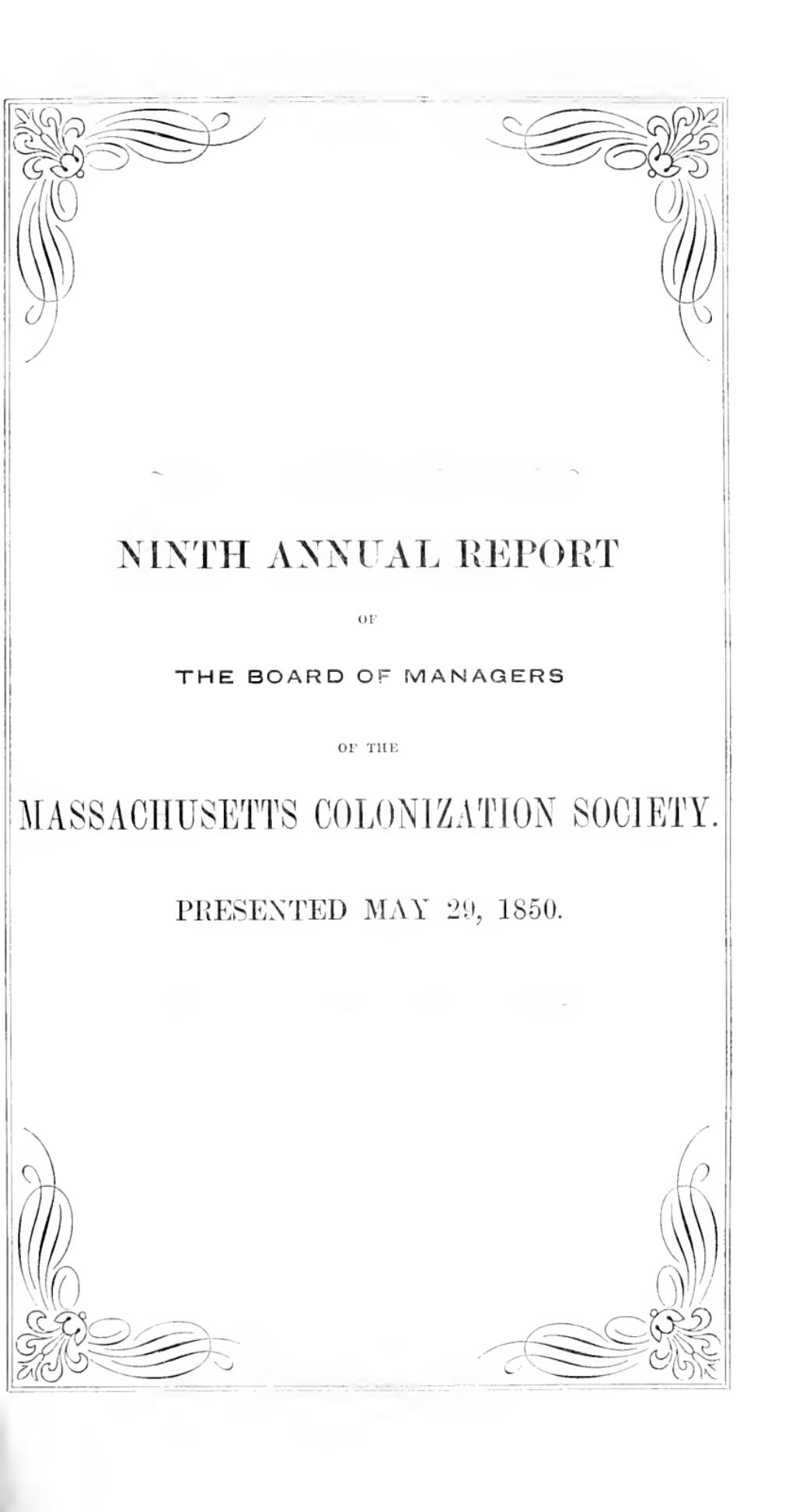
**ART. 5.** There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

**ART. 6.** The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

**ART. 7.** The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

**ART. 8.** The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

**ART. 9.** This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.



NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 29, 1850.



N I N T H

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

# MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

M A Y 29, 1850.

---

B O S T O N :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.

1850.

~~100-100~~

~~100-100~~

~~100-100~~

45348  
104

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Ninth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 29, 1850; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented, but not having been audited, on account of the indisposition of the Auditor, Mr. TARBELL was requested to audit it, and report to the Board of Managers at their first meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.
REV. HEMAN HUMPIREY, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	THOMAS TARBELL.
ALBERT FEARING.	DANIEL NOYES.
T. R. MARVIN.	B. C. CLARK.
JAMES C. DUNN.	

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 3 P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the President, on taking the chair, and prayer by the Rev. M. E. WHITE, of Southampton, the Secretary read the Annual Report.

On motion of B. C. CLARK, Esq., seconded by Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, with addresses, it was

*Resolved*, That the Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. WATERBURY, D. D., seconded by the Rev. E. N. SAWTELL, with addresses, it was

*Resolved*, That the design of this Society is one of the most benevolent in regard to the Colored Population of our country, and presents to the benevolent slave-holder an inducement to emancipation.

The meeting was then adjourned without day, and closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Dana.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

THIS Society, by a vote passed at its last Annual Meeting, directed the Board of Managers to procure, in correspondence with the National and State societies, the organization of a board of trustees for the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. This has been done.

The correspondence with other societies was soon commenced, and was continued till the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society in January last. The Directors of the Parent Society, at that meeting, passed resolutions, approving what had been done by us, and pledging their co-operation to the utmost of their ability, but leaving the work to be matured by the Massachusetts Society. They also resolved that the avails of a legacy, expected to yield from six to eight thousand dollars, should be set apart for the purpose of co-operating in this design. As the several State societies were represented in the Board of Directors, these resolutions may be taken as the united voice of all the societies.

Thus encouraged, the Board of Managers proceeded in their work. Seven gentlemen, who were judged to possess the necessary qualifications, were selected, and consented to serve as Trustees. A petition for an act of incorporation was presented to the Legislature, and a charter was granted without opposition. The Trustees have met, accepted their charter, elected their president, treasurer and secretary, and have announced their readiness to receive and apply such donations as may be intrusted to their care.

The importance of this enterprise can scarcely be overestimated. The existence of a university, complete in all its parts, and in successful operation, implies the existence of academies, schools, churches, learned professions, a well-ordered government, in short, all that is essential to Christian civilization, widely diffused and firmly rooted in the soil where they flourish. From small beginnings, with slow progress, and doubtless with some disappointments, this result must be

reached. So far as we know, the enterprise commands universal approbation; and we have reason to hope that it will be liberally sustained.

In the collection of funds, we have been more successful than in former years.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1849, were \$4,801 59, which was an advance of more than \$2,000 upon the preceding year. Of the receipts of that year, \$1,000 was from a legacy. At the close of that year there was a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer, and the prospective income of the Society was pledged to the amount of \$6,000, or so much of that sum as should prove necessary, to secure the freedom of the Ross slaves.

During the year ending April 30, 1850, the receipts into the Treasury have been \$5,871 22, being \$1,069 63 greater than those of the previous year. Of this sum, less than \$100 was from legacies; so that the increase of donations over those of the previous year has been more than \$2,000, which is more than fifty per cent. The adverse balance has been extinguished, the prospective income of the Society has been relieved from its pledge, and there was a balance in the Treasury, in cash and available paper, at the end of the financial year, of \$1,045 99. Of this sum, however, \$1,000 have already been appropriated towards the expense of the next expedition to Africa, which is expected to sail in July, and for which a much larger sum will be needed.

The payments from Massachusetts for the African Repository during the year, were \$334 37. Including this, the whole receipts for the year amount to \$6,205 59.

The increase of funds has been very nearly in proportion to the increase of agency employed for their collection. The Rev. M. G. WHEELER has labored nine months, chiefly in Boston and its vicinity. The Rev. M. G. PRATT has labored nearly ten months, in various parts of the State. Capt. GEORGE BARKER has made collections in Charlestown, and some parts of Essex County. The Rev. JOHN ORCUTT aided us as he could, during a residence of a few weeks in Lynn and Lowell. In Berkshire County, some collections have been made by the Rev. NOAH SHELDON, and for convenience transmitted to Washington, to our credit, through the New York Colonization Society.

In several places visited by Mr. Pratt, it proved necessary to leave the collections to be taken or completed after his departure. In such cases, contrary to the general experience of former years, the collections have been subsequently made by the people of those places, and forwarded to the Treasurer. The number of such cases has not been great; but their evident increase is gratifying, as it indicates the ap-

proach of the time when the spontaneous liberality of the benevolent will enable us to reduce the amount of our agencies.

There has been, during the year now under review, an increasing conviction of the great importance of our enterprise. Not a few have, as the result of careful and deliberate consideration, pronounced it the most important benevolent movement of the age; and they are generally men whose intellectual and moral standing gives great weight to their opinions. This is evidently one cause of the increase of our receipts; and we cannot doubt, it will continue to operate in time to come. As another result of this change of sentiment in our favor, it is known that wills have been made, containing large bequests to our treasury.

The statistics of the Parent Society show also an increase of prosperity. The receipts into its treasury from donations and legacies during the year 1849, were \$32,620 30, being greater than those of 1848, by \$11,372 26. During both years, the amount received from legacies was small, and the smallest during the latter. The increase in donations was more than \$12,000.

Emigration, during a part of that year, was greatly impeded by the cholera. Companies of emigrants who were to have sailed from New Orleans, were repeatedly dispersed, and many of them yet remain in this country. Yet the number sent out was 422. Of these, 124 were free born, 219 were slaves manumitted for the occasion, and there were 49, whose condition is not stated in the printed returns, but of whom a large proportion had probably been slaves. Since January last, 381 have been sent out, of whom 63 were free born, and 318 were emancipated for the purpose of emigration.

Of those sent out since the commencement of the present year, 59 were from the estate of T. Capehart, Esq., near Murfreesborough, N. C. The offer of a gentleman in Alabama, to be one of thirty who would give \$100 each to secure their freedom, was published in November. The whole sum was made up in season for them to embark in the Liberia Packet, January 26. Of these subscriptions, five were from Massachusetts.

About the last of April, a similar call was made, in behalf of about 30 slaves of Timothy Rogers, of Liberty, Bedford Co., Va., to whom their deceased master had bequeathed the liberty of emigrating to Liberia at the expense of the Society, and had given a considerable amount of property, to become theirs on their arrival. A subscription of \$1,800 for their benefit in sums of \$100 each, was immediately commenced, and in less than two weeks, completed, in New York city. Two other subscriptions were offered by persons out of the city, but they were not needed; and one gentleman from another State sent

\$100, requesting that if not needed for their passage, it might be expended in purchasing a library for them.

Among the most important events of the year, has been the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, "making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color." That act, in the first place, appropriates \$30,000 annually for five years, for the purpose mentioned. It is applicable, however, only to those who were free and residents of the State when the act was passed; and it allows only fifteen dollars each for children under ten years of age, and twenty-five dollars each for older persons, to be paid to the Colonization Society when the emigrants shall have actually embarked. In the second place, it lays a tax of one dollar annually on all free colored males in the State, from 21 to 55 years of age. The proceeds of this tax are to be added to the \$30,000 before appropriated, and will, it is estimated, raise the amount to at least \$40,000 a year.

In some important respects, this law is not according to our wishes. We regret its limitation to those who were free when the act was passed. We regret, also, the insufficiency of the sum allowed for each emigrant. With the greatest possible economy, we have not been able to reduce the actual cost below an average of fifty dollars each, for emigrants of all ages. The appropriation therefore leaves a deficiency of \$25 on every adult, and of \$35 on every child sent out. It was the desire of some leading friends of the bill, that the appropriation for each should be sufficient to cover the whole actual cost. Others urged that an appropriation of half the necessary amount would induce a sufficient number of the most enterprising and energetic, to earn and furnish the other half themselves. Others thought that the liberality of the people of Virginia might be relied upon for supplying the deficiency. None seemed to suppose that the amount appropriated by the Legislature would be sufficient, or that the charity of the people of other States was to be invoked.

The tax of one dollar annually is not oppressive in its amount; yet, if intended to enforce emigration by acting as a hardship, and as a threat of greater hardships to come, it is decidedly objectionable. It must be justified, if at all, on the ground that the movement is beneficial to the colored people themselves, and so beneficial, that they can afford to bear that part of the expense.

This act is not to be taken as a full expression of the mind of the Virginia Colonization Society, at whose solicitation it was passed. They regard it as imperfect, and hope that it will be improved, as experience shall show to be desirable. Still, they regard its unopposed enactment as a well-intended beginning, in the right direction; as a movement which will be productive of great good, and ultimately lead on to

greater good. That Society has pledged its hearty and persevering efforts to advance the cause, and several of its members and friends have, without concert, proposed an effort to raise \$30,000 this year by individual subscription. Even if this is not fully accomplished, there is reason to hope that much will be done, and that the work will not cease till all classes of people in Virginia shall have felt its benefits.

Among the other States which have come nobly to our aid, New York deserves an honorable notice; having contributed to the cause, during the last fiscal year of the State Society, more than \$17,000. The raising of \$1,800 in New York city, for the Rogers family, is a later event.

From Liberia, our intelligence is all favorable. While the nations of Europe have been convulsed with civil war or trembling with apprehension, the New Republic has enjoyed entire exemption from even the fear of such calamities. No apprehension is felt that any of her citizens will rise up against the government which they have established for their own benefit, and which they themselves administer as their own interests are found to require. There, the bewildered statesmen of Europe might learn, if they would, the true secret of political safety. Those despised "Negroes," most of whom were lately slaves, are teaching them, if they would but learn, how to banish all danger of "emeutes," of insurrections, of conspiracies, all need of standing armies to defend governments against their own people; how, without the blasphemous follies of "socialism" or ferocious horrors of barricades, the rights of man may be made so secure, that none shall think of the loss of them as a possible event.

We are occasionally informed, that such or such an election, in some of the principal nations of Europe, "passed off quietly;" and that, though the military were out, of course, to keep the peace, yet there was no riot for them to suppress. It seems almost ludicrous to state, as a matter of news, that the election in Liberia, in 1849, "passed off quietly." President Roberts was re-elected for another term of two years. For Vice President, no one had a majority. The candidates were, the Rev. Anthony D. Williams, who was, many years since, Acting Governor of the Colony; the Hon. Daniel B. Warner, late Secretary of State; the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, lately one of the Liberian Commissioners to this country, who has been many times a member of the Legislature, and the Hon. Nathaniel Brander, the first Vice President. The Legislature, it was expected, would elect Mr. Warner. The Legislature was to meet early in January, but no account of its doings has yet been received.

The extinction of the slave-trade on the whole line of the Liberian Coast has been completed, but at a heavy expense to the Republic.

On the purchase of New Sesters, the last slave-mart, it was hoped that the traders would peaceably retire, or confine themselves to a lawful traffic in palm oil and other productions of the country, which they promised to do. But instead of this, they secretly planned and executed a desperate attempt to retain their hold on this last point of their favorite coast. At a vast expense, they succeeded in forming a confederacy of native chiefs, and fortifying various important points along the coast as far as Tradetown. The natives were furnished with arms and ammunition, and appeared determined to dispute the passage of troops through the defiles of the hill country which defended their posts on the north. The whole time during which President Roberts was absent in the United States and Europe seems to have been busily employed in these preparations for defence, which were so extensive and complete, that some foreign traders, who had seen them, doubted whether the Republic would be able to compel their removal.

The President returned, January 29, 1849. According to an arrangement with the British Government, Sir Charles Hotham, British Commander on that coast, early in February, detached a corvette and two steamers to convey the Liberian troops to the scene of action. But as Capt. Murray, who commanded the detachment, could wait only twenty-four hours at Monrovia, to take troops on board, and as the militia could not be assembled in so short a time, the movement was necessarily deferred. The 6th of March was named for the embarkation of the troops, and Commodore Hotham's assistance at that time was requested. February 24, the French steam-frigate Espadon arrived at Monrovia, and, according to an arrangement with the French Government, was placed at the disposal of the President for this expedition. March 6, the British vessels not having arrived, the first regiment, under Col. Yates, went on board the Espadon, which immediately left for Grand Bassa, where she was joined by the Liberian Government schooner Herald, having on board the second regiment, under Col. Weaver, with the military stores for the expedition. The whole force amounted to nearly 500 men, under the command of Gen. Lewis. The squadron proceeded down the coast. The President followed, in the United States sloop of war, Yorktown. At New Sesters, the natives thronged the shore to oppose the landing of the troops, but a few shots from the steamer scattered them. The troops were landed, the country was subdued as far as Tradetown, the extreme southern limit of the confederacy; the barracoons were destroyed, and the slaves on hand were set free. The principal trader at Tradetown surrendered himself, having been first stripped by his native allies of every earthly possession except the cotton shirt and drawers which he then wore. They had taken his hat, his shoes, and every other gar-

ment. Of the Liberians no one was killed, and but five or six slightly wounded ; and probably the loss of the natives was not great.

Before embarking at Monrovia, the troops listened to a sermon and other religious exercises by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and during their absence, the Sabbath was regularly observed, Capt. D. B. Warner being the principal preacher. The British detachment of two vessels, designed to co-operate in this movement, had been delayed by circumstances growing out of a change of commanders ; but on reaching Monrovia, followed the expedition down the coast, and joined the others during these operations. This squadron of six vessels, some of them of great power, constituted a stronger naval force than the natives, probably, had ever seen, and could not fail to inspire a salutary dread of the Republic, whose President had power to call it together and direct its movements.

This expedition cost the Republic about \$8,000 or \$10,000 ; an expense which its treasury was ill able to bear, but which was indispensable to the extirpation of the slave-trade on that coast, and will probably be effectual for that purpose. Slavers have, indeed, subsequently visited that coast, apparently hoping to find it possible to renew the trade ; but the presence of the Liberian revenue cutter, the Lark, has deterred them from any open attempt.

The Lark is a present from the British Government. She is a fine schooner, of about 110 tons, mounting five guns, and well fitted for the service for which she is intended.

About the same time, a British squadron, alleging the infraction of some treaty, demolished the barracoons, seized the property and released the slaves at Gallinas, the most infamous slave-mart, probably, in all Africa. To prevent a revival of the traffic, a blockade of the place was established, to continue indefinitely.

Soon after, the Liberian Government succeeded in purchasing the native title to Grand Cape Mount. This was the extreme northern point of the territory which they have been endeavoring to acquire. But circumstances being favorable, they also purchased the country on the Manna river, extending some twenty miles farther to the northwest. This coast reaches within about ten miles of Gallinas, and has, till lately, been almost covered with barracoons.

These acquisitions, with the purchase of Grand Sesters on the south, and the acquisition of Garraway by the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, make a sea coast of more than 400 miles, rescued from the slave-trade by Colonization. The only part of this coast yet to be purchased, so far as we are informed, is about six miles at Settra Kroo, to which a pre-emptive right has been secured by treaty, and where there is a Presbyterian mission, under the care of a citizen of Liberia.

The territory already acquired is, with that one exception, all that we undertook to acquire. Its agricultural capacities are sufficient to furnish the necessaries of life for a population equal to all the colored people of the United States, bond and free. Still, it is highly important to make one addition; that of Gallinas, and the country adjoining it on the north, as far, probably, as the Sherbro river; so as to leave no place for the slave-trade between Liberia and the British Colony at Sierra Leone. This must be done, or the trade will revive at Gallinas as soon as the British blockading force is removed; and then, as the northern boundary of the Republic is already within ten or fifteen miles of Gallinas, wars, growing out of the slave-trade, will be inevitable. The British Government is desirous that the purchase should be made. The natives are willing to sell, and come under the jurisdiction of the Republic. Funds to a sufficient amount have been promised in England and the United States. The amount necessary is \$20,000; of which a gentleman in London has promised \$5,000; a gentleman in Cincinnati \$5,000; and Mr. Hoff, of Pennsylvania, has bequeathed \$10,000. Still there is a difficulty. The subscriptions are not payable till the purchase has been made, and the legacy is not payable till the independence of Liberia has been formally acknowledged by the Government of the United States; so that none of the money is at our command. The native proprietors refuse to sell, unless a large part of the purchase money is paid at the time of the sale. It is therefore impossible to proceed, unless the Society can be furnished with a considerable amount, say \$5,000, or more, for this special purpose. The money thus furnished, might be first used for the purchase of territory, and then replaced from the avails of the subscriptions and legacy already mentioned, and used a second time to defray the expense of sending out emigrants.

About \$1,000 has been sent out for this purpose, hoping that it may avail to make a beginning. And lately, a gentleman, who prefers to call himself "A Yeoman of Worcester County," has made a donation of \$500, which will be sent out by the next opportunity. He has given this, partly from the hope that it may stimulate others to give "a goodly amount," to be ultimately used in colonizing emancipated slaves.

The Government of the United States, though first among the nations to announce, officially, that Liberia is an independent political community, justly entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, has not yet formally acknowledged the independence of the New Republic. The subject, however, has by no means been neglected. The Rev. R. R. Gurley was sent, last summer, as a Commissioner from the United States to Liberia, to collect information, and perhaps,—for his instruc-

tions have not been published,—to do other things preparatory to the opening of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. On account of the peculiar course of action in the present Congress, his report has not yet been presented. It is known, however, that it will be highly favorable; and there is reason to hope that it will be followed by the ratification of a commercial treaty between the United States and Liberia.

The interests of education are making such progress as the circumstances of the people permit. The laws require a common school in every settlement, and very generally that law is executed. There are two high schools at Monrovia; one under the care of Mr. B. V. R. James, supported by ladies in New York, and the other under the care of the Rev. H. W. Ellis, the Learned Blacksmith of the South, supported by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In this last, the elements of a classical education are taught. These institutions are gradually furnishing more competent teachers for the common schools.

Besides these, in most of which there are scholars from the families of the natives, the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missions have schools specially designed for the education of the children of natives. They contain, however, but a few hundred pupils; while the number of those for whom provision ought to be made, is at least 30,000.

The next packet, which is expected in a few days, will probably bring us some interesting religious statistics. At present, we can only state that nearly a year ago, an increased interest in religion began to manifest itself, which gradually spread into most, if not all the settlements, and as the result of which, there were large accessions to the churches.

In looking forward, we see no limits to the work before us. Our means are increasing, and will continue to increase; and so also will the demands upon our resources. The calls for aid, both from those already free and from masters who wish to emancipate, are multiplying; and every call complied with, excites attention and brings on other calls. Among the free, the armies of starving paupers from Europe, pouring in and underbidding them in the market for labor, are driving them,—and the prospective glories of the New Republic, the First Republic established by their race, are inviting them to emigrate. Among slave-holders, the desire to emancipate, and to do it without waiting the slow process of revolutionizing the sentiments of a State, is spreading and becoming active. We see no limit to the amount of calls that will be made upon us.

And every call is an offer of a civilizing power, to be placed by us where it can be most available for good; in that vast and populous re-

gion, lying off from the road on which civilization has marched eastward and westward from its primitive seats, and hid, till lately, from the civilized world, behind impassable deserts and unknown seas. There, the emigrant's influence is not only needed, but desired; the demand for Christian light and Christian institutions is spreading faster than we can supply it; nor can we see any prospect of any limits to its spread, but the oceans that surround the continent.

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

---

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

---

Amherst, Rev. Charles L. Woodworth.	Cambridge, William C ranch Bond.
Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	Hon. Edward Everett.
Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.	Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.
Rev. M. G. Pratt.	Charlestown, Dr S. Kidder.
Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.	Conway, Col. Austin Rice.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.
Blackstone, Rev. M. Burdett.	Dorchester, Mrs. Anna Stetson.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice.
E. T. Andrews.	Easthampton, Edward Smith.
William Appleton.	East Medway, Dean Walker.
*Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	Enfield, Mrs. Clarissa Smith.
P. C. Brooks.	Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Borden.
*Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.
P. Butler, Jr.	Mrs. M. T. Farwell.
B. C. Clark.	Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.
Henry Codman.	Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth.
Thomas B. Curtis.	Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braman.
B. R. Curtis.	Grancy, Samuel Ayres, Esq.
James C. Dunn.	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.
J. W. Edmonds.	Edward A. Pearson, Esq.
Henry Edwards.	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.
Abner Ellis.	Rev. Daniel Fitz.
Albert Fearing.	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Lowell, Rev. Henry A. Miles.
Alpheus Hardy.	Lunenburgh, Rev. Asaph Boutelle.
Franklin Haven.	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
James Hayward.	Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.
Samuel Johnson.	Medford, Mrs. Sarah Preston.
Eliphalet Kimball.	Dr. Daniel Swan.
George H. Kuhn.	Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd.
Israel Lombard.	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.
George H. Loring.	Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.
T. R. Marvin.	Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.
B. B. Mussey.	Monsen, Dea. A. W. Porter.
Henry Plympton.	Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.
B. T. Reed.	Rev. Daniel March.
John P. Rice.	Col. L. W. Noyes.
William Ropes.	Rev. L. Swain.
Hon. Daniel Safford.	New Bedford, George Howland.
Hon. James Savage.	David R. Greene.
Robert G. Shaw.	Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
John Simmons.	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
W. W. Stone.	Asahel Lyman.
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.
Thomas Wigglesworth.	Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson.
Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy.	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.

Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.  
 Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.  
 Rockville, Dea Timothy Walker.  
 Salem, Michael Shepard.  
 Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.  
 Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.  
 Taunton, West, Rev Alvan Cobb.  
 Upton, Rev. William Warren.  
 Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.  
 Joseph Day.

Uxbridge, Charles A. Messenger.  
 Rev. John Orcutt.  
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.  
 Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.  
 Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.  
 Worcester, Alexander Dewitt.  
 \*Hon. J. G. Kendall.  
 Hon. John W. Lincoln.  
 Hon. S Salisbury.  
 Miss Sarah Waldo.

## DONATIONS

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1850.*

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1849, and another in April, 1850,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1850, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments for "Cash," without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$505.49 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$130.36 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Ahington</i> , Benjamin King,	5 00	<i>Amherst, S. Par.</i> , E. Dickinson,	1 00
Zibeon Packard,	2 00	William Adams,	1 00
Josiah Whitmarsh,	3 00	Thomas Reed,	1 00
Josiah Cushman,	1 00	Oren Williams,	1 00
Joseph Cleverly,	3 00—14 00	Henry Blodgett,	1 00
<i>Amherst</i> , Rev. A M. Colton,	1 00	Earle Johnson,	1 00
Rev Edward Hitchcock, D	1 00	Oliver Dickinson,	1 00
" W. C. Fowler,	2 00	Mrs P. Williams,	2 00
Dea. John Leland,	1 00	Mrs. C. Williams,	1 00
William Cutler,	30 00	Mrs. Nancy Hammond,	1 00
Luke Sweetzer,	30 00	C. C. Bartlett,	1 00
S C. Carter,	1 00	O. Johnson,	1 00
Rev. A. Warner,	1 00	Col. S. D. Watson,	1 00
Newton Fitch,	1 00	Fifteen others,	6 46—21 46
Seneca Holland,	1 00	<i>Andover</i> , Rev. J. L. Taylor,	1 00
Edward Dickinson,	1 00	Edward Taylor,	3 00
Rev. W. S. Tyler,	1 00	Rev. — Greene,	1 00
" E S Snell,	1 00	A. J. Gould,	1 00
Moses B Green,	2 00	Albert Abbot,	1 00
Charles Adam,	1 00	David Heddon,	1 00
E. S Pierce,	1 00	J. H. Manning,	1 00
Robert Cutler,	1 00	Asa A. Abbot,	1 00
Samuel F. Cutler,	2 00	Mrs S W. Foster,	3 00
Three others,	1 50—30 50	John Abbot,	3 00
<i>Amherst, E Parish</i> , L. M. Hills,	5 00	James Abbot,	2 00
Joseph Adams & Sons,	10 00	W. J. Wardwell,	2 00
D. S. Field,	2 00	A. Green,	1 00
J. Burnham,	3 00	— Farwell,	1 00
Thomas Hastings,	1 00	Rev. J. Emerson,	2 00
James Hastings,	1 00	Five others,	5 25—26 25
Bela U. Dickinson,	1 00	<i>Andover N</i> , Hon G P. Osgood,	3 00
Mrs. Mary Dickinson,	1 00	Capt — Stephens,	2 00
William Dickinson,	1 00	George Hodges,	20 00—25 00
Horace Belding,	1 00	<i>Ashby</i> , Rev. Thos. P. Doggett,	1 00
Oliver Watson,	2 00	Lewis Gould,	2 00
Four others,	2 50—30 50	Abby Taylor,	1 00
<i>Amherst, S. Par.</i> , S. Hammond,	1 00	Dea. Paul Haywood,	2 00

Ashby, Two others,	1 00—7 00	Boston, Caleb Stetson,	5 00
Auburn, Rev. M. G. Pratt,	30 00	T. B. Mackey,	5 00
Benjamin Wiser,	4 00—34 00	Phineas Sprague,	5 00
Bangor, Me., Hammond-st. Cong.	19 40	S. S. Lewis,	5 00
Barre, Collection in Rev. Mr.		C. O. Whitmore,	6 00
Bullard's Society,	12 87	George Rogers,	5 00
Others,	2 30—15 17	James Clapp,	5 00
Beverly, Rev. C. W. Flanders,	2 50	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00—12 50	J. Read,	5 00
Billerica, Rev. J. G. D. Stearns,	1 00	J. K. Mills,	5 00
T. J. Jenkins,	3 00	W. T. Andrews,	5 00
B. Putnam,	1 00	Alexander Wadsworth,	2 00
Rev. J. Thurston,	1 00	R. W. Staton,	3 00
W. H. Odiorne,	3 00	Israel Lombard,	30 00
Four others,	1 75—10 75	C. H. Mills,	5 00
Blackstone, Oliver Clapp,	1 00	P. Butler, Jr.	30 00
Joseph Carroll, Jr.	1 00	R. C. Mackey,	30 00
Dea. William Sanders,	1 00	Samuel Johnson,	25 00
Moses Farnum,	1 00	James C. Dunn,	50 00
Lucy Farnum,	1 00	Albert Fearing,	100 00
Samuel Cummings,	1 00—6 00	E. S. Chesbrough,	5 00
Boston, Lowell Mason,	5 00	Solomon Wildes,	5 00
C. Homer,	5 00	D. W. Salisbury,	6 00
E. T. Andrews,	30 00	Jabez C. Howe,	5 00
F. Haven,	30 00	B. T. Reed,	30 00
John Simmons,	30 00	Charles Stoddard,	10 00
G. W. Thayer,	10 00	Levi A. Dowley,	10 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00	Wilkins, Carter & Co.	10 00
A. Wilkinson,	10 00	William Perkins,	10 00
F. W. Newton,	10 00	R. Appleton,	10 00
D. Safford, 2 dona.	40 00	Charles H. Parker,	10 00
Jacob Bancroft,	10 00	Moses Grant,	10 00
T. R. Marvin,	10 00	George O. Hovey,	5 00
George H. Loring,	50 00	S. H. Walley,	5 00
William Appleton, Jr.	10 00	Charles Barnard,	5 00
A. Kendall,	5 00	Thomas P. Cushing,	5 00
C. G. Loring,	5 00	J. H. Wolcott,	5 00
C. W. Loring,	3 00	C. C. Chadwick,	5 00
Abner Ellis,	30 00	Thomas G. Cary,	5 00
W. W. Stone,	50 00	James McAllaster,	5 00
Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00	William P. Greenwood,	5 00
R. Choate,	5 00	Lewis G. Pray,	5 00
F. Alger,	5 00	Benjamin Beal,	5 00
O. Eldridge,	5 00	Ralph Smith,	5 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00	A. L. Chamberlain,	5 00
J. P. Rice,	5 00	Bodwell Sargent,	5 00
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00	George W. Torrey,	5 00
Thomas Tarbell,	5 00	A. H. Pierce,	5 00
George Howe,	5 00	Edward Holbrook,	2 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00	E. Walker,	1 00
Richard Soule,	5 00	Matthew Binney,	3 00
John H. Wilkins,	5 00	George Wheelwright,	2 00
Samuel Parsons,	5 00	Elisha Atkins,	3 00
Homer & Sprague,	5 00	B. B. Mussey,	30 00
David Kimball,	5 00	B. R. Curtis,	50 00
H. S. Chase,	5 00	G. T. Curtis,	5 00
Jacob Sleeper,	5 00	Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	10 00
Frederick Jones,	5 00	B. C. Clark,	30 00
William Brown,	5 00	C. P. Curtis,	10 00
Joseph Eveleth,	5 00	William Lincoln, 2 dona.	10 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D.	5 00	Nathaniel Francis,	10 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00	P. C. Brooks,	50 00
James Vila,	2 00	Alpheus Hardy,	40 00
O. Dutton,	2 00	Henry Plympton,	50 00
William Ayres,	2 00	R. G. Shaw,	50 00
J. W. Edmands,	30 00	James Savage,	30 00
George H. Kuhn,	25 00	Augustine Heard, 2 dona.	15 00
Sewall, Day & Co.	100 00	Joseph May,	10 00
William Ropes,	10 00	Edward Locke,	5 00
A. Kingman,	15 00	H. H. Leavitt,	3 50
Henry Codman, 2 dona.	35 00	Twenty-eight others,	97 50
A. W. Thaxter,	5 00		
J. C. Proctor,	5 00		

1,685 00

<i>Bradford</i> , Miss Mary Hasseltine,	1 00	<i>Conway</i> , James S. Whitney,	1 00
George Silsbee,	1 00	Anson Shepard,	3 00
— Greenleaf,	1 00	Mrs. — Emerson,	1 00
Dea. — Kimball,	1 00	Mrs. — Emerson,	1 00
I. Hall,	1 00	Misses Merritt,	2 00
F. Johnson,	1 00	Austin T. Bates,	1 00
L. Johnson,	1 00	Solomon Atkins,	1 00
Cash,	25—7 25	Dr. G. W. Hamilton,	2 00
<i>Braintree</i> , Coll. by Rev. Dr. Storrs,	14 00	A. Clarke,	1 00
<i>Brewer, Me.</i> , S. Gardner,	2 00	F. Childs,	1 00
J. Skinner,	5 00	Rodolphus Clarke,	1 00
J. Chamberlain, Jr.	5 00	Dr. George Rogers,	1 00
R. Holyoke,	5 00	D. Lyon,	1 00
Thomas Gragg,	5 00	Justus Nims,	1 00
E. Holyoke,	2 00	William Avery,	5 00
D. Barstow,	1 00	William Campbell,	1 00
J. C. Dyer,	1 00	Calvin Bartlett,	1 00
J. S. Johnson,	1 00	Col. Newhall,	1 00
E. H. Burr,	1 00	Mrs. (widow) Billings,	1 00
O. H. Cook,	1 00	Mrs. — Dunham,	10 00
S. Gilpatrick,	1 00—30 00	Dea. J. Avery,	2 00
<i>Bridgewater</i> , N. Tillinghast,	5 00	Misses Maynard,	1 50
<i>Brimfield</i> , S. A. Hitchcock,	10 00	Zelotes Bates,	2 00
<i>Brookfield</i> , John E. Cutter,	2 00	John Allis,	1 00
Dea. Baxter Ellis,	1 00	John Howland,	1 00
Susan Ellis,	1 00	Friends at Burkeville,	8 25
Dea. Alfred White,	1 00	Dr. E. D. Hamilton,	1 00
Abijah Cutter,	1 00	Austin Rice,	5 00
Ebenezer Fairbanks,	1 00	Mrs. Lois Baker,	1 00
A. Newell,	1 00	Rev. Samuel Harris,	2 00
Rachel Gilbert,	1 00—9 00	Eight others,	12 87—79 62
<i>Burlington, Vt.</i> , Wm. Warner, Esq.	2 00	<i>Danvers</i> , Caleb L. Frost,	5 00
<i>Byfield</i> , Rev. — Durant,	1 00	Lewis Allen,	2 00
<i>Cambridge</i> , Hon. Edward Eve-		Dea. Charles Brown,	2 00
rett,	30 00	E. Shillaber,	4 00
Rev. James Walker, D. D.	5 00	Mrs. — Frothingham,	5 00
Rev. Andrews Norton,	10 00	— Poor,	2 00
Nathan Rice,	5 00	Francis Baker,	1 00
Joel Parker,	5 00	Mrs. E. Peabody,	1 50—22 50
Z. Hosmer,	5 00	<i>Danvers N.</i> , Mrs. M. P. Braman,	2 00
William Phillips,	5 00	Eliza Lawrence,	2 00
H. Ropes,	3 00—63 00	Mrs. — Wilkins,	1 00
<i>Charlestown</i> , E. Brown,	3 00	Mrs. Emma Kittell,	1 00
James Humewell,		Mrs. B. F. Putnam,	1 00
A. R. Thompson,	5 00	Charles Lawrence,	2 00
C. Forster,	2 00	Others,	1 25—10 25
E. Lawrence,	2 00	<i>Dorchester</i> , Mrs. Amasa Stetson,	30 00
J. S. Hurd,	5 00	<i>Douglas</i> , 2d Cong. Church and Soc.	30 00
Thomas Marshall,	5 00	<i>Easthampton</i> , Edward Smith,	50 00
A. W. Crowninshield,	1 00	Rev. William Ely,	1 00
A. Carlton,	2 00	Others,	3 50—54 50
Edward Crane,	10 00	<i>East Medway</i> , Collection,	15 25
Daniel White,	5 00	<i>Enfield</i> , Rev. R. McEwen,	10 00
John Hurd,	5 00	<i>Fairhaven</i> , Samuel Borden,	40 00
Two others,	3 00—53 00	<i>Framingham</i> , Collections,	4 37
<i>Clinton</i> , J. D. Overton,	3 00	C. P. Luckens,	1 00—5 37
<i>Concord</i> , Rev. B. Frost,	3 00	<i>Franklin</i> , Rev. T. D. Southworth,	
Samuel Hoar,	10 00	contrib. by his parish'ers,	30 00
D. Shattuck,	3 00	Cash, from others,	5 25—35 25
George Heywood,	1 00	<i>Fitchburg</i> , N. F. Ackley,	2 00
J. M. Cheney,	2 00	Daniel Messenger,	1 00
Dea. R. Brown,	5 00	Dea. J. T. Farwell,	30 00
J. S. Keyes,	2 00	E. Torrey,	5 00
Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	2 00	C. A. Bullock,	1 00
Cyrus Stow,	2 00	Isaac Hartwell,	1 00
Nehemiah Ball,	1 00	Asher Green,	2 00
Daniel Hunt,	1 00	John Putnam,	1 00
Nathan Barrett,	1 00	Dea. Abel Thurston,	1 00
J. & G. M. Barrett,	2 00	A. Simonds,	1 00
C. C. Damon,	1 00	I. Phillips,	2 00
Six others,	3 75—39 75	Joseph Upton, Jr.	2 00
<i>Conway</i> , Kimball Batchelder,	3 00	William Downe,	1 00
Asa Howland,	2 00	F. Perkins,	5 00

<i>Fitchburg</i> , J. W. Mansur,	5 00	<i>Ipswich</i> , Josiah Caldwell,	1 00
Charles Goulding,	1 00	<i>Mrs. J. K. Farley</i> ,	3 00
Jonathan Whitman,	1 00	Two others.	2 00—55 00
Isaiah Putnam,	1 00	<i>Lancaster</i> , Lydia Lane,	1 00
S. W. Putnam,	1 00	<i>Leicester</i> , Dr. Austin Flint,	2 00
Others,	5 95—69 95	D. Rice,	1 00
<i>Georgetown</i> , Rev. I. Braman,	5 00	Silas Meriam,	1 00
George Chapman,	50—55 50	Joseph Murdock,	2 00
<i>Gloucester</i> , Dr. Jos. Reynolds,	3 00	J. Q. Lamb,	1 00
Samuel Giles,	5 00	Horace Wait,	6 00
B. K. Hough,	5 00	Dwight Biscoe,	1 00
Samuel Stevens,	5 00	J. A. Denny,	5 00
John S. Babson,	2 00—20 00	Baylies Upham,	1 00
<i>Groton</i> , Asa Lawrence,	1 00	Cheney Hatch,	2 00
Mary Woodbury.	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
George Farnsworth,	1 00	J. Clark,	1 00
Mary Farnsworth,	2 00	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.	1 00
Lucinda Rockwood,	1 00	Evi Chilson,	1 00
A. Tarbell,	1 00	Moses Holman,	1 00
Eliel Shumway,	1 00	Four others,	1 66—32 66
Dr. J. Green,	1 00	<i>Leominster</i> , Amos Smith,	1 00
George Shattuck,	1 00	Solomon Strong,	2 00
Sarah Capell,	1 00	Mary Lincoln,	1 00
Misses B. and C. Capell,	2 00	L. Burrage,	3 00
Rev. Dudley Phelps,	1 00	J. C. Allen,	1 00
Four others,	2 05—16 05	Misses S. and M. R. Lincoln,	1 00
<i>Hadley</i> , James B. Porter,	10 00	Thomas C. Litchfield,	1 00
Jas. B. Porter, Ex'r Dorothy		W. H. Young,	1 00
Williams,	23 68	Jonas Colborn,	1 00
Gen. Benev. Soc. 1st Par.	15 00—43 68	Abel Richardson,	5 00
<i>Harvard</i> , Mrs. — Whitecomb,	5 00	Ward M. Colton,	1 00
Dea. Reuben Whitecomb,	5 00	Dr. C. W. Wilder,	3 00
Luke Pollard, Jr.	1 00	Dea. D. Wilder,	2 00
Cash,	50—11 50	Others,	4 75—27 75
<i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh,	5 00	<i>Lincoln</i> , Coll. Unitarian Cong.	11 00
Dea. and Mrs. Ames,	5 00	Coll. First Cong. Society,	8 15—19 15
Mrs. Mary Duncan,	4 00	<i>Lowell</i> , S. W. Stickney,	3 00
Mrs. — Taggart,	1 00	John Aiken,	10 00
I. Brown,	1 00	W. A. Burk,	3 00
Benjamin Emerson,	1 00	O. M. Whipple, 2 dona.	20 00
G. K. Montgomery,	1 00	Rev. U. C. Burnap,	2 00
Cash,	50—18 50	Emory Washburn,	5 00
<i>Holliston</i> , E. Cutler,	1 00	John Nesmith, 2 dona.	7 00
Nelson Pond,	1 00	J. A. Knowles,	2 00
Warren Miller,	1 00	J. B. French,	3 00
W. S. Batchelder,	1 00	Alexander Wright,	4 84
E. Cutler, Jr.	1 00	William Nichols,	2 00
W. S. Mitchell,	1 00	Ransom Reed,	2 00
Timothy Daniels,	1 00	Peter Powers,	3 00
John Batchelder,	1 00	Albert Wheeler,	2 00
George Batchelder,	1 00	Charles B. Coburn,	1 00
Rev. J. T. Tucker,	1 00	Dr. E. Huntington,	3 00
D. Hurd, Jr.	1 00	Horace Howard,	3 00
J. F. Simonds,	1 00	Ignatius Tyler,	3 00
Rev. W. K. Bagnall,	1 00	O. J. Conant,	2 00
Dr. F. Fiske,	2 00	Day & Converse,	2 00
Seven others,	3 12—18 12	Joseph Locke,	2 00
<i>Ipswich</i> , G. W. Heard,	5 00	Samuel Burbank,	2 00
Daniel Coggeswell,	3 00	J. M. Marston,	3 00
Miss — Choate,	2 00	Sewall G. Mack,	3 00
N. Lord, Jr.	1 00	Joshua Roberts,	3 00
C. Kimball,	1 00	Rev. Henry A. Miles,	2 00
Mrs. — Farley,	2 00	William Fiske,	3 00
John Lord,	1 00	George W. Fiske,	1 00
John Hobbs,	5 00	F. Bush,	1 00
George A. Heard,	10 00	Hapgood Wright,	1 00
Eben Coggeswell	1 00	Edwin Fifield,	1 00
Daniel Coggeswell,	3 00	Joel Adams,	2 00
Miss Anna Dana,	5 00	David Dana,	2 00
Mrs. — Burnham,	5 00	Sylvester Crosby,	2 00
William F. Wade,	1 00	Albert G. Capen,	1 00
Ira Worcester,	1 00	Elisha Davis,	1 00
Sarah Choate,	3 00	William Southworth,	2 00

<i>Lowell</i> , Mrs. Linus Child,	5 00	<i>Mendon</i> , Henry A. Aldrich,	1 00
Sumner Marsh,	1 00	Benjamin Davenport,	1 00
G. Fiske,	1 00	Dr. John G. Metcalf,	2 00
J. Clark,	1 00	Lawson Warfield,	1 00
Five others,	3 50	Rev. George C. Channing,	1 00
Coll. High-street Church,	15 05-126 34	Abraham Staples,	1 00
<i>Lunenburg</i> , Dea. William Harrington,	5 00	Johnson Legg,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Putnam,	5 00	Thomas Tait,	2 00
Azel Ames,	3 00	Anna W. Hastings,	2 00
Benjamin G. Stone,	1 00	Mary M. M. Hayward,	1 00
Daniel Putnam,	5 00	Welcome Staples,	1 00
F. Brooks,	1 00	Lysander Grow,	1 00
J. Howard,	1 00	Cash from 19 others,	7 75
James Putnam,	3 00	Cash from persons unknown,	2 25-50 00
Mrs. S. Chickering,	2 50	<i>Methuen</i> , Joseph Howe,	2 00
S. & M. Whitney,	1 00	J. Tenney,	3 00
Rev. E. W. Harrington,	1 75	Rev. J. C. Phillips,	2 00
W. Winchester,	1 00	John Davis,	2 00
W. Jones,	1 00	— Carlton,	1 00
N. F. Cunningham,	5 00	Cash,	16-10 16
Edmund Cushing,	1 00	<i>Milford</i> , N. H., Abiel Lovejoy,	5 00
B. G. Whiting,	1 00	H. A. Daniels,	5 00
Esek Whiting,	1 00	Gilman Wheeler,	5 00
L. Farwell,	1 00	Rev. Humphrey Moore,	2 00-17 00
Dexter Pollard,	1 00	<i>Millbury</i> , Dea. Lyman Goodale,	1 00
Eight others,	3 25-42 50	Amasa Wood,	3 00-4 00
<i>Lynn</i> , E. R. Mudge,	10 00	<i>Nashua</i> , N. H., L. W. Noyes,	
Isaiah Breed,	3 00	2 dona.	35 00
Jonathan Bacheller,	5 00	James Hartshorn, 2 dona.	35 00
S. Oliver, Jr.	1 00	T. W. Gillis,	10 00
Jacob Batchelder,	1 00	J. Spaulding,	5 00
Dr. Abraham Gould,	1 00	Dr. — Kittredge,	1 00
Samuel Brimblecom,	2 00	M. W. Merritt,	3 00
Cash,	25-23 25	Dr. — Spaulding,	1 00
<i>Manchester</i> , Rev. O. A. Taylor,	1 00	A Friend,	1 50
Mrs. A. H. Trask,	3 00	Rev. L. Swain,	5 00
Mrs. L. C. Lord,	1 00	J. A. Wheat,	2 00
Mrs. Sarah Allen,	3 00	M. A. Herrick,	5 00
Mrs. H. A. Tuck,	2 00	Joseph Whitney,	2 00
Burnham & Gentlee,	2 00	Joseph F. Andrews,	1 00
Mrs. Martha Lee,	1 00	George C. Boynton,	1 00
John P. Allen,	1 00	Mrs. — Boynton,	1 00
Dr. Asa Story,	1 00	G. Y. Sawyer,	3 00
John Price,	2 00-17 00	Thomas Chase,	2 00
<i>Manchester</i> , Eng., A. S. Thornton,		— Bingham,	2 00
by E. Kimball,	25 00	Thomas Munroe,	2 00
<i>Marblehead</i> , Mrs. William Reed,	5 00	Frederick Chase,	1 00
Rev. E. A. Lawrence,	3 00	Frederick Munroe,	1 50-120 00
Rev. S. Dana,	3 00-11 00	<i>New Bedford</i> , David R. Greene,	20 00
<i>Medford</i> , Mrs. Sarah Preston, by Dr.		W. R. Rodman,	20 00
D. Swan,	200 00	A Friend to the Oppressed,	20 00
<i>Medway Village</i> , C. Partridge,	2 00	J. D. Hall,	5 00
Mrs. — Fay,	1 00	Rev. A. Eldridge,	5 00
Mrs. R. A. Hurd, by J. C.		A. Barker,	5 00
Hurd,	30 00	O. Prescott,	3 00
Nathaniel Clarke,	1 00	S. Hart,	2 00
W. H. Cary,	2 00	Dea. — Barker,	1 00
D. C. Fisher,	1 00	C. R. Tucker,	1 00
Dr. S. Salisbury,	1 00	Mrs. Dea. Barker,	1 00
— Adams,	1 00	Two others,	4 60-87 00
S. W. Richardson,	1 00	<i>Newburyport</i> , Capt. M. Lunt,	
L. Metcalf,	5 00	2 dona.	20 00
G. Metcalf,	1 00	John Harrod, 2 dona.	20 00
Nancy M. Pond,	1 00	William B. Banister,	3 00
Five others,	2 25-49 25	Josiah Little, 2 dona.	10 00
<i>Mendon</i> , Rev. Andrew H. Reed,	5 00	Mrs. E. Hale,	10 00
Henry Goss,	5 00	Mrs. A. L. March,	2 00
Mrs. Betsey Davenport,	5 00	Joshua Hale,	2 00
Benoni Staples,	5 00	Mrs. — Greenleaf, 2 dona.	5 00
Joseph G. Davenport,	2 00	A. W. Miltimore,	2 00
Samuel W. Doggett,	2 00	Mrs. Dr. E. Hale,	15 00
William H. Aldrich,	1 00	Mrs. — Nelson,	2 00
		Ezra Lunt,	2 00

<i>Newburyport</i> , William Stone,	5 00	<i>Rockport</i> , Rev. W. Gale,	2 00
Eben Stone, 2 dona.	10 00	Jabez R. Gott,	4 00
Other donations,	19 00—127 00	Mrs. Lucy Whipple,	1 00
<i>Northborough</i> , Rev. Jos. Allen,	1 00	Josiah Haskell,	4 00
W. Bush,	2 00	Eben Oakes,	1 00
H. S. Fisk,	1 00—4 00	Daniel Low,	1 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Collection,	7 60	William P. Burns,	2 00
<i>Norwich</i> , Vt., Collection, by Rev. E. B. Emerson,	1 25	Benjamin Giles,	1 00
<i>Oxford</i> , Rev. Horatio Bardwell,	2 00	Others,	7 25—23 25
— Wheelock,	1 00	<i>Salem</i> , D. A. White,	5 00
Misses Robinson,	2 00	Rev. O. B. Frothingham,	5 00
Charles D. Bowman,	1 00	Joseph Adams,	3 00
A. G. Underwood,	2 00	— Miller,	1 00
— Pelton,	1 00	Michael Shepard,	30 00
Mrs. — Sigourney,	2 00	T. P. Pingree,	5 00
William E. Pease,	2 00	Elisha Mack,	3 00
— Thompson,	1 00	John Bertram,	5 00
— Angell,	2 00	Dr. A. L. Pierson,	1 00
Miss B. C. Campbell,	1 00	W. D. Pickman,	10 00
Mrs. — Kingsbury,	1 00	N. Sillsbee,	5 00
Others,	4 50	N. Sillsbee, Jr.	5 00
Methodist Society,	2 53—25 03	Mrs. E. Sanders,	7 00
<i>Palmer Depot</i> , Rev. T. Wilson,	2 00	George Peabody,	10 00
William Mason,	1 00	William Pickman,	5 00—100 00
S. H. Hall,	2 00	<i>Southbridge</i> , Rev. E. Carpenter,	2 00
E. Valentine,	2 00	S. M. Lane,	2 00
W. C. Child,	1 00	M. Leonard,	2 00
Dea. L. Chapin,	1 00	Dea. George Sumner,	2 00
Dea. B. Converse,	1 00	Mrs. C. A. Page,	1 00
H. Converse,	1 00	A. Healy,	1 00
D. Converse,	1 00	William Healy,	1 00
J. B. Blanchard,	1 00	James Morse,	1 00
W. Brainard,	1 00	Oliver Mason,	1 00
S King,	1 00	Oscar P. Morse,	3 00
Twenty-four others,	12 00—27 00	Daniel Spaulding,	1 00
<i>Palmer, Three Rivers</i> , Collection, Baptist Church,	22 02	Six others,	3 25—20 25
<i>Pepperell</i> , Rev. C. Babbidge,	1 00	<i>Springfield</i> , George Merriam,	5 00
Dea. Jonas Parker,	1 00	Dea. Daniel Bontecou,	1 00
Ralph Jewett,	1 00	Harvey Saunderson,	1 00
Dea. Henry Jewett,	1 00	W. Fuller, Jr.	1 00
J. E. Blood,	1 00	Charles Stearns,	5 00
Vryling Shattuck,	1 00	Thomas Bond,	4 00
Arnold Hutchinson,	1 00	Henry Brewer,	1 00
J. Loring,	1 00	Miss R. Pomeroy,	2 50
Dea. David Blood, Jr.	1 00	E. N. Bond,	1 00
Joshua Shedd,	1 00	George Dwight,	3 00
C. D. Bond,	1 00	Mrs. Prudence Howard,	2 00
A. F. Lawrence,	5 00	R. Bliss,	1 00
Dea. L. W. Blake,	1 00	L. Warriner, Jr.	1 50
Cash from 9 others,	9 25—26 25	O. W. Wilcox,	1 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , Josiah Robbins,	5 00	M. S. Wilcox,	1 00
<i>Quincy</i> , Thomas Greenleaf,	5 00	N. D. Gay,	5 00
Daniel Greenleaf,	5 00	E. Trask,	2 00
Cash,	1 00—11 00	Roderick Ashley,	2 00
<i>Randolph</i> , Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D.	5 00	J. W. Thompson,	5 00
Dr. Ebenezer Alden,	5 00	L. Trask,	1 00
Horatio B. Alden,	5 00	A. Boody,	3 00
J. W. Lewis,	1 00	Huntington & Avery,	5 00
Mrs. Fanny Wales,	2 00	H. Brewer, Jr.	2 00
David Burrill, Jr.	1 00	John Avery,	1 00
Atherton Wales,	2 00	G. E. Howard,	1 00
Dea. E. Wales,	1 00	— King,	1 00
Wales Thayer,	1 00	Charles Merriam,	2 00
Dea. Elisha Mann,	1 00	Dr. — Vaile,	1 00
S. H. Morrill,	1 00	R. A. Chapman,	3 00
A. J. Mann,	1 00	A. Ware,	3 00
Ephraim Mann,	1 00	Five others,	3 00—71 00
John Mann,	1 00	<i>Sturbridge</i> , William S. Sanders,	3 00
C. S. Rogers,	1 00	Dea. George Davis,	1 00
Four others,	2 00—31 00	E. Southwick,	1 00
		E. F. Shaw,	1 00
		M. Haynes,	1 00
		H. Haynes, Jr.	1 00

<i>Sturbridge</i> , Mrs. Z. Dunton,	1 00	<i>Westford</i> , S. D. Fletcher,	2 00
Dea. P. Allen,	1 00	John Abbott,	1 00
D. Wight,	2 00	Dea. John Cutter,	1 00
David Wight, Jr.	2 00	Dea. Caleb White,	1 00
Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00	Jesse Wright,	1 00
Perez Walker,	5 00	Oliver Wright,	1 00
Chester Walker,	2 00	Eleven others,	7 26—23 26
Four others,	2 00—24 00		
<i>Sudbury</i> , Rev. Mr. Ballard's Society,	13 36	<i>W. Newbury</i> , Edmund Little, Jr.	1 00
<i>Sutton</i> , Coll. Rev. H. A. Tracy's "	29 00	Dr. — Robinson,	1 00
<i>Tewksbury</i> , Coll. by Rev. Mr. Lamson,	11 39	Col. — Newell,	2 00
<i>Townsend</i> , Dea. Daniel Giles,	3 00	Others,	1 00—5 00
Mary Giles,	3 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
Polly Giles,	2 00	Paul Whitin,	5 00
Daniel Adams,	2 00	Dea. John C. Whitin,	5 00
Jonas Farmer,	1 00	Charles P. Whitin,	5 00
Charles Powers,	1 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
Noah Adams,	1 00	Israel Plummer,	5 00
M. A. Bertram,	1 00	H. Plummer,	2 00
Jesse Seaver,	1 00	Richard Bradford,	1 00
French,	1 00	James M. Leach,	1 00
Evi Lewis,	1 00	William Kendall,	1 00
Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00	James A. Prentiss,	1 00
Mrs. Polly Adams,	1 00	Oliver W. Claffin,	1 00
F. A. Worcester,	5 00	William Mattison,	1 00
S. Brooks,	1 00	N. Williams,	1 00
Cash from 24 others,	9 50—35 50	John Wilmarth,	1 00
<i>Upton</i> , Dea. William Hale,	5 00	B. Remington,	1 00
H. Stoddard,	5 00	Stephen Batchelor,	2 00
T. J. Hall,	2 00	Warren N. Smith,	1 00
William Knowlton,	2 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
S. Rawson,	1 00	Mrs. — Taft,	1 00
A. H. Wood,	1 00	Charles Chapin,	1 00
D. B. Fisk,	2 00	Edwin Amesby,	2 00
D. A. Corey,	1 00	E. M. Smith,	3 00
E. B. Fisk,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	1 00
Loring Johnson,	1 00	Ephraim Fletcher,	1 00
Jonathan Ward,	1 00	Washington White,	1 00
Mrs. R. C. Fisk,	2 00	W. D. Maseroff,	1 00
E. Warren,	5 00	William Hunt,	1 00
Aaron Leland,	1 00	James F. Whitin,	5 00
L. L. Leland,	1 00	Mrs. — Dudley,	1 00
Dea. William Fisk,	2 00	Josiah Spring,	1 00
J. B. Chapin,	1 00	Mrs. — Chapin,	1 00
William Legg,	2 00	Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 50
E. B. Stoddard,	2 00	Nine others,	4 50—68 00
Cash from 36 others,		<i>Williamsburgh</i> , Elisha Hubbard,	5 00
<i>Webster</i> , H. H. Stevens,	3 00	Ebenezer Phillips,	5 00
E. E. Harwood,	2 00	Others,	31 15—41 15
Mrs. S. Stockwell,	1 00	<i>Worcester</i> , Dr. John Green,	15 00
J. J. Robinson,	3 00	William Greenleaf,	2 00
George II. Bacon,	1 00	Albert Tolman,	2 00
Thomas Jepson,	1 00	Asa Walker,	1 00
Wilson Cutler,	1 00	W. T. Merrifield,	5 00
Christopher Hethow Leigh,	1 00	John Sutton,	1 00
Robert McKerdy,	1 00	Dea. Alpheus Merrifield,	1 00
John Fegan,	1 00	Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury,	30 00
Parthenas Keith,	1 00	Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00
Elisha S. Smith,	1 00	Daniel Ward,	1 00
G. Robinson,	1 00	James Green,	5 00
R. O. Storrs,	3 00	M. B. Green,	3 00
Five others,	3 50—23 50	E. Bemis,	1 00
<i>Wenham</i> , Edmund Kimball,	3 00	L. Clapp & Son,	1 00
<i>Westborough</i> , Mrs. Mary S. Fisher,	10 00	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
<i>Westford</i> , N. H. Groce,	1 00	Mrs. M. H. Wheeler,	1 00—84 00
Edward Prescott,	5 00	<i>Worcester County</i> , "A Yeoman," for	
S. Lawrence,	1 00	the purchase of Gallinas,	500 00
J. Prescott,	1 00	<i>Unknown</i> , Friend, by Rev. M. E.	
Gilbert Parker,	1 00	White,	5 00

## APPENDIX.

---

### EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE "TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA" were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. Its members are, His Excellency GEORGE N. BRIGGS, President; the Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Treasurer; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D., Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Hon. JOEL GILES, Hon. ALBERT FEARING, and AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq. The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, not a member of the Board, is Secretary.

The Trustees are authorized to "hold real and personal estate to the value of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of Collegiate Education in Liberia, by the establishment and support of one or more Seminaries of Learning, and also, if necessary, to the training of proper instructors for the same, at the discretion of the Trustees."

The necessity of such a movement as that now announced, is obvious. The Republic of Liberia is now a regularly organized, sovereign and independent State, acknowledged as such by most of the leading nations of the earth, and bound to perform all the duties, domestic and foreign, of such a State. Its population comprises only a few thousands of civilized colored people from the United States, and their descendants, whose means of education have been limited; with more than a hundred thousand native Africans, who have just learned to understand the advantages of civilization, and who have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Republic, in the hope of acquiring those advantages. A community founded so recently, and in such circumstances, must need pecuniary aid in establishing the necessary institutions of learning, civilization and religion; and the funds for that purpose can best be collected and managed in this country.

The Trustees design to give an education which shall qualify those who receive it for the study of the several learned professions, for the office of teachers and the various departments of public life, and for the scientific practice of the useful arts; differing from collegiate education in this country, only as the different circumstances of that country may be found to require.

It is intended to invest the funds in a safe and productive manner in this country, and to apply the income to the support of an institution in Liberia,

to be chartered by the government there, with such instructors as may be approved by this Board.

Donations in aid of this enterprise are requested, and may be made to the Treasurer in Boston, either directly, or through any member of the Board.

---

### OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

*Objection 1.* "The Colonization Society is doing an injury to the cause of emancipation, by securing the freedom of a few hundred slaves annually; whereas they ought all to remain in slavery and multiply, till the burden of their number becomes intolerable, and thus brings the system to an end."

*Answer.* Strange as it will appear to many, this objection has been urged more frequently within the past year than formerly. A moment's reflection will show the reason. The country has been in an excited state. There is more indignation against the course pursued by the slave-holding interest; and therefore more readiness to utter a sentiment which is prompted by indignant feelings, without a deliberate examination of its bearings. The indignation is natural, but the logic is bad.

Evidently, if the emancipation of a few hundreds is a bad thing, and the Society is to be condemned for promoting it, then the individual slave-holders who emancipate, are doing wrong. Instead of giving freedom to their slaves, it is their duty to hold on to them, and so it will follow, that their slave-holding is not "sin," but a duty; unless the objector will say that those sinners who hold slaves ought to sin as fast as they can, that the burden of their sins may become intolerable the sooner.

It will follow, too, that slaves who escape from their masters are equally to blame. They ought to stay quietly at home in their bondage, and raise up as many slave children as possible, and thus hasten the day when the burden of so many slaves will be too great to be borne. All such attempts must be discouraged. The "under-ground rail-road" into Canada must be broken up. Fugitives from slavery, who are found in the free States, should all be caught and sent back. The "fugitive slave bill" before Congress, ought to pass, with amendments, if any can be devised, making it still more effectual; and we ought all to do our utmost to enforce it. The laws of some slave States, embarrassing emancipation, should be regarded as excellent laws, well adapted to hasten the approach of universal freedom; and the laws of other States, in which emancipation is actually forbidden, are better still. It would be a good thing, too, if it were practicable, to gather up all the free colored people at the north, march them off to the south, and make slaves of them. Such a large addition to the number of slaves, suddenly made, might be very inconvenient; and as the number of slave progenitors would be increased, their posterity would accumulate the more rapidly. The process might be hastened by importations from Africa. Certainly, he who would prevent men from *becoming* free, for the sake of hastening emancipation, can, with an equally clear conscience, from the same motive, prevent their *continuing* free.

Seriously, nobody intends to enter upon such a course of policy for the extinction of slavery. When a slave-holder wishes to emancipate, every good man's heart and conscience approve the wish: and every one who thinks calmly on the subject will say, that if he needs assistance, he ought to have it. And when a slave has the offer of freedom, no intelligent friend of freedom can calmly and seriously insist that his acceptance of the offer ought to be made impracticable. The idea that no citizen of a State ought to be allowed to do right, till all his fellow-citizens can be brought to do right in a body, is too monstrous to be seriously entertained.

*Objection.* 2. "The work is so great, that the Society is utterly inadequate to the task of executing it, and must always remain so. The Government ought to take it up."

*Answer.* So the Society, and its principal advocates, have constantly asserted, from the beginning. But how shall the Government be induced to take hold of it? Evidently, by showing that it is worthy of the attention of the Government. We must show it to be a good enterprise. We must show it to be practicable. We must make its importance manifest. And in order to this, we must carry it on ourselves till all this becomes so evident, that the Government cannot fail to see it. Towards this point, we have made very good progress already, and are advancing with increasing rapidity.

In our progress, however, certain discoveries have been made, or rather, certain conjectures have been confirmed. The Society has proved adequate to the task of accomplishing some very important results. It has been able to establish the Republic of Liberia, and to bring to pass all the good connected with its existence. And this is worth vastly more than it has cost; and it has cost much more than the same amount of good will cost us in time to come. We have been able to confer on some thousands of colored people, most of them slaves, benefits which they esteem valuable beyond all price. We have been able to banish from an extensive region, evils at which Christendom shuddered, and which triumphantly defied all other assaults. We have provided a country to which, even if the Government should never move in this matter, and even if the Society should cease to exist, numerous thousands of colored people from the United States will find their way, to their own advantage, and that of their father land.

It is certainly true, that our beginnings were small, and that, compared with all that needs to be done, our operations are yet small—very small. Yet we have been acting on principles which must, in the end, be victorious. We have been giving life and practical efficiency to influences, before which this whole class of evils must sooner or later give way. We have, by actual experiment, proved, and brought the leading powers of Christendom to acknowledge, what had never been so proved before, the capacity of the African race to establish and maintain a regular, civilized government, on principles of constitutional liberty; from which it follows, that the race has no inherent need of masters, and therefore ought to be made free; that it can sustain a respectable position among the other races of men, and therefore ought to have the means and opportunity of doing it. This had before been

believed by many, as a matter of theory, or of theological doctrine; but we, for the first time, have shown this truth to the world, actually reduced to practice before the face of all nations. Thus we have placed mankind under the necessity of estimating that race more highly, and of treating it with more kindness and more respect, than it has formerly received; and this change involves, in its results, every thing else that ought to be done. Our operations, therefore, are not small *in their inevitable results*. And the better they are sustained, the more rapidly all desirable results must follow:

### BREAKING UP THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE slave-trading coast of Africa, on the Atlantic, *was* about 4,000 miles in length. Beginning at the Straits of Gibraltar, you sail a little to the west of south, along the coast of Morocco, about 500 miles, and along the coast of the Great Desert about 700 or 800; and there, just north of the mouth of the Senegal, this slave-coast begins. But in this region, it has long been suppressed by French and British forts. The French now hold possession. You keep onward to Cape Verde, the most western point of the continent, where is the French fort, Goree. Trending a little to the east of south, you soon reach the mouth of the Gambia, where is a British fort, and a colony of recaptured Africans. Soon after, you find a French fort at the mouth of the Garamanza, and the Portuguese posts Cocheo and Bissao. From these to the British colony of Sierra Leone is about 280 miles. On this last stretch of coast, are the Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas, which are slave-marts, but of little importance; for their position is such that slaves can rarely be shipped from them without detection and capture.

Just below Sierra Leone, is "Sea Bar," at the mouth of the river on which the "Mendi mission" is situated. Here slaves are sometimes shipped. Some 60 or 70 miles farther on, is that notorious slave-mart, Gallinas, now broken up and blockaded by the British. Ten or fifteen miles farther, is Manna river, which belongs to Liberia. From Sierra Leone to Manna river is about 140 miles. It is deemed important that this, or the greater part of it, including Gallinas, Sea Bar, and every other point where slaves can be shipped, should be annexed to Liberia. The last arrival informs us that some parts of it are already purchased, and we confidently expect that the whole will be, in a short time. When that is done, there can be no slave-trade between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

From Manna river, for about 300 miles, to Grand Sesters, the coast has all been purchased, and belongs to Liberia, except five or six miles at Settra Kroo, where there has been no slave-trade for a long time, and where it cannot be revived. From Grand Sesters, the coast of the Cape Palmas government extends southward and eastward about 120 miles. This will give a sea coast to the two governments founded by Americans, when the intended purchases are completed, of nearly 600 miles.

At Cape Palmas, the direction of the coast changes, and runs, from that point, nearly to the east, for more than a thousand miles. From the eastern boundary of the Cape Palmas government, the coast is thickly set with

forts and trading posts belonging to different nations of Europe, mostly British, which exclude the slave-trade as far as Popo, a distance of about 550 miles. Along this coast are many thousand native Africans, living under British jurisdiction.

We have now passed along from 1,900 to 2,000 miles of coast, on which, when Gallinas and "Sea Bar" are purchased, there will be no slave-mart except at Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas. These, as has been said, are unimportant, and must soon be suppressed by the progress of colonization. In other words, colonization, in some form, will have extinguished the traffic on about one-half of the western coast of Africa.

In all cases, this colonization has been rendered possible, by the employment of men of African descent. In the greater number of cases, this assistance is procured on the spot; but the enterprises have been most successful, where they have been carried on by emancipated slaves, or their descendants, returning to the land of their fathers.

Southern Africa, for ten degrees of latitude or so, both on the east and west, is under British jurisdiction. The slave-exporting coast of Eastern Africa, on the Indian Ocean, cannot be more than a thousand miles, the greater part of which is claimed by Portugal. Beyond this, there is only the Muhammedan slave-trade across the Red Sea, and through Egypt into Turkey. The Eastern trade is a small matter, compared with the Western; and the extirpation of the Western is half finished.

It is to be remarked, that the coast already substantially cleared of the traffic, is a continuous coast, of very nearly 2,000 miles, and defended on the north by almost 1,000 miles of impassable desert. It must therefore protect a very large interior; as it must cost more than slaves can be sold for, to march them round this coast to the marts beyond. Smuggling them through the coast, to any considerable extent, is out of the question; for, in order to procure a cargo of slaves, goods must be landed, stored, sold on credit, and several months consumed in selling them and collecting the slaves in payment; during which the attempt would be detected and defeated.

It appears from this brief sketch, that the work of stopping the slave-trade by Colonization is much farther advanced than most people imagine. Its practicability has been demonstrated; and the whole tendency of events is towards its completion.

#### SOME STATISTICS OF LIBERIA.

THE Republic of Liberia, as its boundaries are defined by an act of its legislature and acknowledged by the principal governments of Europe, is situated between lat.  $4^{\circ} 41'$  and  $6^{\circ} 48'$  north, and between lon.  $8^{\circ} 8'$  and  $11^{\circ} 20'$  west. Its length on the sea coast, from Grand Cape Mount on the north-west, to Grand Sesters on the south-east, is about 286 miles, and its average width about 45 miles. It contains, therefore, about 12,830 square miles, or 8,211,200 acres, and is a little larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together. It would give, therefore, more than two acres each to every colored man, woman and child in the United States and in Liberia,

natives included. Nearly all of it is fit for cultivation, and capable of feeding as many persons as there are acres cultivated. Every family of emigrants, on arriving, receives a town lot, for mercantile or mechanical business, or a farm sufficient for the support of the family ; and public lands can be bought for a dollar an acre.

Since the passage of the act defining the boundaries of the Republic, other tracts have been purchased, and negotiations are in progress for others still. These additions, when completed, will be about half as large as the country above described ; making, say, in round numbers, a total of 19,000 square miles, and 12,000,000 acres.

As appears by comparing the census of 1843, with the numbers added since that time, the emigrant population, consisting of emancipated slaves and free colored people from the United States, Africans rescued from slave-traders, and their descendants, is about 6,010. The whole population, including natives subject to the laws of the Republic, is about 150,000. Many of the natives have become in some degree civilized. Several hundreds of them are voters at elections, and eligible to office, and some of them hold office.

In 1843, when the last census was taken, there were in Liberia, 16 schools with 562 scholars. Of these, 192 were children of native parents ; and there were some of them in every school except two. There were then 23 churches, with 1,474 communicants, of whom 469 were native Africans, converted from heathenism. Twenty of the churches had native African members. Since that time, the civilized population has more than doubled, and schools, churches, and members of both, have increased ; but we have no precise account of them. We know, however, that two high schools have been established, and that the churches have received large accessions, both by emigration, and as the fruit of revivals and missionary labors among the heathen.

The exports are estimated at \$500,000 annually, and the imports, probably, about the same. This, however, must include a large amount of irregular trade at places where there are no ports of entry, for want of merchants to conduct business there. On this point, see the statements of Dr. Hall, on another page of this Appendix.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

#### ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE OF GALLINAS.

BY JAMES HALL, M. D.

THE advices from Africa, published in our last number, contain the gratifying and important intelligence, that the long blockade of Gallinas by the British cruisers, has induced the slavers at that place to break up their barracoons, deliver up their slaves to the commodore, and to take passage for themselves and effects on board Her Majesty's vessels for Sierra Leone. This is the initiative step to the entire abolition of that traffic on the windward coast. The next, and not less important, is, the purchase of the territory by the Government of Liberia. That the slaves are given up, the barracoons destroyed, the slavers themselves removed, and every vestige of this accursed traffic obliterated, avails nothing, unless proper and sure measures

are taken to prevent a re-establishment of the business, the moment the coast guard is abandoned; and we doubt not, from the tenor of the advices above referred to, that ere this, either by purchase or conquest, Gallinas and its dependencies are a part and parcel of the commonwealth of Liberia. This measure, only, will ensure it against a re-enactment of the scenes of distress and horror which have heretofore rendered that place so infamous.

To enable those, not familiar with the slave-marts on the West coast of Africa, to estimate the importance of the annexation of Gallinas to Liberia, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of their location and extent, and of the late history of Gallinas. Previous to the founding of the colonies of Liberia, the slave-trade was rife throughout the whole of what is called the Grain Coast; in fact, from the Gambia to Cape Palmas, an extent of over 1,500 miles of coast line, excepting only Sierra Leone and its immediate dependencies. The very heart of this extensive slave-mart was Gallinas, to which only, Cape Mesurado was second in importance. That the small band of colonists, which boldly located themselves on this beautiful headland in 1821, should have been able to maintain their position amidst the powerful combined influence and action of slavers' gold and savage natives, will ever remain a marvel in the history of that Colony. But they did maintain, not only their existence, but their integrity and fair fame, and although it required many years in its accomplishment, and all of blood and treasure which they had to give, the Liberians succeeded effectually in eradicating this traffic from the limits of their territory. After the firm establishment of the colony, the slave-trade on the windward coast, or to the North and West of Cape Palmas, was mainly confined to some Portuguese settlements at Bissaos, the Rio Grande, the Nunez and Pongas, Gallinas and its vicinity, Grand and Little Bassa, New Sesters and Trade Town. The Bissaos and the river factories to the windward of Sierra Leone were never very prosperous, the slavers finding it extremely difficult to escape from them without being intercepted by the British cruisers. The small factories at the Bassas were much interrupted by the colonies and finally extirpated by the purchase of Grand Bassa in 1832; while those at New Sesters and Trade Town were more or less connected with and dependent upon those at Gallinas.

The Gallinas river enters the Atlantic in latitude about  $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , between Grand Cape Mount and Cape St. Ann, near one hundred miles north-west of Cape Mesurado or Monrovia. The name of the river is given to the cluster of slave-factories near its mouth. This place possesses no peculiar advantages for any species of commerce, and derives its importance, exclusively, from the establishment of the slave-factories there. The land in the vicinity is very low and marshy, the river winds sluggishly through an alluvion of mangrove marsh, forming innumerable small islands. The bar at its mouth is one of the most dangerous on the coast, being impassable at times in the rainy season. It is located in what is termed the Vey Country, the people of which are distinguished for their cleanliness, intelligence, and enterprise in trade. How long Gallinas has maintained its importance as a slave-mart, we are unable to say; but at the time of our first visit to Liberia, in 1831, its reputation was very extended and its influences most deeply felt in the colony. It was estimated that near 10,000 slaves were, about that period, annually shipped from this place alone. The business was done, mainly, through the agency of several merchants or factors established there, the principal of whom was Pedro Blanco, a Spaniard. This man's influence was unbounded among the native tribes on that section of the coast, and we fear, at one time, extended to members of the colony of considerable respectability. He was a man of education, having the bearing and address of a Spanish Grandee, or Don, which was his usual appellation. He lived in a semi-barbarous manner; at once as a private gentleman and an African prince. He had at one time a sister residing with him. He maintained several establishments; one, on an island near the river's mouth, which was his place of business or

of trade with foreign vessels, that came to Gallinas to dispose of merchandise; on another island, more remote, was his dwelling-house, where he kept his private office, his books, dined, took his siesta, slept, &c.; here, we believe, his sister also resided. On a third was his seraglio of native wives, each in their several dwellings, after the manner of native chiefs. Independent of all these were his barracoons of slaves, of greater or less extent, as circumstances required. It may readily be supposed that with the wealth accruing from a long and successful prosecution of the slave-trade, his power among the natives was equal to that of any despot; and the following incident, related to us by one of his partners, proves that he occasionally exercised it. Having occasion one day to travel on the sea beach some distance from Gallinas, near the island of Sherbro, where he was unknown, he approached the hut of a native with a view of taking rest and refreshment. He asked the owner of the house, who was squatted in the door, to hand him fire to light his cigar. The man bluntly refused, upon which, Blanco drew back, took a carbine from one of his attendants and shot him dead upon the spot. The narrator of the story apologised for Blanco by saying, that, to deny a Spaniard fire, for lighting his cigar or pipe, is the grossest insult that can be offered him.

We have ever understood that Blanco was one of the kindest masters to his slaves, taking every care of their health and comfort, never suffering any improper intimacy between his numerous agents and the females, and permitting no flogging or harsh treatment.

We first visited Gallinas in 1837, at a time when the trade at this place was on the decline, and Blanco was about leaving the coast. The first peculiarity we noticed in entering the river, was, the arrangements of watch-boxes, or look-outs, consisting of seats protected from the sun and rain, erected some fifty or one hundred feet from the ground, either on poles fixed in the earth, or on some isolated, high tree, from one of which the horizon was constantly swept by a good telescope, to give prompt notice of the approach of any vessel; and long experience rendered these men very expert in determining the character of any visitor, whether neutral, friend or foe.

About a mile from the river's mouth we found ourselves among a cluster of islands, on each of which was located the factory of some particular slave-merchant. The buildings, generally, consisted of a business room, with warehouse attached, filled with merchandize and provisions, and a barracoon for the slaves; the whole built by setting rough stakes or small trees into the ground, these being wattled together with withes and covered with thatch; that containing the slaves being much the strongest, and generally surrounded by, or connected with, a yard, in which the slaves were permitted to exercise daily. We think there were some ten or twelve of these establishments at that time, each containing from one hundred to five hundred slaves. We believe one contained near one thousand, which, it was expected, would be shipped daily. Each barracoon was in charge of from two to four white men, Spanish or Portuguese, and a more pitiable looking set of men we never met with. They had all suffered more or less from the fever, were very weak, much emaciated or swollen by dropsy or diseased spleens, and none of them particularly clean. The slaves were as well taken care of as could be expected when provisions were plenty in the country; but, in case of scarcity, they suffered severely. Many instances have occurred wherein whole barracoons of slaves have been let loose for want of food; and it may well be supposed their owners would allow them to suffer severely before giving them up. For this reason, and because they can be stowed more closely in a vessel, children are generally preferred to adults. We recollect going into one yard where there were some three hundred boys, all apparently between ten and fifteen years of age, linked together in squads of twenty or thirty. We never saw a more painfully interesting sight than the long rows of these bright-eyed little fellows, doomed to the horrors of a

middle latitude passage, probably in a three and a half feet between decks. Another peculiar feature of the place was, the collection of long canoes and boats, all kept ready for the dispatch of slaves the moment an opportunity should occur. Probably one thousand slaves could be shipped in four hours, all things favorable. In case the coast is clear of armed vessels, and a slaver appears in the offing, her signal is at once recognized. She is signalized in return to come in, and if she is watered and provisioned for the voyage, and deck laid, which is usually the case, she does not even come to anchor, but stands close in to the bar, where she is met by the whole fleet of canoes and boats, the contents of which are speedily put on board; she then stands off or up the coast again, the canoes return to the barracoon for more slaves, again to meet outside the bar as before. Sometimes, however, they are not so fortunate, even when not molested by a man-of-war. The bar at the river mouth is not unfrequently dangerous, even in the dry season, and in the anxiety to ship the slaves, they run great hazards, and many a boat-load of poor wretches becomes food for sharks, who always follow such boats and canoes in great numbers. We have heard from Kromen, who perform the boat-work at Gallinas, many harrowing tales of shipping slaves from that place, too painful to report, or even to recall to memory. In fact, all connected with this trade is painful and distressing to humanity, and this Gallinas, of all other places on the coast of Africa with which we have been acquainted, has been the scene of its greatest horrors. What imagination can conceive the thousandth part of the misery that has been endured by human beings on this little cluster of bushy islands? Of the five or ten thousand, who are annually brought to this place, each and every one has to mourn a home made desolate, a family dismembered, the blood of kindred flowing. Of this number, how many sink in these wretched barracoons from distress of mind at their wretched condition, from disease and famine; how many are sacrificed in their hurried shipment by the ravenous sharks; how many sink under the most protracted agonies in that confinement between decks, the air of which is putridity itself; and, of the miserable survivors, the attenuated, excoriated wretches, who are still destined for the shambles, how few but would exclaim, "Thrice and four times happy are those who sunk under the knife of the midnight assassin, or were consumed in the conflagration of their palm-covered cottages?"

But Gallinas is destroyed; as a slave-mart it has ceased to exist; from its marshy islets, the fiat shall no more go forth to spread fire and sword throughout a peaceful land; the marauding chief has bound his last victim; the haggard, Lazarone slaver has riveted his last fetter; the shark at the bar mouth has fed on his last slave-gang; and this land, heretofore detested and detestable, is henceforth to form a part of the free and independent Republic of Liberia. In the fall of Gallinas and the annexation of its territory to the Liberian Republic, we see the absolute extinction of the slave-trade from Sierra Leone to the Cape Palmas. That the Liberian Government is competent to prevent its re-establishment, now, in the day of her strength and independence, fostered by powerful nations, we have a sufficient guaranty, by what she has done at Mesurado, Bassa and Trade Town, in the time of her infancy and weakness.

### WANTS OF LIBERIA.

BY JAMES HALL, M. D.

SINCE the founding of this Colony, now Republic, she has ever labored under some seemingly imperative want, either real or imaginary, either felt by herself or by her many sympathizing friends. These wants have been of a general or specific character, prospective or immediate. For years, like

Greece, she was in want of a ruler, as one agent of the Colonization Society after another fell under the influence of the climate; then she wanted a constitution and laws; then protection; then missionaries and teachers. All these she has at last found herself capable of supplying without aid. Then she has wanted a steam, water, or wind-mill, for sawing and grinding; a horse and ox power, for cultivating the soil; a model farm, a high school, a college, independence, recognition by foreign governments, extension of territory, means of coast-defence, navy, &c., &c. Most of these wants were real; some have been, and the others no doubt will, in due time, be supplied; but more important than all, and underlying all these wants, has existed from the beginning, the want of *men*,—intelligent, enterprising, good-principled men. Give but Liberia these, and all other things shall be added unto her. We say this *has been* the great want of Liberia; but never the *sine qua non*, until now. Liberia must soon have a material accession of this class of population, or some of the most important benefits to be derived from her acknowledged national independence, will be lost to her forever. Let the question be thrice asked, as was another to the famed Grecian orator, “What does Liberia want?” and the answer will thrice be then given—“men, men, men.”

Let it not be supposed that we under-estimate the characters of the more eminent Liberians, the brave men, who in times of peril, have offered their lives for their country’s good; those through whose able conduct the feeble Colony of a charitable society has assumed a respectable rank among nations. Their lives and their deeds are matters of history, and need not our humble praise. But Liberia wants, and must have, *more men*. Her few brave and skillful leaders sufficed for the *Colony*, but the *Republic* demands many. A brief explanation of the present commercial position of Liberia will show for what special purpose she must have an accession of sterling, business men.

Liberia now includes a coast-line of about three hundred miles in extent. To this may be added Maryland in Liberia, which, although not a part of the Republic, may be considered in nearly the same position. Gallinas and Sherbro, which no doubt will soon, if they are not already, be added to the Republic, will make her extent of sea-board near or quite five hundred miles. Commercially considered, this immense extent of coast-line, is one vast harbor or trading-port for an almost boundless, rich, inland country. There are not ten miles of coast without one or more trading towns and landing places for boats and canoes, large enough to ship off the productions of the country, abreast of which, vessels can anchor in safety at all seasons of the year. The commerce of this “section” of the coast, except the slave-trade at Gallinas, Cape Mount, New Sesters, and Trade Town, has been mainly in the hands of English, German, and American merchant vessels, at least one-half English. Many French and Portuguese vessels trade at the colonies also. The *native* trade, as it is termed, that not transacted at the Liberian ports, or through Liberians, is conducted somewhat in the following manner.

The captain of a vessel, or the agent of some foreign commercial house, makes a contract with some native chief, or the head man of a beach town, who allows him, for certain considerations, to land merchandise, and in country parlance, *make trade*, at his or their town. A rude thatched hut is constructed for the residence of the trade-man, whom the agent leaves in charge, and another for his produce, when purchased. This is what is called *establishing a factory*. After landing what amount of merchandise, oil-casks, &c., he may judge proper, the captain proceeds to other places, making in each, similar arrangements. He then, from time to time, visits his factories, taking on board what produce has been collected during his absence, until his merchandise is disposed of, or the vessel becomes fully laden. Sometimes this operation is gone through with by the captain of a single vessel; often by the agent of some foreign house, which may have several

vessels in the trade, in which last case, the agent generally remains a year or two at a time on the coast. These are called regular traders. In addition to which, much business is done by transient vessels, as they are termed, those bound on a long voyage to the leeward ports : in which cases, the trade is made by purchase of produce brought alongside by the natives in canoes and boats. The factors are sometimes intelligent natives from European settlements, sometimes Liberians, often Europeans with native assistants or *trade-men*. All this traffic has heretofore been free and uncontrolled, subject to no restrictions or custom-house regulations, excepting such as are imposed by the natives. It has been open to vessels of all nations alike. The Liberians, in their small sloops and schooners, have come in for a share. They have felt, however, that they labored under great disadvantages, from the fact of being obliged to purchase merchandise of their competitors in the trade, and to sell them their produce, also. We have ever maintained, that the low rate at which the Liberians could sail their small crafts, in comparison with the current expenses of larger vessels, was more than an equivalent for the above-named objections ; but this has now ceased to be a question. The Republic of Liberia claims sovereign jurisdiction over the principal part of the coast on which factories have thus been founded, and this jurisdiction has been recognized by those European powers most interested in this trade ; and although the United States Government has not, as yet, followed their example, it cannot be supposed she will question the sovereignty claimed by Liberia. Over this coast-line the Republic has thrown her commercial laws and custom-house regulations, prohibiting all direct trade between foreigners and the natives, breaking up all factories within the limits of Liberia, except those owned or managed by the citizens thereof. Liberia has therefore assumed a heavy responsibility ; not merely a nominal, or abstract responsibility, but a commercial responsibility, and one which must be met, too. There is a demand for foreign articles of merchandise by the native population of Liberia, which must be supplied. Foreign commercial vessels, laden with this very merchandise, demand the African produce in the hands of these natives, and the exchange must and will be made. By the laws of the Republic, the Liberian merchant is the medium through which this transfer must take place. If they are competent to the task, well ; the Republic becomes rich and powerful. If they are not, the laws must give way to the pressure of circumstances : illegal traffic, or smuggling, will of necessity ensue, and the government will have to connive at an habitual infringement of its laws, or to modify them ; in other words, to *retract* ! and allow foreigners to trade directly with the natives as heretofore. Either alternative it is most desirable to avoid.

But the question is, are the Liberians competent to manage and control the commerce of the coast-line they now possess ? We regret to say, we think not ;—to manage it to the best interests of the Colony, we know that they are not. In connection with, and as agents and factors of, foreign traders, they may reap many advantages from their new position ; but nothing in comparison with what they might, if supplied with the present and ever great want of Liberia, *men, intelligent, enterprising, commercial men* !

We regret that we are unable to give any very correct estimate of the value and extent of the commerce heretofore existing between foreign vessels and the natives within the present limits of Liberia. We have no correct data from which to estimate it at this time, but we were well informed as to the number of vessels in that trade in 1840 ; since which, it has no doubt nearly, if not quite, doubled, as we well know it more than trebled the ten preceding years.

We judge that in 1840, at least ten vessels obtained cargoes of palm oil and cainwood on what is now the Liberia coast, independent of those which traded at the Colonies. Some of these, to be sure, landed part of their cargoes at the Colonies and took produce from thence ; but the amount so dis-

posed of was more than offset by the transient vessels which traded with the natives in their passage down the coast. The average tonnage of these vessels we will set down at 200 each, making 2,000 tons. They would average a cargo of merchandise of at least \$10,000 each, making \$100,000 in all. The value of the vessels, at the same amount, would make a capital of \$200,000 invested in vessels and cargo, to say nothing of the expense of sailing them. In the above estimate we have put every thing within bounds, and it is made for a period of ten years past. At the present time, supposing the commerce of this part of the coast to have doubled, or even to have increased 50 per cent., the native trade of Liberia, independent of the demands of the settlements, requires a capital of \$300,000. What amount the Liberians are able to supply for this purpose, independent of other demands, we will not undertake to say. We can judge better of the amount of their commercial marine, and estimate pro rata. We believe, at no time have the colonists or citizens owned more than 300 tons of shipping, probably not that; and estimating their capital in the same proportion, say for shipping \$30,000, merchandise for the trade \$30,000, total \$60,000, and they are then able to assume but one-fifth of the native commerce of their own territory, independent of that of their ports of entry. Even allowing the utmost advantage of credit, they could not master more than a quarter of it.—Liberia therefore wants and *must have—men—monied men.* But in this, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is able to pay for.* She asks no one to sacrifice for her good, alone. She offers an abundant equivalent for all she demands. She freely offers the golden harvest to the reaper.

And to whom does Liberia look for aid? To whom does she offer the inducements of a home and profitable pursuits? Does she expect a wealthy privileged class to abandon their elegance and ease in order to increase a wealth already too great? Does she expect the pioneers in our great western El Dorado to abandon their golden harvest, for common commercial pursuits? Does she expect the free laborers of our mighty west to forsake their new home and virgin soil, and sail away for a newer world? No such thing. She addresses herself to those without a name, home or country; those who are forcibly deprived of rights, dear,—yea dearer to man than life; those from whom is heard the cry of complaint and the voice of wail; the oppressed and bowed down. These she has now for thirty long years invited to a home and freedom, which she has prepared for them through suffering, toil, privations and blood. She now offers to them a citizenship in a free Republic acknowledged by the first nations of the earth. She offers to them facilities of acquiring wealth and distinction in a calling ever highly honored. And will her appeal be in vain?

For many years we have been so connected with Colonization, that it might be presumed, we would advise all people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia. In general terms we have so expressed ourself, and *honestly* too, for it has ever been our strong conviction, that it was better to go than to stay here. This conviction is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with Liberia and with the people of color in this country; supported too, by one most important fact, that we have never yet known a respectable colored person, who had resided two years in Liberia, to return to the United States for a residence, and few, very few, to leave it for any other country. Yet, in many cases, as individuals will bear us witness, when consulted by persons in regard to the subject, we have rather dissuaded them from emigrating; partly, because we conceived them not peculiarly fitted, or rather, peculiarly unfitted, for citizens of Liberia, and partly from an aversion to incur a kind of personal responsibility. This has generally been our feeling and course when consulted by persons of delicate habits, living in cities, unused to labor, but without sufficient energy and intelligence to compete with others in mercantile pursuits. We have made it a rule not strongly to advise or urge individuals or classes of individuals to emigrate to Liberia, unless we could see

clearly how they were to be improved, independent of, and in addition to, the enjoyment of civil liberty and equality with the rest of mankind. In fact we have ever declared, that the only cause for a colored man's leaving *this* country, was, the enjoyment of that liberty which is, and we feel will long be, denied him here. But at this time, with respect to men of intelligence and capital, the case is widely different. Here is a door open for the acquisition of fortune. Here is a commerce monopolized by Liberia, which has furnished profitable employment for many European and American vessels, and made the fortunes of their owners. This commerce can be carried on to far greater advantage by citizens of Liberia, than by those of any other nation, and we do most earnestly invite the attention of colored men of ability and energy to the subject. We doubt not but in our Atlantic cities, there is wealth and intelligence enough among the colored people, not only to master the trade on the Liberian coast, but to extend it to other parts of Africa, and successfully to compete with the European traders on the windward, ivory and gold coasts. The result of a full and fair consideration of this subject by the colored people of this country, we are confident, would be, not only to whiten the waters of the western coast of Africa with Liberia vessels, but extend her limits thousands instead of hundreds of miles, and ultimately enable her to control the destinies of that mighty continent.

---

## Constitution of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

**ARTICLE 1.** This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

**ART. 2.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

**ART. 3.** Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

**ART. 4.** The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

**ART. 5.** There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

**ART. 6.** The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

**ART. 7.** The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

**ART. 8.** The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

**ART. 9.** This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.



# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 28, 1851.





TENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE,

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 28, 1851.



BOSTON :  
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET,  
1851.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Tenth Annual Meeting at its Office, in Boston, at 12, M., on Wednesday, May 28, 1851; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented, and referred to the Board of Managers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.  
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.  
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.  
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.  
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.  
REV. CHARLES BROOKS.  
REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.  
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.  
ALBERT FEARING.  
T. R. MARVIN.  
JAMES C. DUNN.

HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.  
THOMAS TARBELL.  
DANIEL NOYES.  
B. C. CLARK.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 3, P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON.—The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the President, on taking the chair, and prayer by the Rev. C. HITCHCOCK, D. D., the Secretary presented the Annual Report.

On motion of B. C. CLARK, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. B. PINNEY, with addresses, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

On motion of E. HASKETT DERBY, Esq. of Boston, seconded by Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, with addresses, it was

*Resolved*, That the progress of African Colonization is highly encouraging; and that it deserves the countenance both of the North and the South, as the most feasible as well as the most successful measure for suppressing the slave trade, civilizing Africa, and elevating the Colored Race, both at home and abroad.

The meeting was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

### *The Waldo Family.*

AT our Annual Meeting, May 28, 1845, the Hon. DANIEL WALDO was chosen President of this Society. He declined the office, for the reason that he was unable to perform its duties personally. On the 9th of July following, he was removed from this life, leaving to the American Colonization Society a legacy of Ten Thousand Dollars. On the 28th of the next month, his sister, ELIZABETH WALDO, followed him to another world, leaving to the same Society a legacy which will yield Eight Thousand Dollars or more, payable on the death of her sister. That sister, SARAH WALDO, died on the 16th of March last, leaving a bequest of Six Thousand Dollars. During the last year of his life, Mr. Waldo had subscribed One Thousand Dollars, and his sisters One Thousand, for the purchase of the yet unacquired territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. At the meeting of the Directors of the Parent Society in January, 1845, it appeared that the necessity of purchasing some parts of this territory had become urgent; while the subscription was not filled up, none of the subscribers were holden, and there were no other funds with which the purchase could be made. The urgency of the case being made known to Mr. Waldo and his sisters, they immediately advanced the amount of their subscriptions; and this, with Five Hundred Dollars advanced in like manner by the late OLIVER SMITH, enabled the Society to commence, before it was too late, that series of purchases which has resulted in the possession of the whole desired line of coast. These legacies and donations, from three members of one family, amount to at least TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS; besides habitual donations of *One Hundred Dollars* annually, and frequent donations of Fifty and One Hundred to meet particular occasions, for a long course of years.

One other fact must be mentioned. Near the close of the year 1848, it had become necessary to provide for the emigration of the remaining one hundred and forty-one slaves, emancipated by the will

of Captain Ross, of Mississippi, and wrongfully kept in bondage for twelve years. The lawsuits concerning them were all ended, and the time had come when they must emigrate, or revert to slavery for life. In providing for other cases of similar urgency, the funds of the Society had been exhausted, and a debt incurred, as large as the Executive Committee thought it honest to contract. In this emergency, the legacy of Elizabeth Waldo was mortgaged for Six Thousand Dollars, or so much of that sum as should be found necessary. As funds came in better than had been anticipated, Two Thousand raised on this security proved sufficient to supply the deficiency; and that loan was repaid in about a year, leaving the legacy unencumbered. But for this resource, these one hundred and forty-one slaves must have lost their liberty, and the credit of the Society must have suffered a dangerous, if not irreparable injury.

A few slave-holders, if we reckon the slaves emancipated by them at their market value, have given even larger amounts to provide for those whom they had known and loved as their own people, and by whose toil their wealth had been acquired. But the WALDOS had no such motives for their munificent appropriations. They gave for the benefit of strangers, who had no more claims upon them than upon others—of masters and slaves and distant heathen, of whom they had no personal knowledge. No other family, equally free from all responsible connection with slavery, has ever given us an equal amount of pecuniary aid; and very few have stood by us with equal firmness, through all the adverse changes which have marked our history. And what they have done for us is but a specimen of that steady, conscientious, intelligent beneficence, which, with the other virtues that adorned their lives, have made their name illustrious.

Sarah, whose recent death has called forth these remarks, was the last of the family, in the United States, bearing this honored name. But their memory cannot die; nor can it live, without exerting a good influence on their survivors.

*John McDonagh.*

It becomes us also to notice the death of a distinguished friend of our cause in a distant State,—JOHN McDONOGH, Esq., of Louisiana. He was a native of Baltimore, where, under parental influence, he was early imbued with religious views and feelings, and with a love of sacred music, which was, as he says in his will, “the delight and charm” of his subsequent life, and led him, “under the Most High, to what little virtue” he had practiced. He established himself in business in New Orleans in his early manhood, about the time of the cession of that country to the United States, when, in language, man-

ners, morals and religion, that city was entirely French. Between the firm and meditative young Presbyterian and his gay and volatile Romish neighbors, there was no congeniality of spirit. They could not have appreciated his psalm-singing piety, even if he had paraded it before them ; nor could he find satisfaction in the friendship of those who could not appreciate it ; and his character was of too firm a texture to be moulded by the influence of neighbors into their likeness. He became an isolated man ; a man in society, but not of it ; having only business relations with those around him. Naturally, therefore, the vast energies of his mind concentrated themselves on business ; and, as naturally, wealth flowed in upon him rapidly. It is not strange that he never married ; and as his social affections had nothing else to feed upon, he began to meditate vast plans of usefulness, to be accomplished by means of the immense wealth that he should acquire. To the maturing and execution of these plans, he consecrated the remainder of his days. To his heart, they were instead of wife and children and social intercourse. On his dwelling, furniture, raiment, and table, he expended only what health and his own notions of decency required. His demeanor among his slaves was such as secured their devoted attachment. On his plantation, the Sabbath was strictly observed and public worship maintained, the exercises being conducted either by himself, or by some of his people who could preach to the edification of the others, he himself being, in the latter case, a devout and attentive hearer.

About the year 1827, Mr. McDonogh entered into a contract with his slaves, to allow them pay for all the work done for him beyond their daily tasks, till the amount should equal their market value, when they should be emancipated and sent to Liberia. In June, 1842, seventy-nine of them sailed accordingly in the Mariposa, and six others followed at other times, making eighty-five in all. Most of them could read and write, and many of them had learned valuable trades. He furnished them with liberal outfits. One of them, more liberally educated at his expense, is now at the head of the Presbyterian mission at Settra Kroo.

Mr. McDonogh died on the 26th of October last, in the seventy-first year of his age. He bequeathed nearly the whole of his immense estate to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, as a fund for the free education of poor children, without distinction of color ; requiring that the pupils be instructed, on particular days, in morality and religion, and the schools opened and closed daily with prayer ; that the Bible be used as a reading-book, and sacred music taught, in every school ; and subjoining :—“ I have still one small request to make, one little favor still to ask, and it shall be the last. It is, that it may be permitted annually to the children of the free schools situate

nearest to the place of my interment, to plant and water a few flowers around my grave. This little act will have a double tendency. It will open their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude and love to their divine Creator, for having raised up, as the humble instrument of his bounty to them, a poor, frail worm of earth like me; and teach them, at the same time, what they are, whence they came, and whither they must return."

To the American Colonization Society, he bequeathed one-eighth of the annual income of his estate, for forty years; provided, however, that this dividend should never exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in any one year. The estate was supposed, at the time of his death, to be yielding an annual income of at least two hundred thousand dollars, one-eighth of which would be twenty-five thousand dollars; but probably it will be less productive in other hands. A suit at law has been instituted, to set aside the will. It is believed, however, that the attempt will be but partially successful, and that the legacy to the Society will be sustained. Yet there is reason to fear that much of the estate will be consumed in litigation, and that many years will elapse, before any of it reaches our treasury.

He also recommended to the future managers of his estates, the purchase of a sufficient number of slaves to perform the labor on them; the slaves to be delivered up to the Colonization Society, for settlement in Africa, after serving fifteen years, "whether profitable or not;" as the freedom of the slaves and the spread of the gospel and civilization in Africa, "will be a good far exceeding all pecuniary profits;" and that the process be repeated every fifteen years, "so long as there shall be slaves remaining in our country;" that application be made to the legislature for permission to educate them, and that a Bible be given to every one on becoming able to read; that a chapel be erected on every plantation, and "divine service performed therein on the Sabbath day, forenoon and afternoon, constantly;" that no labor should be permitted on the Sabbath; that the people should be daily assembled for prayer, morning and evening, and that every one should receive a Bible on embarking for Africa. And finally, he counsels and advises the free colored men throughout the country, in all the sincerity of his soul, for their own good, "that they separate themselves from the white man; that they take their wives, their children and their substance, and depart to the land of their fathers, that great and ancient land, where they and their posterity through all their generations may be safe, may be happy, living under their own fig-tree and vine, having none to make them afraid."

It was inevitable that a character formed in the midst of such influences as surrounded him during the greater part of his life, should be marred by serious defects. He failed to contribute, as he ought to

have done, in many ways, to the virtue and happiness of his cotemporaries; and by that failure, deprived himself of some measure of that virtue and happiness which he ought to have attained and enjoyed. Yet no one can understand his character, without revering him as a great and good man. Let no lavish expenditure, such as he would have disapproved, attempt to perpetuate his memory on crumbling marble. Flowers, blooming on his grave, annually watered by grateful children of the poor, whose parents he never knew; and schools and churches and happy homes in distant Africa, are his appropriate memorial.

*Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.*

In our last Annual Report, the organization of the Board of "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia" was announced. Though that Board is no part of this Society, yet, as it originated in our action, and as its labors have a very important bearing on our success, it seems proper to notice its doings. The attention of the patrons of learning has been called to its enterprise somewhat extensively through the press, and by the private correspondence of its members. Its First Annual Report, presented January 15, 1851, has been published, and nearly 2,000 copies distributed. The co-operation of the Government of Liberia has been secured, and some steps have been taken towards the incorporation of a Collegiate Institution by the Legislature of that Republic. The way being thus prepared, two merchants of Boston have lately made donations of \$1,000 each, and other similar donations are expected. These donations, and others that may be received, are not to be used for current expenses, but are to be so invested as to yield an annual income; and the funds are to be increased, till their income is sufficient to sustain a Collegiate Institution. From what they know of the state of public sentiment, the intentions of individuals, and their own determination to labor in the cause, the Trustees expect to raise the amount necessary for commencing, on a moderate scale, about as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made in Liberia.

*Home Operations.*

It might be expected, that by turning so much of the thought, feeling and labor of our friends into this new channel, the receipts of this Society would be sensibly diminished; and very possibly, the movement in favor of Education has had some tendency in that direction. Yet we have made some progress.

The receipts of the Society for the year ending April 30, 1851, have been \$6,164 47, being \$292 25 more than those of the previous year.

The disbursements have been \$5,813 94; leaving in the treasury, \$347 53. The receipts for the African Repository have been \$409 17; which, added to the receipts into our treasury, makes a total of \$6,573 64; or \$368 59 more than last year. And this, it will be understood, does not include the \$2,000 given for Education in Liberia. Our income might be greatly increased, and our home expenses diminished, if our friends in various parts of the State would act in our behalf, without waiting for the visit of an agent. True, the collections would generally be smaller, but they would be more numerous, and the agents might spend more of their time in gaining new friends, in places where our enterprise is not generally understood. Without this voluntary aid, the number of collections cannot be much increased, without an expense for agency which we are unwilling to incur.

In a few places, our progress during the year has been such as to deserve particular mention.

In Worcester, our collections, with the exception of what has been received from the Waldo family, have always been small. Very generally, the people were uninformed, or misinformed, with respect to our purposes, our labors, and their results; and various influences conspired to exclude correct information. At length, after several defeats and disappointments, a series of three lectures was arranged, to be delivered in the City Hall, by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, commencing on Friday evening, December 6. Notwithstanding all discouraging predictions and a severe snow storm, there was a large attendance on the first lecture; and it increased, till, on Sabbath evening, that large Hall was completely filled with deeply interested hearers. The result has been, a decided change of public sentiment in that city, a great increase in the number of donors and the amount of donations, and a determination to hold another series of meetings before the close of the present year.

In New Bedford, we have always had a few liberal friends, whose united donations sometimes amounted to nearly a hundred dollars a year. On visiting them about the first of March last, the Rev. M. G. Pratt found a great increase, both in their number and their zeal. His collections in a few days amounted to \$452. By an error in footing up, just before he left, the amount was supposed to be \$500, which was the sum that they intended to raise.

There is said to be in New Bedford an unusually large number of colored people of the right sort for emigration—men of intelligence, ability, enterprise, and integrity, who would be sure to do well, both for themselves and for Liberia. If they should ever come to a correct understanding of their own true interest, and that of their race, their fellow-citizens would gladly meet the expense of placing them in better

circumstances than can be found for them on this side of the Atlantic.

A little later, some members of the Charlestown Colonization Society attempted to impart new energy to its movements. They had been greatly animated by reading an "Address on the Missionary Aspect of African Colonization, by the Rev. James A. Lyon, Pastor of the Westminster (Presbyterian) Church in St. Louis." The Address was abridged, so as to make a tract of four pages, and one thousand copies were printed for distribution in Charlestown. A meeting, notified by nearly all the pastors in that city, was holden in the First Congregational Church on Sabbath evening, March 30. The Hon. A. R. Thompson, President of that Society, opened the meeting with a spirited address. He was followed by the Rev. Messrs. Buddington, Ellis and Caldicott of Charlestown, Dr. Gannett of Boston, and Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Agent of the Massachusetts Society. That large house was full, and an intense interest in the subject was sustained to the last. The subsequent collections are not yet completed, but will much exceed those of any previous year.

For our success in Charlestown, we are much indebted to the pastors of the churches, who have thought it safe to express publicly the opinions which they privately entertain, and to act according to them. This, much to our disadvantage, many pastors are restrained from doing, by what they conceive to be the demands of prudence. They think favorably of our enterprise, and wish it success; but they suppose the number, power and intolerant spirit of our opponents in their parishes to be such, that its open advocacy, either by themselves or by an agent with their permission, would endanger important interests. It is certainly fair, that every pastor should be allowed, without censure, to judge of the condition and temper of his own parish. Yet the judgment pronounced by some is more severe than any facts known to us could warrant. In every instance of which we have heard, with perhaps one exception, pastors who have dared to give their people the means of knowing the truth on this subject, have found it safe.

In some other places, there have been spontaneous movements, either by pastors or people, of a very encouraging character; but we have only room to refer to the very timely and important aid, generously rendered us by the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover.

#### *The Parent Society.—Emigration.*

During the year 1850, the Parent Society sent out 507 emigrants, being 75 more than in 1849. Of these, 165 were born free; 305 were emancipated; 32 purchased themselves, and 5 were purchased by friends in New York.

Since the commencement of the present year, 1851, the brig Alida has sailed from New Orleans, February 13, with 139 emigrants; and the bark Baltimore from Savannah, April 10, with 126; making 265 in all. Of those who sailed from New Orleans, 33 were emancipated by William W. Rice, Esq., of St. Mary's Parish, La., who, it is understood, paid the expense of their emigration. The oldest of these are Titus Glover and his wife, aged 49. Their five children are from 8 to 16 years of age. The next oldest are James Patterson, aged 43, and his wife, aged 38. The ages of their three children are 10, 12 and 15 years. These 33 slaves might have been sold for at least \$300 each, or \$9,900 in all; perhaps for twice that sum. The cost of their emigration was not less than \$50 each, or \$1,650. The amount given by Mr. Rice, therefore, could not have been less than \$11,550, besides whatever he may have given them as outfits. So much for the calumny, that Colonization is a scheme of slave-holders, for saving money by shipping off their superannuated slaves. In respect to age, the average of both companies, and of our emigrants generally, would give nearly as favorable a result.

The emigrants from Savannah took with them a steam saw-mill, with all the necessary appurtenances, including, it is hoped, the skill and energy necessary to manage it. This enterprise, if successful, will be of vast importance. It is not known that there is, or ever was, a saw-mill in operation, any where between the Straits of Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope. All the civilized settlements on the whole western coast have always been dependent, for their supply of sawed lumber, on the pit-saw and importation. Its price, therefore, is enormously high. The successful introduction of this new form of industry will not only reduce the expense of building, but open a new and valuable source of wealth. Another saw-mill, we understand, in the hands of another company, is soon to follow.

#### *Claims on the United States Government.*

Our Fifth Report, May, 1846, gave an account of the capture of the slave ship Pons, and the landing of 756 victims of the slave-trade at Monrovia. Our next report contained an argument, proving that the United States Government ought to pay the Society, at least, fifty dollars each, or \$37,800 in all, for receiving and supporting them. The justice of this claim has at length been acknowledged. On the last day of the last session of Congress, an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle this claim on equitable terms, not exceeding fifty dollars for each of the 756 reciprocates. After the bill had become a law, a Southern Senator [Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi] attempted to show that there had been some

irregularity in transmitting it to the President for his signature. The attempt failed. If it had been successful, it could only have shown ground for censure against some one or more who had been guilty of the irregularity, and could not have affected the validity of the act. The attempt is of no importance, except as it shows the vigilant hostility of the advocates of perpetual slavery to our Society. Since its failure, threats have been uttered, that every practicable means shall be used to embarrass the settlement, and defeat the payment of the claim. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury will hesitate to refund the cash actually paid out for food and raiment for the sufferers; nor is it probable that he will refuse to liquidate the necessary incidental expenses incurred in various forms in consequence of their landing; nor would it be unreasonable for him to allow something for those previous expenditures, without which there could have been no Monrovia at which to land them. The sum paid is little enough, and we hope it will be paid.

#### *Liberia.—Acquisition of Territory.*

The contemplated purchases of territory in Africa, with two unimportant exceptions, amounting together to about ten miles, are now completed, and the whole coast, from Shebar or Sherbro river on the north, to Grand Sesters on the south, a distance of about three hundred and ninety miles, is brought within the jurisdiction of the Republic. The coast to the south and east has been acquired by the Maryland Colony, for about one hundred and thirty miles; making some five hundred and twenty miles in all, acquired by settlers from the United States. Allowing an average width of forty miles, it must contain about 20,800 square miles, or 13,312,000 acres. If all the colored people of the United States, bond and free, were settled there, it would be about as densely peopled as France,—168 to a square mile. Its agricultural capability is sufficient for a much larger population; and any additional amount of land, which may on any account be found desirable, can easily be obtained.

The most important territorial acquisition during the year has been that of Gallinas, which had been, for a long time, the very metropolis of the slave-trade on the western coast. Of the horrors for which this place had become pre-eminently infamous, the account of an eye-witness was given in the Appendix to our last Report. The purchase of Gallinas and its dependencies cost \$9,500, of which £1,000 was given, for that special purpose, by SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., of London. For this liberal donation, the Legislature of the Republic have formally tendered him their thanks, and have resolved that a settlement shall be formed at that place, which shall bear his name.

*Pacification of Native Tribes.*

The wars in the interior, which had been stimulated by the desire to furnish slaves for the market at Gallinas, have been mostly brought to a close. The chiefs were aware that, after the purchase, the business and habits of the country must be changed, and other employments substituted for the slave-trade. They therefore not only insisted on a higher price for the country, but stipulated for the appointment of commissioners to settle the wars and open the trade in camwood, ivory and palm oil with the interior tribes, and for the employment of persons to teach the art of agriculture.

An incident in the labors of these commissioners shows the horrible necessity for their mediation.

After making certain payments which had become due at Grand Cape Mount and other places, they visited the seat of war in the Vey country. Some of the Golahs and Boosays had invaded the Veys, and, among other exploits, had taken a fortified town of five hundred inhabitants, had put the men to death, and made the women and children prisoners. The Veys of the surrounding country rallied, and besieged the invaders in the town they had taken. The garrison numbered about four hundred, chiefly Boosays, but under command of Dwaroe Bay, a Golah chief. When the commissioners arrived, the siege had continued about two months. The garrison, though reduced to great distress, still held out, hoping for succor, and the Boosays, who are cannibals, sustaining life by feeding on human flesh. At first, there was some hesitation about making peace till more glory had been acquired ; but on being told that the Liberian government had determined to put an end to the fighting, they consented ; and after due formalities, the garrison marched out, and Dwaroe Bay delivered up two hundred and three captives, being all that remained of the five hundred inhabitants of the town. The condition of the prisoners was dreadful, and within the barricade, the groans of the sick and dying and the stench of putrefying bodies were appalling. About three hundred had perished by violence or hardship, and their bodies were either decaying on the ground, or had been food for the Boosays. Such are the wars which Liberian influence is bringing to an end.

*Agriculture and Commerce.*

The agricultural and commercial interests of the Republic are steadily advancing ; and there is reason to hope for an important addition to the resources of the country, by the successful culture of cotton. About a year since, Mr. J. B. Straw, with letters of introduction from Lord Palmerston, arrived at Monrovia, as agent of an English company for the cultivation of cotton in Africa. After making

arrangements for the planting of fifty acres, he proceeded down the coast, to arrange for the same experiment in other places. The result has been more satisfactory in Liberia than on any other part of the coast. The Company, we are informed, has resolved to double its capital, and to push on the business as fast as prudence permits. The better results in Liberia, we understand, are ascribed by the English agent to the superiority of the soil and climate; but probably it is due, in quite as great a degree, to the better cultivation which it received, as many of the Liberians were well acquainted with the business before their emigration. But whatever may be the cause, the Company intend fully to develop the capacity of the Republic for the production of that important staple.

The latest intelligence is still more encouraging. By letters received in England from Sierra Leone, dated in April of this year, it appears that many of the people of that Colony are planting their land with cotton. One man was opening a plantation of forty acres about a mile from Freetown. He was receiving applications for seed, every week. Seed had also been furnished to the American missionaries in the Sherbro country, better known here as the "Mendi" missionaries. The delta of the Big and Little Boom rivers, on which this mission is situated, is represented as remarkably fertile, even for Africa. The mission, if not actually within the newly acquired jurisdiction of Liberia, is upon its border, and must ultimately fall within it. The successful prosecution of the business there and at and around Sierra Leone will attract attention the more strongly to that region as a cotton-producing region, and give an impulse to the business wherever it can be prosecuted all along that coast. There is no danger from competition. If cotton is produced in abundance, buyers in abundance will be attracted by it, and the grower will never be obliged to wait for a market.

The relations of Liberia to foreign nations continue unchanged, except that some of the revenue laws have been modified, for the better accommodation of foreign trade. The change in this respect will probably be followed by an increase of revenue. The establishment of diplomatic intercourse between this Republic and the United States is not yet consummated; but we have reason to believe that measures to that end are in progress.

#### *Education and Religion.*

The condition and prospects of the Republic in respect to learning and religion, are shown in the following statement, which we extract from the First Annual Report of the Board of "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia." This statement includes the Maryland

Colony at Cape Palmas, which will ultimately be annexed to the Republic.

"The civilized population of these governments, judging from the census of 1843, and other information, is some 7,000 or 8,000. Of the heathen population, no census has ever been taken; but it probably exceeds 300,000.

"The grade of Liberian civilization may be estimated from the fact, that the people have formed a republican government, and so administer it, as to secure the confidence of European governments in its stability. The native tribes who have merged themselves in the Republic, have all bound themselves to receive and encourage teachers; and some of them have insisted on the insertion, in their treaties of annexation, of pledges that teachers and other means of civilization shall be furnished.

"Our accounts of churches, clergy, and schools are defective, but show the following significant facts:

"The clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church in Liberia are nearly all Liberian citizens, serving as missionaries of the Methodist Missionary Society in the United States. The last Report of that Society gives the names of fifteen missionaries, having in charge nine circuits, in which are 882 members in full communion, and 235 probationers; total, 1,117. They have 20 Sabbath schools, with 114 officers and teachers, 810 scholars, and 507 volumes in their libraries. They have a Manual Labor School and Female Academy. The number of Day Schools is not reported; but seven of the missionaries are reported as superintendents of schools, and the same number have under their charge several 'native towns,' in some of which there are schools. The late superintendent of the mission writes:—'It appears plain to my mind, that nothing can now retard the progress of our missions in this land, unless it be the want of a good high school, in which to rear up an abundant supply of well qualified teachers, to supply, as they shall rapidly increase in number, all your schools.'

"He had in view, the establishment of a Methodist High School on an extensive scale; but his plans 'failed to secure the full approbation of the Board' of that Society.

"The Baptists are next in number to the Methodists. The Northern Baptist Board, having its seat in Boston, has in Liberia one mission, two out-stations, one boarding school, and two day schools, with about twenty scholars each, one native preacher, and four native assistants. The whole mission is in the hands of converted natives. The Southern Board operates more extensively. More than a year since, the Rev. John Day, its principal agent there, reported to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, United States Commissioner to Liberia, as follows:—'In our schools are taught, say, 230 children, 92 of whom are natives. To more than 10,000 natives, the Word of Life is stately preached; and in every settlement in these colonies, we have a church, to whom the means of grace are administered; and in every village we have an interesting Sunday school, where natives as well as colonists are taught the truths of God's word. Say, in our Sunday schools, are taught 400 colonists, and 200 natives. \* \* \* \* We have this year baptized 18 natives and 7 colonists, besides what have been baptized by Messrs. Murray and Drayton, from whom I have had no report.'

"The missionaries are all, or nearly all, Liberian citizens.

"The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has five missionaries at four stations in Liberia. The first is at Monrovia, under the care of the Rev. Harrison W. Ellis, well known as 'the Learned Black Blacksmith.' While a slave in Alabama, and working at his trade as a blacksmith, he acquired all the education, in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Theology, which is required for ordination as a Presbyterian minister. The Presbyterians of that region then bought him, and sent him out as a missionary. His assistant, Mr. B. V. R. James, a colored man, was for

some years a printer in the service of the American Board at their mission at Cape Palmas and the Gaboon River. He first went to Liberia as a teacher, supported by a society of ladies in New York. In the Presbyterian church under the care of Mr. Ellis are 39 communicants. During the year, 24 had been added, and 8 had been dismissed to form a new church in another place. Mr. Ellis also has charge of the 'Alexander High School,' which is intended mainly for teaching the rudiments of a classical education. This institution has an excellent iron school house, given by a wealthy citizen of New York, at the cost of one thousand dollars, and a library and philosophical apparatus, which cost six hundred dollars, given by a gentleman in one of the southern States. The library contains a supply of classical works, probably equal to the wants of the school for some years. The land needed for the accommodation of the school was given by the government of Liberia. The number of scholars appears to be between twenty and thirty, a part of whom support themselves by their daily labor. The English High School, under the care of Mr. James, had, according to the last Annual Report, 52 scholars. At a later date, the number in both schools was 78. Mr. James has also a large Sabbath school; but the number of pupils is not given.

"The second station is at the new settlement of Kentucky, on the right or north bank of the St. Paul's, about fifteen miles from Monrovia, and six miles below Millsburgh. The missionary is a Liberian, Mr. H. W. Erskine. On a lot of ten acres, given by the government, buildings on an economical scale have been erected, in which is a school of twenty scholars. A church was organized in November, 1849, with eight members from the church in Monrovia. They have since increased to fourteen. Here, too, is a flourishing Sabbath school. The citizens, and especially the poor natives in the neighborhood, are extremely anxious that a boarding-school should be established. To this the Committee having charge of this mission objects, as the expense for buildings and for the support of pupils would be great, and would absorb funds that can be more profitably expended on day schools.

"The third station is on the Sinou river, one hundred and fifty miles down the coast from Monrovia, where, at the mouth of the river, is the town of Greenville, and a few miles higher up, the newer settlements of Readville and Rossville. It is under the care of the Rev. James M. Priest. The number of communicants, at the latest date, was thirty, and the field of labor was rapidly enlarging by immigration. The station is new, and it does not appear that any mission school had yet been organized.

"The fourth station is at Settra Kroo, where there are five or six miles of coast, to which the native title has not yet been extinguished. This station has been maintained for some years, at a lamentable expense of the lives and health of white missionaries. About two hundred boys and a few girls have been taught to read. The station is now under the care of Mr. Washington McDonogh, formerly a slave of the late John McDonogh, of Louisiana, so well known for the immense estate which he has bequeathed to benevolent purposes. He was well educated, and with more than eighty others, sent out some years since at his master's expense. He has a school of fifteen scholars, with the prospect of a large increase.

"The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is located in the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Its last Report specifies seven schools, and alludes to several others, in actual operation; all containing from 200 to 300 scholars, of whom about 100 are in one Sabbath school. Five other schools had been projected, and have probably gone into operation since that time. The greater part of the pupils are from native families. The Report states the number of communicants at sixty-seven, of whom forty are natives. A High School was opened January 1, 1850.

"The laws of the Republic of Liberia provide for a common school in every town. It is supposed, however, that where there is a mission school,

accessible to all children of suitable age, no other school exists; so that, in fact, nearly all the common schools in Liberia are connected with the different missions, the missionaries have the superintendence of their studies, and the missionary societies defray a large portion of the expense. Yet it must be remembered that a large majority of the missionaries are citizens of the Republic, and some of them native Africans; so that the immediate control of the schools is not generally in foreign hands. A portion, also, of the missionary funds, is contributed in Liberia; and something is paid by parents for the tuition of their children. Yet the Republic evidently needs an educational system more independent of missionary aid and control; and for that purpose, needs a supply of teachers who are not raised up in mission schools. And we have it in testimony, that the missions themselves might be more efficient for good, if well supplied with teachers of higher qualifications.

"Here, then, we have a Republic of some 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 7,000 or 8,000 may be regarded as civilized, and the remainder as having a right to expect, and a large part of them actually expecting and demanding, the means of civilization and Christianity. We have,—supplying as well as we can by estimate, the numbers not definitely given,—more than 2,000 communicants in Christian churches, and more than 1,500 children in Sabbath schools; some 40 day schools, containing, exclusive of the Methodists, who are the most numerous, and of whose numbers in school we have no report, about 635 scholars. The whole number in day schools, therefore, is probably not less than 1,200. We have the Alexander High School at Monrovia, where instruction is given to some extent in the classics; the English High School, at the same place, under Mr. James; the Methodist Manual Labor School and Female Academy at Millsburg; the Baptist Boarding School at Bexley; and the Protestant Episcopal High School at Cape Palmas. These institutions must furnish some students for a higher seminary, such as we propose to establish; and such a population must need their labors when educated."

### *Future Prospects.*

For the future, all appearances indicate a more rapid progress. In Africa, our preparations for receiving emigrants are more extensive than we ever, till lately, contemplated. We have a country there, ready to receive and capable of sustaining all that may be disposed to go. The business of that country is limited only by the ability of its business men to transact it, and must increase with the increase of their number and ability. A civil government, at once free and efficient, is firmly established and regularly administered. Religion and education are free, and their privileges are within the reach of all. The relations of the Republic to the native tribes and to the leading nations of Christendom are full of encouragement. The great want is, an increase of good citizens. Every thing there invites emigration. Meanwhile, the colored man's prospects of a satisfactory home in the United States are continually growing darker. The unwillingness to have a large free colored population is steadily increasing in all the States that consider themselves exposed to it. In the slave States, it is universal, and constitutes one of their strongest objections against

immediate emancipation on the soil. Many slave-holders, doubtless, are very unwilling to part with their slaves; but the white people of those States generally, whether slave-holders or not, are fully resolved that they will not have among them such a numerous free colored population, as would be formed by emancipating at once, all who are now slaves. It is by appeals to this feeling, that slave-holders are able to put off the commencement of measures for abolishing slavery. All of those States have laws to prevent the increase of that population by immigration from other States. Nor are the bordering free States willing to receive them. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa all have laws or constitutional provisions, intended to discourage their immigration by subjecting them to serious disadvantages. The tendency to such legislation is increasing in every State where the climate does not render their prosperity impossible. Meanwhile, the competition of laborers from Europe, flowing in upon us by hundreds of thousands annually, is crowding them out of employment, and diminishing their means of subsistence. The fierce contest which has been waged concerning the rights of colored men, bond and free, has extensively fastened attention upon them as a source of public discord and danger; and the first feeling which the thought of them excites in many minds is, an impatient wish that they were out of the way, so that these quarrels might end and we might live in peace. The second thought, prompted by humanity, is not a reversing of the first, but merely a demand that they shall not be put out of the way in any manner inconsistent with their own good. In this state of public feeling, there is much that is inexcusably wrong. Still, it exists, it is growing, and is likely to grow and to impede their prosperity here.

For all these and other reasons, their need of a country of their own will be felt more and more, both by themselves and their friends. It will be felt by masters, who wish to elevate their slaves into freemen; by those already free, who find themselves without a place in which they can enjoy their freedom without obstruction; by the friends of both, who cannot do for them here, what they wish and feel bound to do for them somewhere.

With such pressure here and such attractions in Africa, emigration is already increasing, and must continue to increase, in all probability, till it works important changes, both here and there.

There are those who ridicule the expectation of great changes, to be accomplished by the labors of a Society like ours. But such persons have not well considered the lessons of history. A little more than two centuries ago, a few oppressed people in Europe, finding no place where they could fully enjoy their rights in the Old World, emigrated to America, under the patronage and government of a company incorporated while the first emigrants were on their voyage. Gradu-

ally they grew. Emigration increased. They became too great to be managed by a distant corporation, and the supreme management of their affairs passed out of the hands of their patrons. They became an independent nation. Its attractions grew with its growth; and those who were suffering under the adverse circumstances which wrongfully oppressed them in Europe, continued to migrate by thousands and hundreds of thousands annually, till, as shown by the last censns of the British Islands, the emigration from Ireland has for several years, exceeded the natural increase of its eight millions of inhabitants, and sensibly diminished the burden of a surplus population. The emigration from that country is working out a most beneficial revolution in the business, politics, morals and intellect, both of those who emigrate and those who remain. And other countries of Europe are beginning to reap the same advantage, from the same cause, in proportion to their need of it.

In like manner, a little rill of emigration to Africa has been commenced, by a few oppressed people, under the patronage of a private company, since incorporated. They have grown. They have become an independent nation. They have acquired a country, good and large; and if more is needed, any quantity can be annexed by righteous means. If our emigrants are colored *men*; if they are not mere animals of an inferior species, fit only to be owned and used, but men, with human attributes and capacities; then this work may go on as the other has done; and emigration to Africa may increase and continue, as long as any motive can be found in Africa or America for their removal.

## DONATIONS

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1851.*

---

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1850, and another in April, 1851,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1851, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$423 46 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$186 62 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover,</i> Rev. L. Woods,		William Endicott,	1 00
D. D.	15 00	Josiah Raymond,	5 00
S. Farrar,	10 00	Albert Thorndike,	5 00
Dr. Sanborn,	5 00	Edward Stone,	2 00
John Aiken,	15 00	John Pickett,	1 00
S H Taylor,	5 00	Philip English,	2 00
Daniel Noyes,	15 00	Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00
Rev. B B Edwards, D. D.	10 00	Mrs. Anna Abbott,	2 00
— Robie,	5 00	R. Rantoul,	2 00
— Taylor,	2 00	Cash,	50—63 50
A. Green,	1 00	<i>Boston,</i> E. S. Chesbrough,	10 00
J. Wardell,	1 00	George W. Warren,	30 00
Seven others,	7 01—94 01	P. Butler, Jr.	30 00
<i>North,</i> George Hodges,	10 00	A Wilkinson,	20 00
Mrs — Osgood,	3 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
Hon. G. P. Osgood,	3 00	George W. Thayer,	10 00
Capt. — Stevens,	5 00	F. W. Newton,	10 00
Dea — Varnum,	5 00—26 00	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
<i>Auburn,</i> Benjamin Wiser,	4 00	Ebenezer T. Andrews,	10 00
<i>Attleboro'</i> , A. N. Crane,	5 00	William T. Andrews,	5 00
Mrs N. W. Sanford,	5 00	C. G. Loring,	5 00
S. C. Balcom,	4 00	J. C. Proctor,	5 00
O. S. Balcom,	4 00	Edward Crift,	5 00
Dr. Phineas Savory,	1 00	William Blake,	5 00
E. G. Barney,	1 00	Read, Chadwick & Dexter,	5 00
M. Capron,	1 00	Abner Ellis,	50 00
Samuel Carpenter,	5 00	C. W. Loring,	3 00
Willard Blackington,	2 00	O Dutton,	2 00
Jonathan Bliss,	1 00	G D. Dutton,	2 00
Dea. Henry Claflin,	2 00	L. B. Holton,	1 00
John Daggett,	2 00	Cyrus Alger,	20 00
William Blackington,	2 00	James Tolman,	10 00
Noah Claflin,	3 00	Levi A. Dowley,	10 00
Hannah K Newcomb,	2 00	John Field,	30 00
S. A. Capron,	1 00	Joseph Whitney,	30 00
Carlos Bellows,	1 00	William Hayden,	30 00
Albert Carpenter,	1 00	Rev. J. B. Felt,	5 00
Nancy Carpenter,	5 00	Samuel Johnson,	5 00
Ann E Carpenter,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
H. N. Richardson,	2 00	William Ropes,	50 00
Jesse Carpenter,	5 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
L Sweet,	1 00	R. B. Storer,	5 00
Dea. Peter Thatcher,	2 00	George Howe,	5 00
Four others,	4 50—63 50	J. C. Howe,	5 00
<i>Barre,</i> Willard Broad,	5 00	Crocker & Brewster, (Med.	
<i>Beverly,</i> Israel Trask,	3 00	Books),	6 00
Capt. James Bryant,	30 00	Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00

Richard Soule,	5 00	Richard Sullivan, Jr.	2 00
Little & Brown,	5 00	S. C. Thwing,	2 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	Mrs. Abby M. Loring,	30 00
Wilkins, Carter & Co.	5 00	George O. Hovey,	30 00
S. Wildes,	5 00	Dr. N. C. Keep,	30 00
James Vila,	2 00	P. C. Brooks,	20 00
James M. Beebe,	4 00	Miss — Inches,	10 00
H. S. Chase,	30 00	John W. Feno,	10 00
Theodore Chase,	30 00	Paran Stevens,	5 00
Charles H. Parker,	30 00	S. R. Allen,	5 00
Jacob Sleeper,	10 00	Charles Brewer,	5 00
Deming Jarves,	10 00	George W. Wheelwright,	5 00
I. Lombard,	10 00	John Marsh,	5 00
F. Haven,	10 00	G. Gardnier,	5 00
J. P. Rice,	5 00	William Blake,	3 00
Francis Welch,	5 00	M. B. Lakeman,	3 00
Thomas Tarbell,	5 00	George Rogers,	3 00
Homer & Sprague,	5 00		—1,501 00
South Boston Iron Works,	5 00	Boyldston, Jonathan Bush,	2 00
George Callender,	5 00	Mary White,	1 00
Oliver Dimon,	5 00	H. H. Brigham,	1 00
S. S. Lewis,	5 00	Simeon Partridge,	2 00
Crocker & Sturgis,—H. D.	5 00	T. Temple,	1 00
Joseph Eveleth,	5 00	Robert Andrews,	1 00
E. Locke,	12 00	Oliver Kendall,	1 00
James Hayward,	50 00	Jotham Howe,	1 00
Charles Vaughn,	30 00	Louisa Howe,	1 00
George H. Kuhn,	30 00	John Barnes,	1 00
Charles H. Mills,	10 00	John Whipple,	1 00
S. H. Walley,	10 00	Rev. W. H. Sanford,	2 00
G. Tyler Bigelow,	10 00	E. Ball,	1 00
J. K. Mills,	10 00	Eight others,	2 75—18 75
Cash,	10 00	Bradford, Joseph R. Jenkins,	2 00
A. W. Thaxter,	5 00	B. E. Lovejoy,	5 00
John S. Tyler,	5 00	John H. Lovejoy,	2 00
James Read,	5 00	William Hall,	1 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00	S. C. Sawyer,	2 00
T. B. Mackey,	5 00	R. H. Emerson,	1 00
Matthew Binney,	5 00	Elizabeth Peabody,	1 50
W. G. Lambert,	3 00	A. C. Hasseltine,	2 00
Thomas Tarbell,	10 00	G. K. Montgomery,	3 00
Albert Fearing,	25 00	C. Carlton, Jr.	1 00
James C. Dunn,	50 00	A. Kimball,	1 00
Daniel Safford,	30 00	Joseph Hall,	1 00
Charles Stoddard,	10 00	George Silsbee,	2 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00	L. Tenney,	1 00
Abner Kingman,	10 00	George Johnson,	4 00
Francis Skinner,	10 00	F. R. Cheever,	1 00
Moses Grant,	10 00	D. B. Kimball,	2 00
James Clapp,	5 00	George Cogswell,	3 00
Isaiah Bangs,	5 00	William Gilbert,	1 00
Whitney & Fenno,	5 00	D. C. Kimball,	1 00
L. Prouty,	5 00	L. Johnson,	1 00
M. Smith,	5 00	Mary Hasseltine,	1 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00	Five others,	3 00—42 50
Stephen Tilton,	5 00	Braintree, Collection by Rev. R. S.	
J. B. Tilton,	5 00	Storrs, D. D.	8 00
W. Bayres,	2 00	Bridgewater, N. Tillinghast,	5 00
T. R. Marvin,	20 00	Brimfield, Lucy Fairbanks,	
Jonas Chickering,	10 00	A. Homer,	1 00
Thomas G. Cary,	10 00	James Brown,	1 00
C. P. Curtis,	10 00	Eli Barrows,	1 00
T. B. Curtis,	10 00	Ebenezer Knight,	1 00
R. C. Hooper,	10 00	Alured Homer,	1 00
Augustine Heard,	10 00	Linus Homer,	1 00
Mrs. Elijah Loring,	10 00	I. W. Bliss,	1 00
William P. Greenwood,	5 00	Mrs. C. B. Perry,	2 00
A. G. Peck,	5 00	Ezra Perry,	1 00
C. C. Chadwick,	5 00	Seven others,	2 90
G. P. Bangs,	5 00	Friends,	1 75—15 65
J. G. Nazro,	5 00	Brookfield, North, Ezra Batchel-	
Proctor & Parks,	5 00	ler,	5 00
Rev. Seth Bliss,	2 00	O. A. Tomblin,	1 00

William Johnson,	1 00	A. Hubbard,	1 00
Daniel Whiting,	5 00	Dea. Elias Carter,	10 00
J. F. Dewing,	1 00	George S. Taylor,	1 00
N. M. Whiting,	1 00	Two others,	75—17 75
Mary Lamson,	1 00	<i>Chicopee, Unitarian Society.</i>	
William Adams,	2 00	L. Lane,	2 00
G. B. Dewing,	5 00	R. E. Bemis,	5 00
Mary P. Mead,	1 00	W. Briggs,	2 00
M. T. Reed,	1 00	C. Allen,	1 00
S. S. Edmonds,	5 00	J. C. Bartlett,	1 00
Col. P. Nye,	1 00	R. Whittier,	3 00
Alfred Bartlett,	1 00	S. Adams,	3 00
Eleven others,	4 30—35 30	Jonathan Jones,	1 00
<i>South.</i> Rev. Micah Stone,	2 00	J. H. Childs,	1 00
J. M. Hall,	1 00	Rev. C. Nightingale,	2 00
J. H. Penniman,	1 00	James Dow,	1 00
A. Kimball,	1 00	S. A. Hendrick,	1 00
S. Larkm,	1 00	C. C. Littlefield,	1 00
J. S. Montague,	2 00	A. W. Griswold,	1 00
Mrs. —— Montague,	1 00	S. F. Williams,	1 00
— Jarvis,	1 00	John Wells,	2 00
Luther Stowell,	1 00	Augustus Soule,	1 00
H. Reed,	1 00	George H. Chapman,	1 00
J. P. Cheney,	1 00	Eight others,	13 50—43 50
Six others,	3 00—16 00	<i>Concord, Hon. Samuel Hoar,</i>	10 00
<i>West.</i> Baxter Ellis,	1 00	Simon Brown,	1 00
Susan Ellis,	1 00	Rev. B. Frost,	2 00
A. White,	1 00	J. M. Cheeney,	2 00
George H. Gilbert,	1 00	J. Brown, jr.	2 00
Abijah Cutler,	1 00	Daniel Shattuck,	3 00
S. D. Stoddard,	1 00	J. S. Keyes,	2 00
Jesse Bliss,	1 00	N. Brooks,	2 00
Alanson Hamilton,	5 00	Cyrus Warren,	1 00
N. Pratt,	1 00	George M. Barrett,	2 00
Joseph E. Cutler,	2 00	Doreas Barrett,	1 00
Jacob Dupee,	1 00	D. Loring,	1 00
Four others,	1 75—17 75	Franice Munroe,	5 00
<i>Cambridge.</i> Joseph E. Worcester,	30 00	Nekeimiah Ball,	1 00
Charles Beck,	5 00	W. W. Wheldon,	2 00
Rev. James Walker, D. D.	5 00	George Heywood,	1 00
Rev. A. Norton, D. D.	10 00	Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	2 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00	C. Stow,	1 00
H. W. Longfellow,	5 00	Mrs. Anna Keyes,	1 00—42 90
<i>Charlestown.</i> James Hunnewell,	50 00	<i>Danvers.</i> C. L. Frost,	5 00
H. P. Fairbanks,	30 00	Henry Cook,	5 00
Benjamin Thompson,	5 00	Lewis Allen,	2 00
Nathan A. Tufts,	5 00	E. W. Upton,	3 00
Alfred Carleton,	5 00	Frauncis Baker,	2 00
Charles Foster,	5 00	Franklin Osborn,	2 00
Thomas Marshall,	5 00	Jacob Perley,	1 00
George Hyde,	5 00	A. P. Phillips,	1 00
H. S. Doane,	5 00	Isaac Hardy, jr.	1 00
John Hurd,	5 00	G. A. Osborn,	1 00
James Dana,	2 00	F. Pool,	1 00
Edward Lawrence,	3 00	Ebenezer Shillaber,	5 00
Jacob Hayes,	2 00	James Brown,	2 00
H. C. Hatch,	1 00	Henry Poor,	2 00
J. Warren Merrill,	2 00	Contribution,	9 62—42 62
Two others,	4 00—134 00	<i>East Douglass.</i> A. M. Hill,	1 00
Collection not finished.		B. F. Howell,	1 00
<i>Chicopee.</i> S. Mosman, Jr.	2 00	A. Kuowlton,	1 00
Dea. S. Mosman,	2 00	Dr. — Linell,	1 00
J. Alden,	2 00	Dea. A. Butler,	1 00
S. M. Moody,	1 00	Dea. L. Hill,	1 00
W. L. Bemis,	2 00	M. Knapp,	8 00
J. K. Fletcher,	2 00	Laborers in Axe Co.,	40 25
Others,	3 46—14 46	Henry Riedell,	1 00
<i>Chicopee Falls.</i> V. N. Taylor,	1 00	Fifteen others,	6 05—54 30
S. F. Scammon,	1 00	<i>Easthampton.</i> Rev. M. E. White,	3 00
R. S. Furney,	1 00	<i>Enfield.</i> L. & J. B. Woods,	5 00
E. V. B. Holcomb,	1 00	Ephraim Richards,	1 00
C. S. Bliss,	1 00	Rev. R. McEwen and wife,	10 00
		James Warren,	1 00

Ephraim Clark,	1 00	Mrs. — Haughton,	1 00
O Bryant,	1 00	Rev. George Fisher,	1 00
James Leland,	1 00	Two others,	5 50-130 50
H. S Belcher,	1 00	<i>Haverhill</i> , David Marsh,	5 00
Two others,	1 00-22 00	L. Johnson,	1 00
<i>Falmouth, North, Collection,</i>	10 00	J. Brown,	1 00
<i>Foxboro'</i> , July, 1850—Gen. H.		G. H. Montgomery,	3 00
H. Sumner,	5 00	Hon. James H. Duncan,	5 00
D. Carpenter,	6 00	Mrs. — Ames,	6 00
O Carpenter,	1 00	Three others,	2 50-22 50
C. H. Carpenter,	4 00	<i>Hopkinton, Rev. J. C. Webster's</i>	
Jacob Leonard,	1 00	Society,	10 64
April, 1851—Daniels Carpenter,	30 00	<i>Ipswich, N. Lord, jr.</i>	1 00
C. P. Carpenter,	20 00	<i>Kenne, N. H., William Lamson,</i>	2 00
Erastus Grover,	5 00	E Briggs,	1 00
R. W. Kerr,	5 00	Josiah Colony,	1 00
Hannah Kerr,	1 00	Z Newell, Esq.	5 00
Jacob Leonard,	1 00	Azel Wilder,	1 00
James W. Foster,	3 00	Dr Daniel Adams,	5 00
H. L. Sweet,	1 00	Cash,	50-15 50
Fales & Aldrich,	2 00	<i>Leicester, Joshua Murdock,</i>	1 00
H. H. Sumner,	2 00	Joseph Murdock,	3 00
J. H. Wood,	1 00	Dwight Biscoe,	2 00
Edson Carpenter,	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
P. Carpenter,	1 00	Friend,	50-11 50
Oliver Carpenter,	5 00	<i>Leominster, Amos Smith,</i>	1 00
J. P. Carpenter,	1 00	Mary Lincoln,	1 00
L. C. Carpenter,	1 00	Hon. S. Strong,	1 00
L. C. Kingman,	1 00	Emerson Prescott,	1 00
Benjamin Mann,	2 00	Ward M. Colton,	1 00
Fourteen others,	10 42-110 42	H. Allen,	1 00
<i>Franklin, two donations, through</i>		Joel H. Fletcher,	1 00
Rev. T. D. Southworth,	1 50	W. H. Young,	1 00
<i>Granby, Rev. James Bates,</i>	3 00	Thomas C. Litchfield,	1 00
R Ayres,	1 00	Jesse Spaulding,	1 00
David Church,	1 00	G. S Allen,	1 00
George W. Taylor,	1 00	William Durant,	1 00
Luther Terry,	1 00	C. R Blanchard,	1 00
Andrew White,	2 00	E. Balch,	1 00
William B. Dickinson,	1 00	Jonas Colburn,	1 00
B Preston,	1 00	William Boutell,	2 00
Eli Dickinson,	1 00	A. B Gibson,	1 00
R. R Eastman,	3 50	Solon Carter,	1 00
A. Eastman,	2 00	B. S. Nickols,	1 00
Henry A. Dickinson,	2 00	A Gates,	1 00
Col B. Dewitt,	1 00	Leonard Burrage,	5 00
Park Warner,	1 00	James Wood,	1 00
Dea. L. S Nash,	1 00	Leonard Battis,	1 00
Samuel Ayres,	10 00	John Battis,	1 00
Chester Smith,	1 00	Luke Joslin,	1 00
Dea. Samuel Smith, jr.	2 00	Rev. O. G Hubbard,	2 00
Dea. Cook,	1 50	Twenty-seven others,	14 27-46 27
Dr. A. L. B. Monroe,	1 00	<i>Longmeadow, Rev. S Lawton,</i>	1 00
S. C. Stebbins,	2 00	Rev. William E. Boies,	1 00
William W. Terry,	1 00	Hannah Ely,	1 00
Joseph Montague,	2 00	Gad O. Bliss,	1 00
E. Clark,	1 00	W. White,	1 50
James Witt,	1 00	Jacob Colton,	1 00
F. Taylor,	1 00	Asa Colton,	1 00
Levi Smith,	1 00	James Bliss,	1 00
Fourteen others,	7 00-54 00	William Sheldon,	3 00
<i>Halley, Russel General Benevolent Society,</i>	50 00	Four others,	3 00-14 50
<i>Harvard, A Friend,</i>	50 00	<i>Middlehead, Mrs. William Reed,</i>	50 00
Seth Nason,	5 00	Rev. Samuel Dana,	10 00
R. Whitecomb,	10 00	Mrs. E. Wooldridge,	5 00
R. Whitecomb, for two donations,	20 00	Miss N. Hooper,	2 00
Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb,	30 00	Collection Unit. Ch.,	6 00-73 00
Dea. I. N. Stone,	5 00	<i>Mendon, Mary Davenport,</i>	2 00
Luke Pollard, jr.	1 00	Augustus Knight,	1 00
Truman Bull,	1 00	John & George Metcalf,	2 00
A. E. Hill,	1 00	Mrs. — Hastings,	1 00
		Aniah Heywood,	1 00
		Welcome Staples,	1 00

Nathan George,	2 00	Francis Hathaway,	30 00
H. A. Aldrich,	1 00	William Knight,	2 00
Three others,	70—11 70	William C. Taber,	10 00
<i>Millbury</i> , Lyman Goodell,	1 00	Gideon Allen,	5 00
<i>Monson</i> , R. F. Fay, Jr.	1 00	James Arnold,	100 00
S V. Norcross,	1 00	George Hussey,	2 00
Horatio Lyon,	5 00	E. Rodman,	2 00
Harvey Gates,	1 00	George A. Bowen,	2 00
Albert Norcross,	2 00	I. H. Collins,	2 00
Ous Bradford,	1 00	J. Kinney,	1 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00	George Tappan,	2 00
L. F. Newton,	3 00	Alexander Gibbs,	2 00
Peter Pascal,	1 00	Four others,	10 00—152 00
S. C. Reynolds,	3 00	<i>New Braintree</i> , H. A. Delano,	1 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 60	Josiah Gleason,	5 00
J. L. Reynolds,	2 00	Stephen Fay,	1 00
E. White,	1 00	Horace Field,	1 00
Rev A. Ely, D. D.	3 00	Mrs. S. Wilcox,	1 00
Sarah Flint,	5 00	Job Ranger,	1 00
Mabel Freeman,	1 00	Benjamin Hamilton,	1 00
Amos Norcross,	1 00	James Miller,	1 00
H. Cady,	1 00	Joseph Bowman,	10 00
D. D. Moody,	2 00	Roswell Converse,	1 00
M P. Barton,	1 00	Henry Penruzel,	3 00
F. Rogers,	2 00	Rev John Fisk, D. D.	1 00
S. Tobey,	2 00	Ten others,	4 25—31 25
A. Smith,	2 00	<i>Newburyport</i> , W. B. Banister,	5 00
Charles B. Jones,	2 00	Joseph Caldwell,	2 00
Charles H. Merrick,	1 00	Ezra Lunt,	2 00
Tunoty F Packard,	1 00	D. Colman,	1 00
Rev. C. B. Kntridge,	1 00	Cash,	1 00—11 00
Ten others,	4 20—53 80	<i>Norwich</i> , Vt., Collection, North	4 00
<i>Nashua</i> , N. H., Rev. S. G. Bul-		Parish,	
fuch,	1 00	<i>Palmer</i> , Three Rivers, By E.	
<i>New Bedford</i> , D. R. Greene,	32 00	Valentine,	8 00
W. H. Taylor,	1 00	<i>Pawlet</i> , Vt., Two donations,	2 60
Daniel Wood,	2 00	<i>Paxton</i> , Contribution,	2 81
Matthias Thacher,	5 00	<i>Pelham</i> , N. H., A lady,	3 00
M. Howland,	5 00	<i>Plymouth</i> , Hon. Josiah Robbins,	6 00
T. S. Hathaway,	5 00	Solomon Gordon,	5 00
William Rotch,	2 00	Collection, Pilgrim Ch. and	
L. P. Ashmead,	2 00	Soc.	9 00—20 00
John Howland,	5 00	<i>Sandwich</i> , Col. Rev. Mr. Wells's	
Simpson Hart,	2 00	Society,	5 85
Oliver Prescott,	2 00	Mrs. C. Waterman,	1 00
John W. Shaw,	1 00	C. E. P. Waterman,	4 00
William W. Swain,	20 00	Joseph Foster,	1 00
O. & G. Crocker,	10 00	Cash,	27—12 12
Charles Morgan,	10 00	<i>Sherburne</i> , Contribution, Evang.	
Henry H. Crapo,	1 00	Soc.	12 08
A. Gifford,	2 00	<i>Slaterville</i> , R. I., Ruth Slater,	5 00
T. D. Elliot,	3 00	A. D. Lockwood,	10 00
William R. Rodman,	30 00	A. Holman,	1 00
C. R. Tucker,	2 00	George W. Smith,	1 00
Thomas Cook,	1 00	George M. Whipple,	1 00
E. D. Mandell,	2 00	John B. Drake,	1 00
Abraham Barker,	5 00	N. K. Weaver,	1 00
Thomas Knowles,	4 00	W. H. Seagrave,	3 00
W. S. Cadwell,	2 00	J. W. Ballou,	1 00
Edmund Gardner,	5 00	George Johnson,	2 00
J. D. Hall,	5 00	Isaac Tabor,	1 00
Sylvanus Thomas,	1 00	George W. Holt,	3 00
A. P. Hamlin,	1 00	Cash,	3 00—33 00
I. H. Bartlett,	7 00	<i>Springfield</i> , Miss E. Brewer,	10 00
John Avery Parker,	30 00	Francis Brewer,	5 00
Job Eddy,	30 00	Henry Brewer, Jr.	5 00
Dennis Wood,	5 00	Thomas Bond,	5 00
Edmund L. Baker,	5 00	A. Huntington,	6 00
George Howland, Jr.	5 00	Mrs. Prudence Howard,	3 00
George Howland,	20 00	Charles Stearns,	5 00
William Penn Howland,	5 00	Theodore Stearns,	1 00
James Rider,	5 00	M. Crittenden,	1 00
E. Taber,	2 00	Simon Smith,	2 00

L. Warriner,	2 00	Nath. Walker,	1 00
Mrs. — Sargent,	1 00	Seven others,	3 25—39 37
J. D. Winchester,	1 00	Townsend, Friend,	2 00
Harvey Sanderson,	1 00	Upton, William Hall,	5 00
A. H. Avery,	1 00	H. Stoddard,	5 00
Ephraim W. Bond,	1 00	William Legg,	1 00
James Brewer, 2d,	2 00	Eli Warren,	5 00
Edward A. Morris,	1 00	Mrs. A. Wood,	1 00
Daniel Bontecou,	1 00	Mrs. R. C. Fisk,	2 00
R. A. Chapman,	3 00	Aaron Leland,	1 00
James Colfax,	1 00	Timothy Leland,	1 00
J. Hooker, 2d,	1 00	L. L. Leland,	1 00
J. D. Brewer,	2 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
W. Stowe,	1 00	Loring Johnson,	1 00
E. Bigelow,	1 00	Rev. William Warren,	2 00
Roderick Ashley,	1 00	William Fisk,	2 00
Edmund Palmer,	2 00	Seventeen others,	5 88—33 88
— Norton,	1 00	Ubridge, Sylvanus Holbrook,	8 00
D. Colton,	1 00	Harriet Spring,	2 00
Stephen W. Marsh,	1 00	George Gunn,	1 00
H. C. Sturtevant,	1 00	Calvin Tait,	5 00
David Smith,	2 00	Jacob Taft,	1 00
James M. Smith,	1 00	S. W. Scott,	1 00
John Ingersol,	2 00	Charles Ellis,	1 00
Crosssett & Kirkham,	1 00	J. H. Southwick,	2 00
James Brewer,	2 00	Joseph Day,	5 00
Ralph Day,	1 00	Moses Tait,	5 00
W. L. Wilcox,	1 00	Robert Taft,	2 00
George E. Howard,	1 00	S. Capron,	1 00
Josiah Hooker,	1 00	J. Capron,	1 00
H. R. Bardwell,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah J. Cole,	20 00
Hiram Adams,	1 00	Sarah Jaqueth,	1 00
William Callender,	1 00	Francis Dean,	1 00
George Merriam,	5 00	Joseph Thayer,	5 00
C. Merriam,	5 00	Levi Thompson,	1 00
Lumbard Dale,	2 00	Charles A. Messenger,	5 00
J. Kendall,	1 00	Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 00
J. M. Thompson,	5 00	Scott Seagrave,	1 00
Homer Foote,	3 00	Luke Tait,	3 00
J. Weatherhead,	1 00	Josephine A. Capron,	1 00
C. Simons,	1 00	Abner Haskell,	1 00
Samuel Bowles,	2 00	Elias Wheelock,	1 00
Henry Vose,	1 00	'Thirty-one others,	15 05—91 05
J. Merrick,	2 00	Ware Village, Jos. Cummings,	3 00
George Bliss,	5 00	J. A. Cummings,	2 00
Mrs. E. L. Edwards,	5 00	G. H. Gilbert,	5 00
Miss J. H. Bliss,	2 00	C. A. Stevens,	5 00
D. L. Harris,	5 00	O. Sage,	10 00
George Hastings,	3 00	James Hartwell,	3 00
Theo. Stebbins,	2 00	W. S. Brackenridge,	1 00
Francis Burt,	1 00	S. T. Spaulding,	1 00
— Savage,	1 00	Alpheus Demond,	1 00
O. N. Wilcox,	1 00	S. B. Witherell,	1 00
H. Sternes,	1 00	G. R. Winslow,	1 00
Solomon Hatch,	1 00	Darius Eaton,	1 00
Mrs. — Frost,	1 00	Rev. N. Gale,	2 00
Mrs. Susan Pynchon,	1 00	T. Field,	2 00
E. C. Leonard,	1 00	David P. Billings,	1 00
Fourteen others,	9 13—152 13	K. Goodrich,	1 00
Starbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin,	1 00	L. Demond,	2 00
William S. Sanders,	2 00	William Hyde,	5 00
George Davis,	1 00	Seven others,	3 15—50 15
E. Southwick,	1 00	Warren, Collection,	23 33
E. Z. Shaw,	1 00	West Springfield, Mrs. Lathrop,	1 00
U. Haynes, Jr.	1 00	Wells Southworth,	5 00
M. Haynes,	1 00	E. Southworth,	10 00
P. Allen,	1 50	Achsa Hunt,	1 00
Perez Walker,	10 00	Richard Bagg, Jr.	1 00
Miss S. A. Drake,	1 00	Benjamin Ashley,	1 00
Festus Wight,	1 00	Society,	10 00
Snell & Brothers,	9 62	Mrs. A. Ely,	6 00
David Wight,	2 00	Daniel Merrick,	1 00
David Wight, Jr.	2 00	Ten others,	4 86—40 86

Whitinsville, William Kendall,	3 00		Elisha Fuller,	1 00
Ephraim S. Fletcher,	1 00		Lemuel Williams,	1 00
Paul Whitin,	5 00		M. G. Green,	2 00
Charles P. Whitin,	5 00		J. H. Knight,	1 00
Betsey Whitin,	5 00		J. M. Pratt,	1 00
James F. Whitin,	3 00		Asa Walker,	2 00
John C. Whitin,	5 00		Pliny Merrick,	3 00
P. W. Dudley,	2 00		E. Livermore,	1 00
Josiah Spring,	1 00		Ethan Allen,	10 00
Mrs Ann Dudley,	2 00		C. W. Longley,	1 00
Samuel Fletcher,	2 00		C. J. Newcomb,	1 00
Valentine Inman,	1 00		W. A. Cary,	1 00
Roland H. Brown,	1 00		Henry Phelps,	1 00
Warren N. Smith,	1 00		Rev. O. H. Tillotson,	3 00
Edwin Armsby,	2 00		A Friend of the White Race,	2 00
Thomas Burroughs,	1 00		William Cross,	1 00
Washington White,	1 00		S. Jennison,	2 00
George M. Carr,	1 00		C. A. Hamilton,	1 00
A. B. Williams,	1 00		W. A. Wheeler,	5 00
Hial C. Carr,	1 00		E. Washburn,	3 00
Cyrus Taft,	2 00		G. R. M. Wuthington,	2 00
Mrs Eunice Chapin,	1 00		S. Clapp,	1 00
Newell Williams,	1 00		Geo ge T. Rice,	10 00
Mary Streeter,	1 00		C. Thurber,	10 00
Ebenezer Cutter,	1 00		Mrs M. G. Bangs,	5 00
Alexander Brown,	1 00		E. M. Holman,	2 00
Stephen F. Batchelor,	2 00		F. H. Kinnicutt,	5 00
Isaac T. Pierce,	1 00		T. W. Bancroft,	2 00
James A. Prentice,	1 00		A. Tolman & Co,	2 00
Lyman A. Jones,	1 00		William M. Bickford,	5 00
William Matteson,	1 00		B. L. Hardon,	3 00
George W. Hase,	1 00		E. L. Mower,	20 00
Amos Whipple,	1 00		William T. Merrifield,	5 00
Asa Thayer,	1 00		John C. Mason,	2 00
John T. Wilmarth,	1 00		W. Barker,	1 00
Lewis F. Clark,	1 00		D. A. Parsons,	1 00
Israel Plummer,	5 00		Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
Hiram Plummer,	2 00		Mrs. Wheeler,	1 00
Fourteen others,	5 41—74 41		Mrs. Avery,	1 00
Worcester, Miss Sarah Waldo,	50 00		Miss Thaxter,	1 00
Benjamin Putnam,	15 00		Edward Bemis,	1 00
Samuel Jennison,	2 00		James C. Morse,	1 00
C. Washburn,	3 00		Parley Goddard,	10 00
Joseph Walker,	5 00		William Greenleaf,	1 00
Collection,	24 36		Luther Stone,	1 00
A. A. Williams,	5 00		Eleven others,	11 50—325 86
John W. Lincoln,	30 00		Wrentham, Julia Hawes and Sisters,	10 00
Levi Lincoln,	10 00		D. A. Cook,	5 00
John Green,	10 00		M. Everett,	5 00
I. D. Cash,	5 00		H. B. Fisher,	2 00
Thomas Kinnicutt,	500		Handel Pond,	1 00
A Friend of the Slave,	2 00		Dr. L. R. Larkin,	1 00
Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00		Three others,	1 40—25 40
Joseph Walker,	2 00		Unknown. Towards colonizing emancipated Slaves,	30 00
George A. Bates,	2 00		Donation through Rev. M. E. White,	5 00
I. M. Barton,	2 00			
L. Clapp,	1 00			
J. Groot,	2 00			

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Amherst, Rev. Charles L. Woodworth.	John P. Rice.
Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	William Ropes.
Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.	Hon. Daniel Safford.
Rev. M. G. Pratt.	Hon. James Savage.
Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.	Robert G. Shaw.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	John Simmons.
Blackstone, Rev. M. Burdett.	W. W. Stone.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	George W. Warren.
Cyrus Atger.	Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.
E. T. Andrews.	Joseph Whitney.
William Appleton.	Thomas Wigglesworth.
*Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy.
P. C. Brooks.	Mrs. Lucilia Munroe.
*Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.
P. Butler, Jr.	Hon. Edward Everett.
H. S. Chase.	Charles Vaughn.
Theodore Chase.	Joseph E. Worcester.
B. C. Clark.	Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.
Henry Codman.	Charlestown, H. P. Fairbanks.
Thomas B. Curtis.	James Hunnewell.
B. R. Curtis.	Dr. S. Kidder.
James C. Dunn.	Chicopee, Rev. C. Nightingale.
J. W. Edmonds.	Conway, Col. Austin Rice.
Henry Edwards.	Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.
Abner Ellis.	Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson.
Albert Fearing.	Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice.
John Field.	East Douglas, Warren Hunt.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Easthampton, Edward Smith.
Alpheus Hardy.	East Medway, Dean Walker.
Franklin Haven.	Enfield, Mrs. Clarissa Smith.
William Hayden.	Fairhaven, *Capt. Samuel Borden.
James Hayward.	Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.
Henry Hill.	Mrs. M. T. Farwell.
George O. Hovey.	Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter.
Samuel Johnson.	Erastus Grover.
N. C. Keep.	Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.
Eliphalet Kimball.	Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth.
George H. Kuhn.	Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braiman.
Israel Lombard.	Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.
Mrs. Abby M. Loring.	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard
George H. Loring.	Edward A. Pearson, Esq.
T. R. Marvin.	Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb.
B. B. Mussey.	Reuben Whitcomb.
Charles H. Parker.	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.
Henry Plympton.	Rev. Daniel Fitz.
B. T. Reed.	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.

Lowell, Rev. Henry A. Miles.  
 Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle.  
 Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.  
 Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.  
 Marblehead, Mrs. William Reed.  
 Medford, \*Mrs. Sarah Preston.  
     Dr. Daniel Swan.  
 Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd.  
 Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.  
 Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.  
 Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.  
 Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.  
 Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.  
     Rev. Daniel March.  
     Col. L. W. Noyes.  
     Rev. L. Swain.  
 New Bedford, James Arnold.  
     Job Eddy.  
     Francis Hathaway.  
     George Howland.  
     David R. Greene.  
     John Avery Parker.  
     William R. Rodman.  
 New Braintree, Rev. John Fisk, D. D.  
 Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.  
 Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.  
     Asahel Lyman.  
 Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.  
 N. Brookfield, Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.  
 Palmer, Rev. Addison Parker.  
     Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson.  
     Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.  
     Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.  
     Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.  
     Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.  
     Salem, Michael Shepard.  
     Springfield, Daniel Bontecou.  
     Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.  
     Perez Walker.  
     Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.  
     Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.  
     Upton, William Hale.  
     Rev. William Warren.  
 Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott.  
     Rev. Samuel Clarke.  
     Mrs. Sarah J. Cole.  
     Joseph Day.  
     Moses Taft.  
 Uxbridge, Charles A. Messenger.  
     Rev. John Orcutt.  
 Ware Village, Joseph Cummings.  
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.  
 Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.  
 Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.  
 Worcester, Alexander Dewitt.  
     \*Hon. J. G. Kendall.  
     Hon. John W. Lincoln.  
     Hon. S. Salisbury.  
     \*Miss Sarah Waldo.

## APPENDIX.

---

### IS THERE ANY SLAVERY IN LIBERIA ?

THE New York Evangelist of April 3, 1851, contained, without comment, a letter from an English correspondent, in which were the following paragraphs:—

*Developments of Liberia.*—Perhaps your American readers may not get sight, by way of a reprint, of a new work just published by the Longmans, entitled *Dahomey and the Dahomans*, by Lieut. Forbes, who was the fellow-traveler of the lamented African explorer, Duncan, in his embassy for the suppression of the slave trade. The work is a painfully curious portraiture of a barbarous people, and of the brutalizing effects of the slave trade. In the course of his narrative, Lieut. Forbes has occasion to speak of the difficulties in the way of suppressing the traffic in the interior of Africa; and among them he mentions—what, perhaps, has not been suspected among you—Liberia as giving countenance and aid to the slave trade. The more important revelations I quote in Lieut. Forbes's own words, as worthy of study and remembrance, and have room to do nothing more here:

"In Liberia there is as much, if not more, domestic slavery—that is, the buying and selling of God's image—as in the parent States of America, over which flannts the flag of liberty. It is difficult to see the necessity or the justice of the negro who escapes from slavery on one side, crossing the Atlantic to enslave his sable prototype on the other; yet such is the case; and so long as it lasts, notwithstanding the attractive reports that emanate from this new Republic, it cannot be held as an example of future good, but, if possible, should be remodeled, even if at the expense of internal revolution, or even total annihilation. I doubt if many benevolent Christians in this country are aware that the model Republic is, in reality, a new name and form for slavery in enslaved Africa; and, until the system be altered, totally undeserving of the high support and liberal charity it receives from the benevolence of Englishmen. The system of domestic slavery is by no means confined to the Liberian portion of civilized Africa. Pawns (as the fashion terms the slaves on the Gold Coast) are received and held by Englishmen indirectly, and are, to all intents and purposes, their slaves. The plan adopted is this: the merchant takes unto himself a *femme du pays*, and she manages his establishment. Nor does he inquire how she hires his servants. Her mode is to accept pawns, *i. e.* purchase slaves, by receiving man, woman, and child, in liquidation of debt; in other words, selling goods to native merchants, who, for convenience, leave slaves in payment. These pawns are as directly slaves to their master as any slaves in the United States, but cannot be sold out of the country. I myself am aware of one *femme du pays* of a British merchant being the owner of forty pawns, who perform the household and other services for the master, and are, except in name, his slaves."

On reading this, the Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, who, from his residence in Liberia as Governor and as a missionary, and from his perfect knowledge of all her affairs, has a right to be heard as a witness, sent to the Editor of the Evangelist, for insertion in his paper, the following

## DENIAL.

COLONIZATION OFFICE, New York, {  
April 8, 1851. }

REV. WALTER H. BIDWELL:

*Dear Sir*,—A friend has this morning called my attention to the letter of your correspondent, published April 3d, under the paragraph headed, “Developments of Liberia.” I have not seen the whole letter, nor your editorial, but cannot but express the hope that you have not given currency to so unfounded a calumny upon an innocent people without remark. Who is Lieutenant Forbes, that his *mere dictum* should be allowed to load with loathing and opprobrium a whole people? What instance or fact does he adduce to substantiate his charge? What law or provision of government that favors it? None. He does indeed adduce some disgraceful acts of Englishmen on the Gold Coast, (which may be true or not,) and by implication would attempt to fasten them upon the people of Liberia. But of the customs, acts, or laws of Liberia he makes no attempt to adduce an instance; and yet, in opposition to all the probabilities of the case, to all the history of legislation in the Colony and Republic—in opposition to the provisions of their various Constitutions, which have uniformly forbidden slavery in Liberia—in opposition to their treaties with Great Britain, and to the testimony of innumerable British and American officers and missionaries; this vile attack of a wandering Lieutenant—who, if not more moral than many of his class, may, like his acquaintance, the British merchants, have had his *femme du pays* with her forty slave pawns—is gravely sent forth as “*a development of Liberia*.” The conductors of the public press are the conservators of character, and should not unnoticed suffer a whole people to be slandered. I have for years been familiar with the condition of Liberia, and do not hesitate to pronounce this accusation entirely false.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. PINNEY.

This denial the Editor refused to publish. The statement of Lieut. Forbes, or its substance, was meanwhile copied into many other papers. The effect of its uncontradicted circulation is shown by the following extract from a letter of a very intelligent clergyman, acting as agent for the New York Society in the region bordering on Lake Champlain :

“Some have subscribed, and not yet paid. Others have made pledges, several of \$30, and one of \$100, which I expect will be paid, if the coast can be kept clear of the slanders of Lieut. Forbes. His calumny was published in the *New York Evangelist*, of April 3. Not a dollar have I collected since. Though I think the statement is not fully credited, it operates fatally against us for the present. For myself, I would as soon believe the Liberians were cannibals as slave traders. The denial and refutation in your Journal will reach but few of the people. If they could be inserted in the *Evangelist*, it would no doubt be satisfactory. Pulpits and purses, that were open before, are now closed against us. I hope you will use all proper means to expose the base falsehood, and satisfy the thousands, nay, millions, of our countrymen, that Colonization is the only hope of the African race, at home and abroad.”

A similar effect, though to a less extent, was produced in Massachusetts, and doubtless in other States, of which we have no particular information. At length the Evangelist of June 5, two months after the original publication, contained the following editorial remarks.

*Liberia and Slavery.*—We published, some time ago, in a letter from London, a brief extract from a work recently published in England, by Lieut. Forbes, which asserted that domestic slavery exists in Liberia, that the citizens of that Republic are largely engaged in the buying and selling of slaves, and that the Republic of Liberia is in reality a new name and form for slavery in Africa. The existence of such rumors has drawn forth from Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Washington, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a long report, from which we learn that from the amplest testimony, both oral and written, furnished by persons of the highest respectability, and most abundant means of information, by reason of having repeatedly visited or resided in Africa, the fact is established that the citizens of the Republic are not engaged, directly or indirectly, in the foreign slave trade, or in buying and selling slaves among themselves. The committee say that the assertion of Lieutenant Forbes is utterly groundless; and in disproof of it they refer to the fact that all the slave factories or establishments which were formerly in operation within the territory now occupied by Liberia, have been broken up and destroyed. They say also it was a fundamental principle of the Constitution of the Colony, of the Commonwealth, and finally of the Republic of Liberia, to oppose the slave-trade, both foreign and domestic, and that there is abundant evidence to show that this principle has been at all times, and every where, carried out to the fullest extent. In forming treaties with the native tribes, the Liberian authorities have invariably required a solemn written stipulation prohibiting the parties to the compact from engaging in the traffic in slaves in any form, or under any circumstances whatever. In pursuance of this policy, it is stated that more than forty such treaties have been made, and that in consequence thereof many of the interior tribes, who were before engaged in it, have been induced to abandon the trade altogether.

A letter embodying the same facts and reasonings as the foregoing was recently addressed to Lt. Forbes, by Elliott Cresson and Thomas Hodgkin, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. To this, Commander Forbes replied, re-affirming the statements of his book, and adding some other instances which fell under his own observation, while stationed at Cape Mesurado. Of the facts in dispute we have no cognizance, and in publishing the original paragraph from Lieut. Forbes' book, our object was solely to refer to an important statement which was then going the rounds of the English press. The same paragraph has since been published by the Journal of Commerce, and denied. We know nothing to corroborate Lieut. Forbes' charge, but have every reason, from his position in life, and the confidence of the British Government he has long enjoyed, to believe him a truthful and honorable—though in this case, it may be, mistaken writer.

This, it will be seen, is no retraction of the original charge. The editor merely informs his readers of some conflicting statements on the subject, but expresses no decided opinion on any point, except that the accuser is a "truthful and honorable" man.

The letter of Mr. Cresson and Dr. Hodgkin, here referred to, closed as follows:—

We would therefore beg to observe, that Lieut. Forbes has not visited Monrovia; that the case of the Pawns, which he describes, occurred at a British settlement; and if, as stated by Mr. Forbes, he observed that one or

two Liberian citizens, at the verge of the recently acquired territory, had fallen into this local method of obtaining native labor, it must, while deeply to be regretted, be regarded as altogether exceptional, and totally at variance with the Constitution of the State, the 4th section of which expressly says, "There shall be no slavery within this Republic, nor shall any citizen, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly." Capt. Dunlop, R. N., had numerous opportunities of becoming acquainted with Liberia in 1848, '49 and '50. In a letter, now before us, in which he eulogizes Liberia and its President, he says,—"I am perfectly satisfied no such thing as domestic slavery exists in any shape amongst the citizens of the Republic, and their laws most strictly prohibit slave dealing and slavery in all its phases." To the same effect, Capt. the Hon. Jos. Denman, R. N., says in a letter, in relation to the statement alluded to,—"When I was in Liberia, in 1835, and subsequently in 1840 and 1841, I very frequently visited the then colony. At those periods no foundation existed for such charges." In the evidence before the House of Lords, in 1849, Sir C. Hotham's testimony is equally strong in favor of Liberia. Fortunately, a remarkably cheap and highly interesting volume, "Africa Redeemed, the Means of her Relief illustrated by the Growth and Prospects of Liberia," just issued by Nisbet & Co., of Berners Street, will afford the public a valuable history of the new State.

We are, &c.

ELLIOTT CRESSON.  
THOMAS HODGKIN.

The reply of Lieut. Forbes, described as "re-affirming the statements of his book," was in these words:—

"FOREST, Windsor, March 26.

"MY DEAR SIR,—You are right in your conjecture that I have not visited Monrovia, although for six months I was stationed within twenty-five miles of Cape Mesurado, and at Cape Mount met many Liberian citizens. That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves I had ocular demonstration, and I know personally two Liberian citizens, \* \*, sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves, in the general use of the term, but not in its legal sense as regards the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, as these slaves were what are termed domestic slaves, or pawns, and not intended for foreign slavery. These pawns, as I have stated and believe, are as much slaves as their sable prototypes in the parent States of America, and my informants acquainted me that almost all labor in Liberia was derived from a system of domestic slavery.

"Of domestic slavery in Liberia there are two classes, the one common to all Africa, and practiced *by the aboriginal inhabitants for the most part*—the other not much to be complained of, if not extended—by taking servants, helps, apprentices, or pawns, (choose the expression,) obliging them to labor, clothing, feeding, and instructing them.

"In proof that I did not state without foundation that Liberian citizens held slaves, I will conclude by instancing that a citizen of the republic applied to me, as commander of one of her Majesty's ships, to procure for him pawns of value to the amount of goods of which he had been despoiled during a civil war at Cape Mount.

I am, &c.,

"F. E. FORBES, Com. R. N."

As published, the following note was appended to it:

"The asterisks in the copy of my letter to Mr. Hodgkin supply the place of the names of the two slave-holders at Cape Mount, therein mentioned as examples, which names I gave, in confidence, to Mr. Hodgkin."

Here is the whole testimony,—the original charge, and the last words of the accuser. Let us examine them.

In his book, as the reader will observe, Lieut. Forbes speaks *as a witness*. His language is that of positive assertion. He nowhere intimates that he has received any of his information from others. In his reply, he admits expressly that he was never at Monrovia, and virtually, that he never was in any part of Liberia. His information concerning matters in Liberia, therefore, must have been *all hearsay*; and as he names no person as his informant, it is all *anonymous hearsay*, coming from, we know not what author, nor through how many mouths before it reached him. We know, however, that the slave trade of that coast was once in the hands of British traders. A slave factory on Cape Mesurado, owned by two British subjects, was broken up by a British frigate, after a battle in which several lives were lost, as late as 1814, or perhaps 1816. The men who then composed those firms are mostly dead, but their successors, trading on that coast, are bitter enemies and industrious slanderers of Liberia, and particularly active in prejudicing the minds of British Naval officers. Most probably, the story came from some of them. However that may be, it falls to the ground of itself, for want of any known witness; while it is expressly contradicted by Capt. Dunlop, Capt. Denman, Sir Charles Hotham, and other British officers, who have been in Liberia, and having heard these slanders, have carefully investigated the matter for themselves. The statements of Capt. Dunlop and Capt. Denman were written after reading the accusation of Lieut. Forbes, and in reply to a question concerning its truth.

2. Lieut. Forbes says that for six months he was stationed within twenty-five miles of Cape Mesurado, that is, of Monrovia. His station, as we know from other sources, was at Gallinas, which is all of seventy-five miles from Monrovia, and twenty-five miles from Cape Mount, where he "met many Liberian citizens." The mistake shows him to be a very careless writer. The "six months" included the latter part of the year 1848. At that time, Cape Mount had not been purchased. It was some twenty-five or thirty miles beyond the jurisdiction of the Republic. What two Liberians did there, even if he has correctly understood and reported it, is no proof of what is done in Liberia.

3. What is the character of the slave-holding said to be practiced by the Liberians? In his book, he represents it as of the same nature with slave-holding "in the parent States of America," and so bad, that it ought to be extirpated, even at the expense of "the total annihilation" of Liberia. In reply to this accusation, Capt. Dunlop, who was *in Liberia* when Lieut. Forbes was at Gallinas, or at least the same year and afterwards, says, "I am perfectly satisfied that no such thing as domestic slavery exists *in any shape* amongst the citizens of the Republic." After reading this, Lieut. Forbes confesses that the slaves, in the two instances which he knew *at Cape Mount*—he had no personal knowledge of any other—were not slaves in the "legal sense" of the term; and that their slavery was of a kind "not much to be complained of." He says that a citizen of the Republic applied to him to become an accomplice in this kind of slave-holding. That citizen must have believed him to be a man utterly destitute, both of moral principle and official honesty,

which is not to be supposed ;—or he must have believed his request to be one which a British officer, stationed there to prevent slave-trading, could honorably grant ; and therefore, not a request to aid in procuring slaves.

That among the “aboriginal inhabitants” of the newly acquired territories of Liberia, where the laws of the Republic cannot yet be fully enforced for want of civilized men to administer them, slavery is not yet wholly extinct, is well known. The accusation, however, relates not to them, but to the Liberians.

4. Lieut. Forbes might well concede, that the Liberians do not hold slaves in the “legal sense” of the term. The Constitution of the Republic reads thus :—

“ARTICLE 1—SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights—among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

“SEC. 4. There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.”

All the Constitutions of Liberia, from 1825 to the present time, have contained provisions equivalent to this fourth section. It is, therefore, and always has been, an absolute legal impossibility that slavery should exist there. Even an act of the Legislature could not make it possible ; as any such act would be unconstitutional and void. There are statutes of the Republic, for carrying out this section most rigidly.

5. Lieut. Forbes says that Liberian slave-holding consists in “taking servants, helps, apprentices, or pawns, (choose the expression,) obliging them to labor, clothing, feeding, and instructing them.” Indeed ! And what country, ancient or modern, was ever free from the same reproach ? It must be confessed, that Liberians who have more work than they can perform with their own hands, do hire people to “help” them ; that those thus hired, are, for the time being, hired “servants ;” that some of them take “apprentices,” and teach them trades, and to “read, write and cypher.” The same is done in England, and in Massachusetts. But this is not what he intends to insinuate. He would probably have us understand that something is practiced in Liberia, equivalent to the “pawn” system in the British settlements on the Gold Coast, or apprenticeship in the British West Indies. Indeed, in his book, he illustrates the “domestic slavery” of Liberia, by the mention of a British merchant on the Gold Coast, whose “*femme du pays*,” that is, *woman of the country*, or in plain English, *black concubine*, had forty “pawns.”

This “pawn” system has given the British Government some trouble. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, in their report of August, 1842, define it to be “properly, an engagement of service voluntarily entered into for debt, and terminable at any time by the payment of the debt.” They adopt the sentiment of Sir G. Grey, in his despatch of Dec. 4, 1837, that it “does not seem abstractly unjust or unreasonable.” Yet, “as liable to much abuse, and much resembling slavery,” they wish it abolished, even among the natives within their jurisdiction. To British subjects, it had already

been prohibited. With this system, he was well acquainted. He must have known, too, that when a British cruiser captures a slave ship, the slaves, after a short sojourn at Sierra Leone or St. Helena, are usually sent to the West Indies, as "apprentices;" distributed among such planters as want them, and compelled to work for a certain number of years, under regulations and at prices established by the government. He would have us believe that something like one of these systems exists in Liberia. How he fell into the error, we know not. Possibly, he heard somebody mention the "Pons people," and that they were "apprentices;" and not knowing that "Pons" was the name of the slave ship from which these people were rescued, he may have mistaken it for *pawns*, such as he had known on the Gold Coast. However that may have been, he evidently regarded "pawns" and "apprentices" in Liberia, as the same thing. He knows nothing of any "pawns" there, who may not, with equal propriety, be called "apprentices;" and the condition of a Liberian "apprentice" is all the Liberian slavery, of which he professes to have any knowledge. The following law of the Republic will show what that condition is. The reader will judge whether it is as bad as slavery in the United States,—and whether it ought to be suppressed, even at the expense of the "total annihilation" of Liberia.

### *An Act concerning Apprentices.*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council in Legislature assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:*—That the Probate Court shall and may bind out as an apprentice, every orphan child who has no estate, and every illegitimate or vagrant child, till the age of twenty-one years, if a boy, or eighteen years, if a girl, to any discreet person applying for or willing to receive such child; who shall covenant to teach him or her some art, trade or business; also reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to pay him or her \$12, at the expiration of the time; all which, with the age of the apprentice, shall be specified in the indenture, which shall be filed in the Clerk's office of said court; and any parent or guardian may bind his or her child or ward for the same period above-mentioned, on reasonable terms, which terms shall, with the apprentice's age, be specified in the indenture under the hand and seal of the parent or guardian, and the master or mistress. The indenture shall be filed by the master or mistress, in the Clerk's office aforesaid, within ten days after the execution thereof, under the penalty of twenty dollars, recoverable in an action of debt before the Court of Quarter Sessions. And all such indentures shall remain untransferable, except with the approbation of the said Probate Court.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted:*—That the Court of Quarter Sessions shall at all times hear and determine in a summary way, all complaints of apprentices against their masters or mistresses, alleging undeserved or immoderate correction, or insufficient allowance of food, clothing, lodging, or instruction; making such order therein as in the judgment of said court will relieve the party injured; or remove any such apprentice, and bind him or her to another master or mistress, when it shall seem necessary; and said court may also hear and determine, in like manner, all complaints of masters or mistresses against their apprentices for misconduct or desertion without good cause.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted:*—That when the Court of Quarter Sessions is not sitting, any Justice of the Peace, on receiving good information of any improper treatment from a master or mistress to an apprentice, shall summon such master or mistress to appear before him, and may require and take of him or her a recognizance, with reasonable and proper security, to be forfeited in case such master or mistress fail to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to answer and abide the determination of said court on any complaint of his or her apprentice; or, in default thereof, the said justice may take away such apprentice, and place him or her under the care of some other proper person, who shall be bound to have the apprentice before the said next court, to abide such determination as shall be made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted:*—That any person who shall knowingly harbor or conceal any apprentice, who shall have deserted from his master or mistress; besides being liable for an action for damages, shall forfeit and pay to such master or mistress, two dollars for every day of such concealing or harboring.

We might add any amount of testimony, both American and British, to the non existence of slavery in Liberia; but what we have already said, is a sufficient reply to the anonymous calumnies, reported by such a careless writer, who was never there.

---

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

*Extract from the Message of President Roberts, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia: dated Dec. 3, 1850.*

According to the law of nations, this government holds jurisdiction over a territory comprising, at the lowest computation, over two hundred thousand of the aboriginal inhabitants, who are almost in total ignorance of God, his law, and the plan of salvation; and who are also to be taught nearly all the useful branches of human knowledge.

In this view of the subject, may we not ask ourselves, gentlemen, What do we owe them, and what are our duties in reference to them, in a civil and religious light? This government has assumed the guardianship of these perishing thousands; and they have claims upon us of high importance to them, and to our own character as an enlightened, just, and Christian people. In return for what they have yielded to us, they are undoubtedly entitled to expect that we will do all in our power to impart to them the blessings of civilization and religion. They are entitled, as citizens of this government,—for such they are,—to justice in all our dealings with them, to education in the useful arts and sciences, and in the principles and duties of the Christian religion. In a word, they have a right to expect, and to receive from our civil and religious communities combined, that sort of education and training which will raise them, ultimately, to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization; the rights and privileges of freemen; and make them useful citizens of this Republic. This I conceive to be the precise object of the government. And if we fulfil not these duties, which grow naturally out of our connection with, and relation to them, we cannot avoid the imputations—which, by the way, have already been falsely charged against us—of injustice, unkindness, and unfaithfulness to them.

It cannot be denied that the work of civilization is no easy task, and is exceedingly slow in its progress. But when we look back in the pages of history five or six hundred years, and see what was then the state of the Anglo Saxon race, and whence sprung the most polished and scientific nations of Europe, we find much to encourage us in our efforts to extend the blessings of civilization; and sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the practicability of civilizing the barbarous tribes of this continent.

Gentlemen, these people sustain a peculiar relation to us, and must be civilized,—and the work is ours. They are not to share the fate of the innumerable tribes of North American Indians, which a few centuries since roamed fearlessly in their native forests, but have been swept into oblivion, and are with the generations before the flood—and of others not a trace remains but in tradition, or in the person of some solitary wanderer, the last of his tribe, who hovers like a ghost among the sepulchres of his fathers, a spark still faintly glimmering in the ashes of an extinguished race. But,

happily, the circumstances growing out of our relation and connection with the aborigines of this country, are altogether different, and cannot, possibly, in the nature of things, produce such results. They are not only of the same nature and of one blood with ourselves, but they are our brethren, our fellow citizens, and of the same race, and must be raised to a condition to partake with us in all the blessings we enjoy; to participate with us in all the affairs of the government; and to be in all respects on an equal footing with other citizens of this Republic. The best informed and more intelligent of our native population are fully sensible of the evils of their present state, and feel that a change in their situation has become necessary, and are strong in the conviction that we sincerely desire their welfare, and they are steadfastly looking to us to relieve them from their present degradation.

The chiefs of several tribes, within our jurisdiction, have recently expressed to me an earnest wish to have missionaries and schools established among their people, who, they say, are anxious to receive instruction. And there is nothing now to prevent the sending of missionaries and the establishment of schools, except what results from the want of pecuniary means. I sincerely hope the time is not distant when this difficulty will be removed, and that the present generation may have lights kindled in all their borders; and that generations to come may be saved from the darkness and wretchedness of their fathers.

With respect to common schools, and the importance of extending the means of education, I feel that I cannot do better than to invite your attention to what I had the honor of communicating to the Legislature, on this subject, at its last session. I am quite sensible of the feeling of the Legislature with regard to the extension of the facilities of education; and I exceedingly regret, gentlemen, the pecuniary disability which still exists, and which alone, I am sure, prevents your doing all that you desire to do for the promotion of useful knowledge. It is, however, a source of much gratification to know that our friends abroad—especially in the United States—in this respect, are interested in our behalf. Besides the valuable assistance we are receiving, in the education of the youth of this Republic, from various missionary societies in the United States; you are doubtless aware, gentlemen, that an association has been formed in Boston, U. S., and has been chartered by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of receiving and managing the funds, and the general scope and plan of a College in Liberia. A member of the Corporation, in a letter to me dated June last, says:—

"We shall soon need a free communication of your views on this subject of education, on all points that may occur to you."

"It is obvious that a charter from your government will be needed for the proposed College, with suitable ground for such buildings as may be required, and such patronage and aid towards the erection of buildings, as the government may be able to bestow. We shall, of course, do nothing more than collect and invest funds, until we receive a communication of your mind, on the subject. Whether the instructors shall be appointed by our Board of Trustees, with the concurrent approval of your government, or by the latter alone, or by the Corporation to be chartered in Liberia—are questions which you will consider, and favor us with your minds."

In reply to this communication, I have assured the gentleman that every facility that this government can afford for carrying out the important objects of his Board, will readily be granted. I, at the same time, intimated to him the embarrassed state of our public finances, and that but little, if any, pecuniary assistance could, at present, be rendered by this government; but that I would call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and communicate to him the result of your deliberation. I therefore ask an expression of the Legislature on the points suggested above, for transmission to the Board of Trustees.

C O N S T I T U T I O N  
O F T H E  
MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

**ARTICLE 1.** This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

**ART. 2.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

**ART. 3.** Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

**ART. 4.** The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

**ART. 5.** There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

**ART. 6.** The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

**ART. 7.** The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

**ART. 8.** The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

**ART. 9.** This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

G. B. Emerson

**ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**Massachusetts Colonization Society.**

PRESENTED MAY 26, 1852.



ELEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

**MAY 26, 1852.**

---

BOSTON :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1852.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eleventh Annual Meeting at its Office, in Boston, at 12, M., on Wednesday, May 26, 1852; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz :—

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.

REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.

R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.

REV. CHARLES BROOKS.

HON. A. R. THOMPSON.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.

DR. J. V. C. SMITH.

ALBERT FEARING.

T. R. MARVIN.

JAMES C. DUNN.

B. C. CLARK.

JAMES HAYWARD.

DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.

DR. DANIEL WHITE.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Adjourned, to meet at the Hall of the Lowell Institute, at 3, P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON.—The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the President, on taking the chair, and prayer by the Rev. L. I. HOADLEY, the Secretary presented the Annual Report.

On motion of Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, seconded by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., with addresses, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

The meeting was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. LEONARD Woods, D. D.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

### *Deaths of Officers.*

AT our annual meeting, May 28, 1845, the Hon. DANIEL WALDO was chosen President of this Society. On being informed of his election, he immediately declined the office, for the reason that he was unable to perform its duties personally. Soon after, July 9, he was removed to another world. His decease was noticed in the Fifth Annual Report.

At our last anniversary, no other person out of the thirty-two who had been at different times chosen to office in this Society, had been removed by death. It may be, that we did not notice as we ought, this merciful care of our Heavenly Father. During the year now ending, he has spoken to us in a voice which we cannot disregard. He has taken away from us the Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS and Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D., Vice Presidents; DANIEL NOYES and THOMAS TAR-BELL, Esquires, members of the Board of Managers, and BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, Esq., who had been a member of that Board.

The death of Dr. Edwards is the first among the fourteen who were chosen to office at the formation of the Society, May 26, 1841. He was a member of the Board of Managers from that time till 1845, and thence a Vice President till his death, at Athens, Ga., April 20, 1852. To no person, perhaps, is the Society more indebted for its formation, or for its preservation during the first years of its precarious existence, or for his hearty and liberal support to the end of his life.

The Rev. William M. Rogers was chosen a Manager, at the second annual meeting in May, 1842, and Vice President in 1844. His eloquent advocacy of our cause, at several of our anniversaries, will be remembered by all who have habitually attended them. He died August 11, 1851.

Benjamin Whipple, Esq. was chosen a Manager in May, 1844. After one year of able and faithful service, he declined re-election, on account of bodily infirmities. He, with a few others, founded the

Charlestown Colonization Society, and made it efficient, before the State Society existed; and his labors have been a principal means of its continued efficiency to the present time. He continued to labor for it while labor was possible, and, even on the bed of death, often proclaimed his faith, that through the ministry of Colonization, Africa would be enlightened and regenerated. He died November 31, 1851.

Thomas Tarbell and Daniel Noyes, Esquires, were chosen Managers in May, 1849, and continued in office till the death of the latter, April 8, and of the former, April 28, of the present year. The Board of Managers, at their next meeting, adopted resolutions, expressing their high estimate of their characters as men and as citizens, and of the value of their able, faithful and useful labors as Managers of this Society.

These bereavements may well admonish us who remain, that the time draws near when we also must cease from our labors, and render our final account.

#### *Finances.*

During the year now ending, the amount of collecting agency employed by this Society has been somewhat diminished, and for a part of the time, at least, the liberality of donors was restrained by a severe pecuniary pressure, more severely felt, perhaps, in Massachusetts, than in any other part of the United States. Yet the total receipts of the Society, from May 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852, inclusive, have been \$18,416 54. Of this amount, \$7,012 88 was the legacy of Miss Elizabeth Waldo, and \$6,000, the legacy of Miss Sarah Waldo. These legacies, and other sums to a considerable amount, were paid directly into the Treasury of the Parent Society, at Washington, and there placed to the credit of this Society. The disbursements have been \$18,586 00; leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, of \$169 46.

For the year to come, an equal income cannot reasonably be expected, as no large legacies are to become due. The residuary legacy of the late Nathaniel Storrs, Esq., of Boston, which will probably yield from \$4,000 to \$6,000, will not be due till September, 1855. All others who have authorized us to expect bequests, are still living, and some of them, we have reason to hope, will yet aid us by their active support for many years. We have nothing to expect, therefore, except from ordinary collections. Of these, we expect some increase, but not in proportion to the apparent change of public sentiment in our favor. The number of those who admit the goodness of our object and the desirableness of its success, is vastly increased in this State, as it is in all the other States, and in Europe; but those whose estimate of its importance, and whose perception of its claims on them, have made

them energetic fellow-laborers and liberal donors, are yet comparatively few. If all who now speak well of our efforts, would aid them as energetically as they do some other objects, in proportion to their importance, not only the amount of donations, but the sum total of our receipts, would greatly increase. Even now, the right spirit is not wholly wanting. The list of donations appended to this Report, contains examples, the general imitation of which would meet all the wants of our Treasury.

### *The Parent Society.*

The business of the Parent Society has also largely increased. The receipts for the year 1851 were \$104,306 11; being nearly forty thousand dollars greater than those of the preceding year, notwithstanding the falling off of the income from several sources. From the Colonial store, for instance, which, for ten years past, has yielded from \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually, only \$566 25 were received. From masters, towards the colonization of slaves whom they had emancipated, only \$4,781 42 were received, being \$5,514 32 less than in 1850. These diminutions were more than balanced by the increase of donations and legacies. But the largest item of the increase was the compensation received from the Government of the United States, for receiving and providing for the 756 Africans, re-captured, November 30, 1845, from the slave ship Pons, and landed at Monrovia, destitute, naked, and diseased. For their food, raiment, medical attendance, education, and all other charges, the Society demanded fifty dollars each. The justice of the claim has never been denied; and after so long a time, it has been paid.

### *Emigration.*

The number of emigrants in 1851 was 676, being an increase of 169 over the previous year. Of this number, 271 had been slaves; of whom twenty-one purchased themselves, eight were purchased by their husbands, five by their fathers, two by their mothers, two by their brother, who had also purchased himself and his wife, and one by her aunt; and 232 were gratuitously emancipated by their masters and mistresses, who also paid about \$4,000 towards the expense of their emigration. Their price, if sold at \$500 each, would have amounted to \$116,000. A greater number would have gone before the close of that year, but for unexpected and unavoidable causes of delay.

The whole number of emigrants, from the formation of the Society to the close of the year 1851, was 7,836. Of these, 2,720 were born free, and 5,116 had been slaves. Of the slaves, 1,044 had been

rescued from slave traders by the United States Government, 204 had purchased themselves, or been purchased by friends, and 3,868 had been emancipated in view of their emigration. If sold at \$500 each, the amount would have been \$1,934,000. At the low estimate of \$300 each, it would have been \$1,160,000. Besides these, the Maryland Colonization Society has sent out, to its Colony at Cape Palmas, about 800 emigrants, many of whom had been slaves, and the Liberians have rescued a large number from barracoons illegally established within their jurisdiction.

Since the commencement of the year, two companies have been sent out. The Julia Ford sailed from New Orleans, January 31, with forty-seven emigrants, of whom twelve were free born, two were purchased by friends, four by their fathers, one by his grandfather, and twenty-eight were emancipated gratuitously. The Ralph Cross sailed from Baltimore May 1, and from Norfolk May 5, with 143 emigrants, making, in all, 190 since the commencement of the year. Of these last, many were gratuitously emancipated, but the particulars have not yet been received.

There is every reason to believe, that the increase of emigration will continue. The number of slaves, whose masters have announced their purpose to emancipate them for emigration, is large, and doubtless the purpose has been formed by many who have not made it known; and it will be formed by increasing numbers of those who care for the well-being of their slaves, as Liberia becomes a more desirable residence. Among the free, many causes are producing a rapid change of opinion. The hopes which they had been taught to entertain, of an improvement of their condition in this country, have been disappointed. In a majority of the States, the legislation is unfavorable to them, and is steadily becoming more so; and in none of the States is it changing for the better. White laborers from Europe are coming by hundreds of thousands annually, and crowding them out of employment. Such discouragements force them to think of Liberia. A Society of colored men in Maryland has sent two delegates to Liberia, to examine the country and report. They have returned, and reported favorably; and by their advice, many are emigrating. A Society in New York has sent out a delegate, who is yet absent. A Society in Western Pennsylvania, has appointed a delegate, who will sail as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. Many of their friends who have labored hard and long for their elevation here, have become discouraged, and have been brought, some of them very reluctantly, to the conclusion, that emigration is their best policy. Meanwhile, Liberia is becoming an older, stronger, and better country. The emigrant has fewer hardships and dangers to encounter, more comforts awaiting him, and more friends there to

invite and receive him. When there, he is an acknowledged citizen of an acknowledged nation. The country, the government, and all their privileges are his own. The legislation will be what he, and others like him, please to make it. The business of the country is in their hands, and the career of prosperity is as open before them, as any people on earth. They have stronger reasons for leaving this country, than the Irish and Germans have for leaving theirs, except in time of famine. Liberia offers them, on their first arrival, a better civil and social position, and a wider and more open field for enterprise, than Irishmen and Germans find here. And with such motives urging them from this country and calling them to that, their emigration in great and increasing numbers is certain, and we must prepare to act accordingly.

### *Liberia.*

Liberia continues to enjoy increasing prosperity. Whatever may be the fact with the nations of Europe, experience has shown that the Liberians are capable of sustaining and administering a free government. Peace has prevailed throughout its territory, except for a time in one small district, extending from Bassa Cove, eighteen miles down the coast to Tradetown. Here the slave trade held its ground longer than at any other point, except Gallinas, and a part of the natives were much under the influence of foreign traders, some of whom are supposed to have made great profits by supplying the slave traders with the goods necessary for their traffic.

It is said to have been through the influence of these traders, that Grando, chief of the Fishmen, Boyer, one of the chiefs of Tradetown, and some of the other chiefs of that region, revolted, in the autumn of 1851, against the authority of the Republic, to which they had lately sworn allegiance.

The insurrection broke out on the 5th of November, when Grando unexpectedly attacked the new town of Buchanan, killed two men, two women, and five children, and set fire to the town. Ten days after, at the head of a numerous force, he attacked Bassa Cove, but was repulsed, after half an hour of hard fighting, with the loss of his principal warrior and forty or fifty men.

The insurrection now became formidable, mustering several thousands of fighting men, and having several fortified towns, some of which were defended with cannon. The chiefs and people of that region who remained faithful, were overawed and inactive.

Early in January, President Roberts arrived from Monrovia, and entered the disturbed district with about 1,100 men, half of whom were native troops: and after three hard fought battles, ended the

war by the capture of Boyer's principal town on the 15th. The full particulars, with the evidence of the instigation of foreigners, are yet to be received.

Meanwhile a congress of Vey and Golah kings and chiefs had, according to previous agreement, convened at Monrovia, to fix the terms of perpetual peace. At the command of the Liberian government, they had ceased fighting about a year before; but they had many "palavers" against each other, growing out of many years of hostility, and now met to adjust them peaceably and on reasonable terms. There appeared to be good reason to hope that their reconciliation would be hearty and permanent. In no other part of the country is there any disturbance, or prospect of disturbance.

The foreign relations of the Republic are increasing in extent and stability. In addition to England, France and Belgium, Prussia has formally acknowledged her independence, some other European governments have intimated their intention of doing it, and a Chargé d'Affaires from the Empire of Brazil has arrived at Monrovia.

Commerce, agriculture and the arts are steadily advancing. Two steam saw-mills have been taken out by emigrants, understood to be capable of managing them. Horses and oxen are coming into use for agricultural purposes. The superior fitness of the country for the cultivation of cotton is demonstrated. The production of sugar, which proved too expensive when attempted by the Society, has been successful as a private enterprise.

The means of education are improving. Common schools are sufficiently numerous for the emigrant population; but a greater number of competent teachers is needed to raise their standard of instruction, and to establish additional schools among the native population. This want will soon be supplied by four High Schools, sustained by missionary societies in the United States, and a fifth, towards the support of which a fund of \$4,000 has already been contributed in Pennsylvania. Funds to the amount of \$28,000, at least, are held in trust by the New York Colonization Society, for the support of students while acquiring a liberal education. The Stanton legacy in Illinois, which the testator expected would yield \$8,000, but which will probably yield less, and the Graham legacy of Brooklyn, N. Y., of \$10,000, are for education in Liberia; but the mode of their application to that purpose is yet to be determined. That Liberia will, in a few years, be well supplied with High Schools, appears to be certain.

A College is yet wanting. Liberia needs it. Africa needs it. Young men of African descent, in all parts of the world, need a college in a country of their own, where they may, in any numbers and without discouraging circumstances, obtain as good an education as young men of any descent obtain in any country. The High

Schools of Liberia will furnish students for such a College, at least as soon as one can be prepared for their admission. This want this Society has foreseen, and therefore procured the organization of the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, which was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, March 19, 1850. The Trustees are collecting a fund, the income of which shall meet the expenses of the College in its earlier stages. The Treasurer, at the annual meeting of that Board in January, acknowledged the receipt, from various sources, of \$8,126 45, one item of which is interest on investments. Other donations are contemplated by persons who are able to make them; and there is every reason to believe that the necessary endowment will be secured, with less expense of time and effort, than the endowment of a College in the United States usually costs.

*Our Work for the present Year.*

The year upon which we have now entered, has commenced auspiciously. Just before its commencement, an appeal had been made to us in behalf of three companies of slaves.

The first was a company of eleven, belonging to Isaac Disheroon, of Dalton, Georgia. He was upwards of seventy years old, and anxious to secure their freedom before his death. He had been deprived,—as he believed, defrauded,—of \$1,600, which he had provided for their good, out of which the expense of their emigration was to have been paid. His heirs, distant relatives, were desirous to get possession of the slaves, as they were unusually valuable, and might be sold for at least \$800 each, on an average; and he was afraid that any will which he might leave in their favor, would be broken.

There were also twenty-four belonging to a Mr. Harper, of Missouri. Our friends in St. Louis had made careful examination as to their character and fitness for emigration, and were satisfied that they ought to go. They had been brought up by Mr. Harper himself, and were all he had.

The third company, of about twenty, belonged to Mr. John Calloway, of Henry County, Va., which lies on the border of North Carolina, about two hundred miles west from Norfolk, far away from every thing but agriculture. He had made the training and welfare of his slaves the business of his life; and the products of their labor, at that distance from all markets, had barely met expenses. Some were members of churches, some able to read, and all of good character, and anxious to emigrate. He wished to send about twenty of them this spring, and the remainder as fast as proper arrangements could be made.

These three companies, numbering about fifty-five, were in need of immediate provision, that they might sail in the Packet, of May 1.

While these cases were under consideration, an offer was unexpectedly made, of the greater part of the necessary funds,—not in ready cash, but in property which might be turned into cash, in season to meet the bills for these emigrants. The donation was for the specific purpose of aiding emancipated slaves in emigrating to Liberia. Information was immediately sent to the Parent Society ; and in consequence, the eleven from Georgia, twenty-two of the twenty-four from Missouri, and sixteen of those from Virginia, sailed from Norfolk, on the 5th of May. Of the emigrants by the Ralph Cross, therefore, forty-nine have gone at the expense of this Society.

The exact amount yet wanting, to defray the expense of their emigration, cannot be known till the return of the vessel ; but whatever it may be, the friends of freedom and of Africa, we cannot doubt, will gladly furnish it.

We also rely upon them for the means of colonizing the remainder of Mr. Calloway's slaves, and others similarly situated, of whom we have information. There are at least an hundred, known to us, whom this State Society will probably be called upon to aid, and many of whom will be ready to emigrate within the year ; and the Parent Society will constantly need our assistance, in providing for hundreds of others ; for the work of transforming American slaves into Liberian freemen may go on, just as fast as American freemen are willing to furnish the means.

## D O N A T I O N S

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1852.*

---

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1851, and another in April, 1852,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1852, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<b>Amherst,</b> L. Sweetser,	10 00	<b>Audover,</b> No., George L. Davis,	2 00
William Cutter,	3 00	Mary Osgood,	5 00
Linus Green,	3 00	Lydia Phillips,	5 00
Rev. W. C. Fowler,	5 00	Friend,	1 00
Hannah Sweetser,	2 00	Nathaniel Stevens,	10 00
S. Carter,	1 00	Sarah Daniels,	1 00
John Leland,	1 00	George Hodges,	10 00
Samuel F. Cutler,	2 00	G. P. Osgood,	5 00
Timothy J. Gridley,	1 00	Sarah Osgood,	1 00
L. M. Hills,	3 00	Isaac Stevens,	1 00
D. S. Field,	1 00	Cash,	50
Rev. R. C. Woodworth,	1 00	J. Farum,	3 00
Bela W. Dickinson,	1 00	Rev. P. Osgood,	3 00
Rev. J. L. Merrick,	5 00	James Stevens,	1 00
Enos Dickinson,	5 00	William Peters,	1 00
Salem Hammond,	1 00	Nathaniel Peters,	1 00
Dea. L. Chapin,	1 00	Cash,	25
E. B. Bridgeman,	1 00	Misses Phillips,	3 00
Lucius Dickinson,	1 00	Ladies in Unitarian Society,	30 00—83 75
Elisha Boyce,	1 00	Atteboro', collection in Rev. Mr.	
Eight others,	3 50—52 50	Crane's Society,	30 00
<b>Andover,</b> Rev. L. Woods, D. D.	15 00	Beverly, Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00
Samuel Farrar,	10 00	Billerica, Francis Richardson,	2 00
Daniel Noyes,	10 00	Thomas J. Jenkins,	2 00
E. Sanborn,	5 00	Two others,	27—4 27
A. Abbott,	2 00	Blackstone, collection at Chesnut Hill,	2 00
Nathan Ellis,	1 00	Boston, Oliver Carter,	2 00
John Aiken, Esq.	15 00	J. W. Converse, two dona.	35 00
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Henry Codman, two dona.	30 00
Rev. E. A. Park, D. D.	10 00	E. H. Derby,	5 00
Rev. H. B. Holmes,	5 00	G. B. Emerson,	5 00
Rev. J. L. Taylor,	1 00	S. Greenleaf,	30 00
Mark Newman and wife,	3 00	Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	10 00
Nathaniel Swift,	2 00	E. Kimball, Esq.	2 00
Moses Foster, Jr.	1 00	Rev. A. Bullard,	5 00
Willard Pike,	1 00	A friend in the far West, by	
Rev. J. Emerson,	5 00	Dr. A. F. Putnam,	5 00
A. J. Gould,	1 00	E. S. Chesbrough,	10 00
A. A. Abbott,	1 00	Thomas Gafield,	5 00
Sylvester Abbott,	1 00	Gen. John S. Tyler,	30 00
Albert Abbott,	5 00	Levi A. Dowley	50 00
W. F. Draper,	1 00	F. W. Newton,	10 00
L. Barrows,	10 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 00	E. T. Andrews,	10 00
John Abbott,	3 00	A. Wilkinson,	20 00
Mrs. Samuel Dowe,	10 00	B. T. Reed,	10 00
Miss Jane F. Dowe,	2 00	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
Rev. Aaron Greene,	1 00	Daniel Kimball, two dona.	10 00
Three others,	7 00—138 00	Enoch Train,	50 00

J. Field,	25 00	Collected by Rev. J. M.
James Brown,	30 00	Pease,
William Ropes,	50 00	515 00
Thomas Wiggleworth,	10 00	1,300 00
Francis Skinner,	10 00	<i>Boxford</i> , collection in Rev. William
John C. Proctor,	5 00	S. Coggins congregation,
Ephraim Lombard,	5 00	30 00
Solomon Wildes,	5 00	<i>Bridgewater, East</i> , Rev. B. Sand-
R. B. Storer,	5 00	ford's Society,
Z. Hosmer,	5 00	5 30
J. C. Howe,	5 00	<i>Brookfield, North</i> , George H.
Fearing & Whitney,	5 00	Gilbert,
James Vila,	5 00	1 00
C. Homer,	5 00	Dea. L. Sampson,
Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00	1 00
Richard Soule,	5 00	Baxter Ellis,
John J. May,	5 00	1 00
T. B. Mackay,	5 00	Susan Ellis,
O. Dutton,	2 00	1 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00	Alanson Hamilton,
S. H. Walley,	30 00	5 00
Two friends,	50 00	Joseph Blair,
Deming Jarves,	30 00	1 00
R. G. Shaw,	50 00	M. A. L. Blair,
J. W. Paige,	10 00	1 00
J. P. Rice,	10 00	Nine others,
Abner Kingman,	15 00	4 50—15 50
Abner Ellis, two dona.	20 00	<i>Charlestown, 1851</i> , Chester
O. Eldridge,	5 00	Adams,
Messrs. Wasson,	5 00	20 00
Francis Welch,	5 00	Dr. Daniel White,
F. Haven,	5 00	30 00
George M. Barnard,	5 00	James Adams,
J. Eveleth,	5 00	30 00
George Callender,	5 00	William Carlton,
William A. Howe,	2 00	30 00
A foreign missionary,	5 00	Henry Forster,
James Hayward, Esq.	50 00	10 00
H. R. Coburn,	100 00	A. R. Thompson,
William T. Andrews,	50 00	5 00
C. P. Curtis,	10 00	William Hurd,
R. C. Mackey,	10 00	5 00
C. G. Loring,	10 00	William Tufts,
Daniel Safford,	15 00	5 00—135 00
James Read,	5 00	1852. L. A. Huntington,
James Clapp,	5 00	30 00
Wilkins, Carter & Co.	5 00	Henry Forster,
Caleb Stetson,	5 00	30 00
Quiney Tufts,	5 00	Amos Tufts,
Thomas J. Lobdell,	5 00	30 00
M. B. Lakeman,	3 00	William Tufts,
Brewer, Stevens & Cushing,	10 00	30 00
Edward Everett,	20 00	Samuel Tufts,
Cash,	30 00	30 00
Augustine Heard,	10 00	Dr. Henry Lyon
Thomas G. Cary,	10 00	30 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00	Addison Gage,
J. W. Paige,	10 00	30 00
R. Choate,	10 00	Timothy T. Sawyer,
J. W. Edmonds,	10 00	30 00
Charles Barnard,	10 00	Dr. Daniel White,
A. Kendall,	5 00	10 00
Charles H. Mills,	5 00	Reuben Hunt,
Sampson Reed,	5 00	10 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00	Jacob Foss,
Jonas Chickering,	5 00	10 00
George Gardner,	5 00	Charles Foster,
Matthew Binney,	3 00	5 00
A. G. Peck,	2 00	Edward Lawrence,
E. Kunball,	2 00	5 00
Massachusetts Medical Col-		A. W. Crowningsheld,
lege,	20 00	5 00
T. R. Marvin,	15 00	S. P. Hill,
		5 00
		E. P. Mackintire,
		5 00
		James Adams,
		5 00
		H. Hill,
		2 00
		A. Carlton,
		5 00
		Abraham Andrews,
		5 00
		A. R. Thompson,
		5 00
		James Hunnewell,
		5 00
		Nathan A. Tufts,
		5 00
		James Fosdick,
		2 00
		Joseph Carter,
		3 00
		B. Edmonds,
		2 00
		J. & D. Worcester,
		1 00
		Samuel M. Nesmith,
		1 00
		H. Whitney,
		1 00
		Samuel Abbott,
		3 00
		J. P. Currier,
		1 00
		James Dana,
		2 00
		Moses G. Cobb,
		2 00
		Elias Crafts,
		1 00
		John Hurd,
		5 00
		F. W. Pearson,
		5 00
		N. Merrill,
		2 00
		P. Hubbell,
		5 00
		Rev. T. F. Caldicott,
		2 00
		A. H. Heath,
		1 00
		John C. Thomas,
		1 00
		J. Souther,
		5 00
		Mrs. G. Barker,
		2 00
		William M. Byrnes,
		1 00
		Samuel Palmer,
		1 00
		Andrew Sawtell,
		1 00
		Noah Harding,
		1 00
		Rev. William Flint,
		2 00

I. J. Wetherbee,	3 00	Nathan Cleaveland,	1 00
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr.	5 00	John Pierce,	50
Thomas Doane,	1 00	Lowell Cleaveland,	1 00
William Abbott,	2 00	Joel Daniels,	1 00—30 50
A. T. Frothingham,	2 00	<i>Hadley, General Benevolent Society,</i>	
Isaac H. Mead,	1 00	First Parish,	5 00
George A. Adams,	5 00	Haverhill, Mrs. Lydia White,	5 00
Benjamin Phipps,	2 00	Mrs. — Ames,	3 00
R. Frothingham, Jr.	2 00	Mrs. — Taggart,	50
Robert Wasson,	2 00	Hon. J. H. Duncan,	2 00
James Skilton,	1 00	Rev. David Oliphant,	5 00—17 50
G. Washington Warren,	5 00	Hingham, Hawkes Fearing,	4 00
Benjamin Seabury,	3 00	David Fearing,	1 00
J. Stearns Hurd,	5 00	Morris Fearing,	1 00—6 00
T. Marshall,	3 00	Leicester, Joseph A. Denny,	5 00
J. F. Tufts,	1 00	Leander Warren,	1 00
James K. Frothingham,	1 00	Lucius Woodcock,	2 00
George B. Neal,	2 00	Josephus Woodcock,	1 00
James Fogg,	5 00	Dwight Biscoe,	2 00
W. H. Fogg,	2 00	Alonzo White,	2 00
L. L.	2 00	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.	1 00
William Carlton,	5 00	B. A. Smith,	2 00
Samuel Stetson,	3 00	John A. Smith,	5 00
Joseph Goodnow,	1 00	Danforth Rice,	1 00
George Hyde,	5 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
Andrew K. Hunt,	2 00	D. E. Merriam,	1 00
Rev. O. C. Everett,	2 00	Evi Chilson,	1 00
W. S. Doane,	2 00	Cheney Hatch,	3 00—32 00
S. S. Reynolds,	1 00	Lowell, William S. Southworth,	5 00
Rev. George E. Ellis,	3 00	Sewell G. Mack,	5 00
E. A. Ward,	2 00	William Colcord,	1 00
Elias Crafts, Jr.	1 00	Samuel Fay,	2 00
R. Swan, Jr.	3 00	Alexander Wright,	5 00
C. W. Mower,	3 00	George L. Almy,	1 00
J. T. Swan,	1 00	E. Huntington,	5 00
Charles H. Guild,	3 00	H. Dickey,	1 00
Joshua Magoun,	1 00	J. Dinsmoor,	1 00
Chester Guild,	2 00	Samuel Kidder, Jr.	1 00
Benjamin Kimball,	1 00	Samuel Burbank,	2 00
Thomas Greenleaf,	10 00	Charles Ward,	1 00
Five others,	7 00	William Nickols, Jr.	1 00
Collected by Rev. J. M. Pease,	5 00—193 00	S. C. Shapleigh,	2 00
Chester, N. H., Congregational Soc.	10 00	J. K. Chase,	1 00
Concord, Hon. Samuel Hoar,	20 00	H. B. Shattuck,	1 00
Dea. Reuben Brown,	3 00—23 00	Hapgood Wright,	1 00
Dracut, collection in Rev. Mr. Emer-		Jacob Jenness,	1 00
son's congregation,	10 00	Joseph Bright,	1 00
Dudham, Mrs. Abigail Burgess,	30 00	F. F. Battles,	1 00
Dudley, Rev. J. Bates, D. D.	2 00	J. O. Benthall,	2 00
Warren Goodell,	1 00	Three others,	2 50—43 50
Col. — Hancock,	4 00	Manchester, Eng., A. S. Thornton,	50 00
B. A. Corbin,	2 00	2 donations,	
A. H. P. Thayer,	1 00	Medford, Dr. D. Swan,	50 00
John Jewett,	2 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00
Col. John Eddy,	1 00	Dudley Hall, Esq.	30 00
Miss Agnes Bates,	1 00	Paul Curtis,	20 00
Three others,	1 50—14 50	Jotham Stetson,	5 00
Easthampton, Edward Smith,	15 00	Mrs. — Redmond,	3 00
Collected by Rev. J. N.		Miss Hannah James,	1 00
Danforth,	15 00—30 00	James S. Stone,	10 00
Enfield, Rev. R. McEwen, by sev-		— Tracy,	5 00
eral friends,	30 00	Misses Brooks,	6 00—180 00
Franklin, Caleb Fisher,	10 00	Medway, Julius C. and R. A. Hurd,	30 00
Joanna Green,	1 00	Village, contribution,	7 50
Mrs. A. M. Fisher,	5 00	East, contribution,	25 20
Willard Fisher,	2 00	Milford, Lydia M. Claffin,	5 00
H. C. Fisher,	1 00	Z. Darling,	2 00
John H. Fisher,	2 00	Nancy Godfrey,	1 00
G. W. Morse,	1 00	A. C. Claffin,	5 00
D. Thayer, Jr.	1 00	J. P. Bridge,	1 00
Walter Fisher,	1 00	P. P. Parkhurst,	1 00
William Phipps,	1 00	Mrs. H. Doty,	1 00
Ursula Fisher,	2 00	Elias Nason,	2 00

R. A. Cleaveland,	1 00	Mrs. A. N. Cushing,	5 00
Miss S. Jones,	1 00	E. S. Rand,	5 00
N. Y. Chapin,	1 00	S. W. Hale,	5 00
Eli Chapin,	1 00	Mrs. C. Gerrish,	1 00
Seven others,	3 25—25 25	L. Caldwell,	1 00
<i>Monson</i> , Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00	Paul Simpson,	1 00
C. B. Janes,	1 00	George Greenleaf,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Flint,	1 00	William Adams,	1 00
N. O. Rogers,	1 00	Rufus Danforth,	1 00
N. P. Barton,	1 00	Four others,	5 50—75 50
S. V. Norcross,	1 00	<i>Northbridge</i> , Rev. Wm. Bates,	3 00
Horatio Lyon,	3 00	Mrs. Lydia Taft,	2 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00	Others,	3 00—8 00
Otis Bradford,	1 00	<i>Pepperell</i> , Charles B. Swift,	5 00
Albert Norcross,	2 00	David Blood,	2 00
L. F. Newton,	2 00	Charles Rich,	5 00
Henry Cady,	1 00	H. Jewett,	1 00
J. L. Reynolds,	2 00	E. J. Blood,	1 00
Alvan Smith,	1 00	A. Hutchinson,	1 00
Stephen Taby,	1 00	N. Cutter,	1 00
James S. Colton,	1 00	Charles F. Jewett,	1 00
Henry Gates,	1 00	L. Farrar,	2 00
Joel Tucker,	1 00	R. Pierce,	1 00
Alvan Bennett,	1 00	Dr. — Stickney,	1 00
C. W. Holmes, Jr.	1 00	David Perry,	7 00
John Hoar,	1 00	J. R. Harvey,	5 00
Daniel D. Moody,	2 00	George W. Tarbell,	3 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00	Abel Jewett,	4 00
Five others,	1 95—33 95	Joel Shattuck,	2 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , James Arnold,	100 00	Mrs. — Marshall,	1 00
George Howland,	20 00	Mrs. — Parker,	1 00
W. M. Parker,	5 00	George T. Bancroft,	1 00
Cash,	3 00	Lakin & Worcester,	1 50
Alexander Gibbs,	5 00	John Walton,	2 00
O. Prescott,	3 00	Mrs. — Bellows,	1 00
Oliver & G. O. Crocker,	10 00	S. P. Lewis,	1 00
D. R. Greene,	20 00	Mrs. J. Tucker,	1 00
Job Eddy,	5 00	George W. Blake,	3 00
Charles R. Tucker,	2 00	Isaac B. Harvey,	2 00
Dennis Wood,	2 00	Seven others,	4 00—60 50
M. H. Howland,	2 00	<i>Pittsfield</i> , collected by Rev. J. M.	5 00
J. A. Parker,	5 00	Pease,	
W. Hathaway,	5 00	<i>Plymouth</i> , Josiah Robbins,	3 00
H. Taber,	2 00	2 dona.	
A. Barker,	2 00	Dr. T. Gordon,	10 00
Daniel McKenzie,	1 00	B. Churchill,	1 00
Lawrence Grinnell,	3 00	George E. Evans,	1 00
Charles W. Morgan,	5 00	Seth W. McHauther,	1 00
Thomas Mandell,	10 00	John Smith,	1 00
Simpson Hart,	5 00	A. Bartlett,	2 00
William O. Brownell,	3 00	N. Russell,	5 00
William C. Taber,	10 00	William Nelson,	1 00
Edmund Gardner,	2 00	William R. Drew,	1 00
Thomas Nye, Jr.	3 00	J. B. Thomas,	1 00
Edmund Howland,	2 00	Two others,	75—32 75
William J. Rotch,	3 00	<i>Reading</i> , Jerusha Parker,	1 00
Horatio Hathaway,	30 00	A friend,	1 00
J. B. Wood,	1 00	S. Parker and family,	3 00
Isaac Bly,	10 00—279 00	S. Foster,	1 00
<i>Newburyport</i> , Capt. M. Lunt,	10 00	O. Peabody,	1 00
John Harrod, Esq.	10 00	William Parker,	2 00
Ezra Lunt, two dona.	4 00	E. Parker,	1 00
Josiah Little,	3 00	T. Littlefield,	3 00
Mrs. — Greenleaf,	4 00	M. Carlton,	50
Joshua Hale,	2 00	Dr. S. H. Spaulding,	2 00
Mrs. — Hale,	1 00	Thomas S. Williams,	5 00
Capt. — Miltimore,	1 00	Daniel Pratt, Jr.	5 00
Mrs. — Little,	1 00	S. Harnden,	2 00
Mrs. — March,	1 00	B. E. Beard,	2 00
Rev. — Newhall,	1 00	S. & G. Richardson,	1 00
Mrs. — Hale,	1 00	J. Wightman,	2 00—32 50
Hon. W. B. Banister,	5 00	<i>South</i> , a friend,	5 00
F. B. Banister,	5 00	<i>Roxbury</i> , Rev. G. Putnam, D. D.	4 00

Dr. B. F. Wing,	50 00	Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00
Collected by Rev. J. M. Pease,	5 00	E. S. Wilder,	1 00
Salem, collection by Rev. S.		Ethanathan Davis,	1 00
M. Worcester, D. D.	63 50	Polly Giles,	1 00
George Peabody,	50 00	E. C. Wilder,	1 00
William Pickman,	15 00	Jesse Sever,	1 00
N. Silsbee,	5 00	Lucy Stone,	1 00
John Dike,	5 00	Abraham S. French,	1 00
Stephen A. Chase,	5 00	Daniel Giles,	1 00
John Bertram,	10 00	Twenty-seven others.	10 89—40 89
Joseph Adams,	3 00—156 50	Upton, Rev. William Warren,	2 00
Sherburne, Leonard Bullard,	2 00	Ruth C. Fisk,	3 00
Mary Bullard,	1 00	Duleina Rice,	1 00
J. Bullard,	1 00	H. Stoddard,	5 00
C. P. Saenger,	5 00	Mrs. Almira Wood,	2 00
N. Grant,	3 00	Ebeneezer Walker,	1 00
Dalton Goulding,	1 00	Chester Walker,	1 00
J. R. Hawes,	1 00	Elijah Warren,	2 00
Curtis Coolidge,	1 00	E. B. Stoddard,	2 00
Jacob Pratt,	1 00	Asa Wood,	1 50
Daniel Leland,	1 00	Dr. J. Starkweather,	1 00
Silas Stone,	1 00	E. B. Fisk,	1 00
Rev. Amos Clarke,	3 00	D. Atwood,	1 00
John Goulding,	1 00	Dea. William Fisk,	3 00
Rev. E. Dowse,	1 00	William Hale,	3 00
Amos Hill,	1 00	Electa Hale,	2 00
Thirty-four others,	14 88—33 88	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
Southampton, collection in Rev. M. E.		William Knowlton,	2 00
White's Society,	30 00	William Legg,	1 00
Southbridge, collection,	7 13	William Warren,	5 00
Springfield, collected by Rev. J. N.		Seventeen others.	5 67—46 17
Danforth,	124 80	Ware Village, W. Hyde,	5 00
West, collected by Rev. J. N. Danforth,	10 00	O. Sage,	8 00
Stockbridge, Mary Hopkins,	3 00	A. L. Devens,	5 00
C. M. Owen,	2 00	A. Stevens,	5 00
Mrs. A. C. Wells,	2 00	G. H. Gilbert,	5 00
D. K. Williams,	1 00	James Tolman,	1 00
H. Wells,	1 00	Joseph Cummings,	3 00
W. F. Holecomb,	1 00	J. A. Cummings,	2 00
I. Z. Goodrich,	1 00	Otis Lane,	3 00
T. Wells,	1 00	S. A. Lawton,	1 00
Dea. J. I. Crosby,	1 00	George R. Cutter,	1 00
William Williams,	1 00	E. D. Allen,	1 00
Mrs. —— Hopkins,	1 00	J. P. Gould,	1 00
Mr. —— Tabbles,	1 00	G. C. Jennison,	1 00
Mrs. F. Dwight,	1 00	Joseph Hartwell,	1 00
Dr. —— Adams,	1 00	John Tolman,	2 00
Mr. —— Strong,	1 00	Abner Hitchcock,	2 00
Marshal Warner,	1 00	George R. Winslow,	1 00
George Warner,	1 00	Alpheus Demond,	2 00
Mr. —— Phelps,	1 00	Rev. J. F. Colton,	1 00
David Hill,	1 00	Lorenzo Demond,	2 00
Rev. A. H. Dashiel,	1 00	Theodore Field,	3 00
P. Williams,	1 00	Two others,	1 00—57 00
Dr. —— McAlister,	1 00	Webster, Rev. A. Reed,	1 00
Thirteen others,	6 00—32 00	J. J. Robinson,	3 00
Tempeton, J. W. D. Osgood,	10 00	J. Robinson,	1 00
Topshill, collection by Rev. Anson		R. O. Storrs,	3 00—8 00
McLoud,	13 20	Westboro', Jabez G. Fisher,	10 00
Townsend, Joel Adams,	2 00	Mary S. Fisher,	2 00—12 00
Charles Powers,	1 00	West Newton, collection by Rev. J.	
Brooks Adams,	1 00	N. Danforth,	6 15
Daniel Adams,	2 00	Whitinsville, George M. Carr,	1 00
Mary Bertram,	1 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
John Brooks,	2 00	Paul Whitin,	5 00
F. A. Worcester,	5 00	Betsey Whitin,	5 00
Samuel Haynes,	1 00	Charles P. Whitin,	5 00
W. Rand,	1 00	James F. Whitin,	3 00
N. F. Cummings,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	3 00
Martha Farrar,	1 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
Jonathan Pierce,	1 00	Mrs. Eunice Chapin,	1 00
Rebecca Pierce,	1 00	Mrs. Ann Dudley,	2 00
		B. F. Howell,	1 00

S. F. Morse,	1 00	William D. Feno & Son,	2 00
William Kendall,	3 00	P. Merrick,	5 00
Warren N. Smith,	1 00	S. Jennison,	2 00
O. B. Moulton,	1 00	P. P. Kettell,	1 00
Amos Whipple,	1 00	Dr. John Green,	15 00
Edwin Armsby,	2 50	Asa Walker,	2 00
Stephen F. Batchelor,	2 00	Levi Clapp,	1 00
Lyman A. Jones,	1 00	S. Clapp,	1 00
Dea. J. C. Whitin,	5 00	Simeon Clapp,	1 00
Jonathan Carr,	1 00	Jonathan Grout,	5 00
Joel Smith,	1 00	Edward Bemis,	1 00
Caleb T. Chapin,	1 00	Albert Clark,	1 00
Newell Williams,	1 00	M. B. Green,	2 00
Valentine Inman,	1 00	F. H. Dewey,	2 00
Rev. Lewis F. Clark,	1 00	Samuel R. Beals,	1 00
Nine others,	4 25—56 75	C. B. Webb,	1 00
<i>Williamsburgh</i> , collection in Rev. Mr.		B. L. Hardon,	3 00
Root's society,	5 00	Stephen Sawyer,	2 00
Enoch James,	2 00	W. A. Cary,	1 00
Dr. Daniel Collins,	4 00	G. R. Hitchcock,	1 00
— Hubbard, Esq.	5 00	George Hobbs,	2 00
Miss S. Nash,	25	William M. Bickford,	5 00
Mrs. Hiram Hill,	1 00—17 25	Charles Washburn,	5 00
<i>Worcester</i> , Charles G. Prentiss,	10 00	William T. Merrifield,	5 00
Dea. Benjamin Butman,	15 00	Alpheus Merrifield,	1 00
E. L. Mowen,	10 00	Ira M. Barton,	3 00
John W. Lincoln,	5 00	Mary G. Bangs,	5 00
James Green,	5 00	Mary H. Wheeler,	1 00
Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00	Fanuy L. Thaxter,	1 00
Daniel Ward,	2 00	Four others,	7 50—141 50
George M. Prentiss,	2 00	<i>Wrentham</i> , Julia Hawes,	5 00
A. Tolman,	2 00		

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

---

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

---

Amherst, Rev. Charles L. Woodworth.	Boston, Mrs. Abby M. Loring.
Rev. James L. Merrick.	George H. Loring.
Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt.	T. R. Marvin.
Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.	B. B. Mussey.
Auburndale, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.	Charles H. Parker.
Rev. C. T. Thayer.	Henry Plympton.
Blackstone, Rev. M. Burdett.	B. T. Reed.
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	John P. Rice.
Cyrus Alger.	William Ropes.
E. T. Andrews.	Hon. Daniel Safford.
William T. Andrews.	Hon. James Savage.
William Appleton.	Robert G. Shaw.
*Hon. Peter C. Brooks.	John Simmons.
P. C. Brooks.	W. W. Stone.
*Hon. Martin Brimmer.	Enoch Train.
James Brown.	John S. Tyler.
P. Butler, Jr.	Samuel H. Walley.
H. S. Chase.	George W. Warren.
Theodore Chase.	Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.
B. C. Clark.	Joseph Whitney.
H. R. Coburn.	Thomas Wigglesworth.
Henry Codman.	Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin.
J. W. Converse.	Bradford, *Samuel Lovejoy.
Thomas B. Curtis.	Mrs. Lucilia Munroe.
B. R. Curtis.	Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.
Levi A. Dowley.	Hon. Edward Everett.
James C. Dunn.	Charles Vaughn.
J. W. Edmonds.	Joseph E. Worcester.
Henry Edwards.	Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.
Abner Ellis.	Charlestown, James Adams.
Albert Fearing.	William Carleton.
John Field.	H. P. Fairbanks.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	Henry Foster.
Hon. S. Greenleaf.	Addison Gage.
Alpheus Hardy.	L. A. Huntington.
Franklin Haven.	James Hunnewell.
William Hayden.	Dr. S. Kidder.
James Hayward.	Dr. Henry Lyon.
Henry Hill.	Timothy Sawyer.
George O. Hovey.	Amos Tufts.
Deming Jarves.	William Tufts.
Samuel Johnson.	Samuel Tufts.
N. C. Keep.	Dr. Daniel White.
Eliphalet Kimball.	Chicopee, Rev. C. Nightingale.
George H. Kuhn.	Conway, Col. Austin Rice.
Israel Lombard.	Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.

Dedham, Mrs. Abigail Burgess.  
 Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson.  
 Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice.  
 East Douglas, Warren Hunt.  
 Easthampton, Edward Smith.  
 East Medway, Dean Walker.  
 Enfield, Mrs. Clarissa Smith.  
 Rev. Robert McEwen.  
 Fairhaven, \*Capt. Samuel Borden.  
 Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.  
 Mrs. M. T. Farwell.  
 Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter.  
 Eustus Grover  
 Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.  
 Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth.  
 Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braiman.  
 Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.  
 Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.  
 Edward A. Pearson, Esq.  
 Mrs. Louis Whitecomb.  
 Reuben Whitecomb.  
 Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.  
 Rev. Daniel Fitz.  
 Nathaniel Lord, Jr.  
 Lowell, Rev. G. T. Dole.  
 Rev. Henry A. Miles.  
 Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle.  
 Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.  
 Manchester, \*Rev. O. A. Taylor.  
 Marlborough, Mrs. William Reed.  
 Medford, Dudley Hall.  
 \*Mrs. Sarah Preston.  
 Dr. Daniel Swan.  
 Mrs. Sarah Swan.  
 Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd.  
 Julius C. Hurd.  
 Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.  
 Rev. David Sanford.  
 Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.  
 Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.  
 Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.  
 Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.  
 Rev. Daniel March.  
 Col. L. W. Noyes.  
 Rev. L. Swain.  
 New Bedford, James Arnold.  
 Job Eddy.

New Bedford, Francis Hathaway.  
 George Howland.  
 David R. Greene.  
 John Avery Parker.  
 William R. Rodman.  
 New Braintree, Rev. John Fisk, D. D.  
 New Haven, Ct. Rev. John Orcutt.  
 Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.  
 Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.  
 Asahel Lyman.  
 Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.  
 N. Brookfield, Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.  
 Oxford, Alexander Dewitt.  
 Palmer, Rev. Addison Parker.  
 Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson.  
 Pepperell, Rev. Lyman Cutler.  
 Rev. Charles Babidge.  
 Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.  
 Quiney, Rev. William P. Lunt.  
 Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.  
 Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.  
 Roxbury, Dr. B. F. Wing.  
 Salem, Michael Shepard.  
 George Peabody.  
 Springfield, Daniel Bonetecon.  
 Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.  
 Perez Walker.  
 Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.  
 Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.  
 Upton, William Hale.  
 Rev. William Warren.  
 Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott.  
 Rev. Samuel Clarke.  
 Mrs. Sarah J. Cole.  
 Joseph Day.  
 Moses Tait.  
 Charles A. Messenger.  
 Ware Village, Joseph Cummings.  
 Rev. T. G. Colton.  
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.  
 Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.  
 Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.  
 Worcester, \*Hon. J. G. Kendall.  
 Hon. John W. Lincoln.  
 Hon. S. Salisbury.  
 \*Miss Sarah Waldo.

C O N S T I T U T I O N  
O F T H E  
M A S S A C H U S E T T S C O L O N I Z A T I O N S O C I E T Y .

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

**ARTICLE 1.** This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

**ART. 2.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

**ART. 3.** Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

**ART. 4.** The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

**ART. 5.** There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

**ART. 6.** The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

**ART. 7.** The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

**ART. 8.** The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

**ART. 9.** This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

## S T A T I S T I C A L.

---

We occupy a spare page or two with a few statistics of Liberia, in addition to those found in the body of the Report :—

The Republic of Liberia extends from the Shebar or Sherbro river on the north-west, about latitude 7 deg. 24 m. north, longitude 12 deg. 40 m. west, to Grand Sesters, latitude 4 deg. 41 m. north, longitude 8 deg. 8 min. west. Its length of sea-coast, measured in a direct line, is about three hundred and ninety miles. It extends inland about forty-five miles on an average. It contains nearly or quite twelve millions of acres, nearly all of which is susceptible of profitable cultivation, and much of which is very fertile. In the parts already under cultivation, the produce of an acre is more than sufficient for the support of a man.

Every emigrant, on his arrival, is entitled to five acres of land ; or if he has a family, to a larger quantity, in proportion to its numbers ; not, however, exceeding ten acres. He is also entitled to his necessary food, lodging, medicine and medical attendance for six months. During this time, he can clear up and plant a portion of his land, build a bamboo thatched house,—answering to a log cabin in the West, and sufficient for all the purposes of health,—move his family into it, and find his first crops ready for eating. If he wishes for more land, any quantity can be bought for a dollar an acre. If he is a mechanic, trader or professional man, he may have a building-lot in some of the villages, instead of a farm, and may be in business before the end of the six months of gratuitous support.

Immediately on his arrival, the emigrant becomes a citizen of the Republic, entitled to vote at elections, and is eligible to any office for which he is thought to be qualified. Emigrants, however, should not expect to be actually put into office, till they have been there long enough to understand Africa.

From the south-eastern extremity of the Republic, the territory of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas extends along the coast to the south-east and east, about one hundred and thirty miles, to the river San Pedro ; making a continuous coast, under the control of emigrants from the United States, of about five hundred and twenty miles. It is understood by all parties, that this Colony will soon become a part of the Republic.

The exact number of inhabitants is not known. There has been no census of the Republic since 1843, and that did not include the native population. The civilized population of the Republic, however, must be about seven thousand, and that of the Maryland Colony, about one thousand. The native population of both is supposed to be at least three hundred thousand ;

among whom schools may be established and the gospel may be preached without restraint : as is actually done to a very gratifying extent.

The exports from Liberia were estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic, in 1849, at \$500,000 annually. A Committee at Sinou estimated the amount at \$700,000. The annual export of palm oil from Monrovia alone was 500,000 gallons. In 1843, it was only 53,376 gallons ; so that it had increased nearly tenfold in six years. There are also exported large quantities of camwood, and some ivory, turtle shell, ginger, arrow-root, pea-nuts, and samples of coffee and cotton of superior quality. Sugar and indigo might be added, but for the high price of labor, which enables Brazil and British India to undersell them.

So far as we can learn, the Republic has never been called on to support a pauper.

T W E L F T H

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

**MAY 25, 1853.**

---

BOSTON :

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1853.

348  
O

## A N N U A L M E E T I N G .

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Twelfth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 12, M., on Wednesday, May 25, 1853; the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, Vice President, in the Chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Auditor having declined re-election, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz:

PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.  
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.  
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.  
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.  
REV. CHARLES BROOKS.  
HON. A. R. THOMPSON.  
WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.  
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.  
ALBERT FEARING.  
T. R. MARVIN.  
JAMES C. DUNN.

B. C. CLARK.  
JAMES HAYWARD.  
DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.  
DR. DANIEL WHITE.

Adjourned, to meet at the Music Hall, at 3 P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON.—The Society met according to adjournment. After appropriate remarks by the Vice President on taking the Chair, prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D.

The Secretary presented the Annual Report.

B. C. CLARK, Esq. moved that the Annual Report be accepted, and referred to the Board of Managers for publication. He supported the motion in a short address. The motion was seconded by the Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, and passed.

The following letter was then read by the Secretary :

BOSTON, May 20, 1853.

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge, with many thanks, the invitation of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, to attend their anniversary meeting on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and regret that it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion.

I would beg the Managers to believe that I entertain and cherish a lively interest in the success of colonizing our free people of color upon the coast of Africa, where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, and a social position which they never could acquire in this country.

The history of the rise and progress of Liberia is very extraordinary—indeed, without a parallel in the history of the world. That Colony, together with some others on the African coast, has done much to check and diminish the slave trade; and if they are encouraged by our Government and that of Great Britain, and protected by the combined naval force now stationed there, we may hope to see that horrid traffic, at no distant day, forever exterminated.

Among the most important blessings to be derived from planting Colonies in Africa, is the prospect afforded us of Christianizing the people of that vast country. If that barbarous race is to be brought into the family of civilized nations, it must be effected through the instrumentality of Colonization,—such Colonies to be peopled from the United States;—and we are therefore, as a nation, directly interested in every effort to produce that result.

An interesting view also to be taken of this question, is that of extending our commerce, which is, I think, always the pioneer of civilization. The cultivation of a direct commerce with Liberia would soon develop some of its wonderful resources; and there seems to be no impediment in the way of creating an extensive trade with that fertile country, in a short space of time. To accomplish this object, however, it would be necessary for our government to establish a steam communication to one or more points on that coast—a project which I hoped might have met with favor when it was proposed several years since; and I anticipate that it will be again brought forward for the consideration of Congress with better success; for as a purely commercial question, it offers advantages that cannot fail to

attract the attention of both the government and the people of the United States.

I will only add, that I deem this matter of colonizing our free colored population as among the most important and interesting topics of the day. It addresses itself to all classes of the people, in every portion of the Union ; to Christians, as a missionary enterprise to civilize and Christianize Africa ; to the Philanthropist, as a means of arresting and finally extinguishing the slave trade, and opening a country to which our free colored population can emigrate, and where they may enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty like ourselves ; and lastly, it speaks to the Merchant, whose mind embraces the whole world in the pursuit of his occupation, who is always on the watch to open new avenues of commercial intercourse, and who is usually the first to discover and visit the various tribes of the human race, wherever they are to be found.

I have thus very briefly touched upon some of the points which induce me to favor the objects of the Massachusetts Colonization Society ; and I now beg to offer, for the acceptance of the Board of Managers, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated as they may deem advisable in promoting the best interests of the Society.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY.

The Society was then addressed, for about an hour, on the general subject of Colonization, by the Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, President of the American Colonization Society.

The meeting was then closed with the benediction, by the Rev. Dr. WHEELER.

C O N S T I T U T I O N  
OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

---

## HOME PROCEEDINGS.

### *Finances.*

DURING the financial year ending April 29, 1853, this Society has received from various sources, \$9,241 92. The disbursements have been \$9,224 37, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$17 55.

Of the receipts, \$2,711 was from an unknown friend, for the Colonization of emancipated slaves; and \$1,000 was from a member of the Board of Managers, for the same purpose. A few smaller donations have also been made expressly for that use. The amount of legacies has been only \$425. The receipts also include \$325 borrowed of a member of the Board of Managers, to meet a special exigency.

### *Emancipations.*

In the Report for last year, mention was made of eleven slaves in Georgia, sixteen in Virginia, and twenty-two in Missouri, whose freedom this Society had undertaken to secure, by paying the expense of their emigration, and who had sailed from Norfolk on the 5th of May,—after the commencement of the present financial year. The expense of these forty-nine emigrants has been met, by funds received for that express purpose from an unknown source. Besides these, the Society undertook to meet the expense of colonizing “about half” of the slaves of the Hon. William E. Kennedy, of Maury Co., Tennessee. The whole number of his slaves was more than sixty, and it was proposed that the remainder should emigrate in about a year afterwards. Only twenty-six, however, were ready at the time appointed. They embarked at New Orleans, December 31, in the ship Zebra. The greater part of the expense of these also has been paid, but a portion still remains due to the American Colonization Society. The whole

number of slaves thus emancipated, in these four companies, is seventy-five.

The sixteen from Virginia were emancipated by Mr. John Calloway, who has about eighty others, who are to be emancipated in the same way. Mr. Kennedy has still remaining, between thirty and forty. Here are from 110 to 120, for whom the Society is not pledged, but for whom its aid will naturally be expected and asked, and upon application, which may be received any day, cannot well be refused. And if these should not need our aid this year, it will be needed by others; for the extent to which this work may be carried, is limited only by the amount of our means.

### *The Parent Society.*

During the year 1852, the Parent Society sent out 666 emigrants; of whom 403 were free born, 225 were emancipated for the purpose, and 38 purchased their own freedom. The number emancipated, 225, includes the 75 already mentioned. The emigration was ten less than in 1851. The diminution, however, is only apparent, arising from slight irregularities in the time of sailing. The number from April 30, 1851, to April 30, 1852, was 442; from April 30, 1852, to April 30, 1853, was 838; showing an increase of 376. This great apparent increase arises partly from the fact, that the first Spring expedition, last year, sailed May 5, while this year it sailed April 25, bringing both into one year's account.

The whole number of emigrants, to December 31, 1852, was 7,457; of whom 3,123 were born free; 242 became free by purchase, the greater part of whom purchased themselves from their own earnings; and 4,092 were gratuitously emancipated in order that they might emigrate. The whole number of emigrants to April 30, 1853, has been 7,682.

Besides these, nearly 1,000 have been rescued from slave ships and barracoons on the African Coast, and about 1,000 have emigrated to Cape Palmas, under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society. Adding these, it will be seen that the whole number colonized is nearly 10,000.

### L I B E R I A .

#### *Relations with Brazil, Prussia, Belgium, and the United States.*

The Liberian Government has made very gratifying progress during the year, in the arrangement of its foreign relations. The Brazilian minister spent the greater part of the year there, and on the most friendly terms. Prussia and Belgium have completed the last formal-

ities of their recognition of Liberian Independence ; the former, by a visit of a man-of-war. We regret that our own government has not made some progress in the same direction. But the case still remains as it was. Our government, by one public act after another, always of a friendly character, shows, from time to time, its knowledge of the fact that Liberia is a Republic, having rightfully all the attributes of a sovereign state ; but still defers, or neglects, the open and complete establishment of diplomatic relations.

*Relations with Great Britain and the Bassa Rebels.—France.*

The relations of the Republic with Great Britain and the native tribes, have been such as to call forth all the wisdom and energy of its government. At its commencement, the rebellion of Grando the Fishman, and Boyer of Tradetown, had just been quelled. This rebellion had been encouraged by certain British traders, who denied the jurisdiction of Liberia over that part of the Bassa country, facilitated the negotiations of the rebel chiefs and the raising of forces, helped them plan their campaign, and furnished arms and ammunition for the war. One of them, Capt. Lawrence, was indicted and held to trial before the courts of the Republic, for the part he had acted in this rebellion. The British Consul, Hanson, an educated native of the Gold Coast, exerted himself in favor of his fellow subjects. The British Admiral was induced to interfere, and insisted that all legal proceedings should be stayed, till the whole subject could be referred to the British Government.

President Roberts found it necessary, therefore, to visit England, where he received kind and valuable attentions from several English and American friends, among whom our distinguished fellow citizen, the American Minister, deserves particularly to be mentioned. The British Government received him courteously, and, after a thorough examination of the points in dispute, settled all to his satisfaction. The Government promised to remove the consul from office ; acknowledged anew the rightful jurisdiction of Liberia over all the territory she claimed ; withdrew the demand, that the prosecution of the offending trader should be stopped ; requested his discharge as a favor, and promised to caution British subjects against repeating his offence. The favor was granted. Having completed his business in England, visited France, and held friendly and advantageous intercourse with its Government, he returned to Liberia in a British ship-of-war, kindly furnished for his use. Meanwhile, Grando and Boyer took advantage of this delay, to plan for their own safety. The former is a fugitive, or rather, it is reported, a prisoner, among his own people on a distant part of the coast. The latter, stripped of nearly all his power and

influence, is trembling for his safety, and begging for reconciliation with the Republic.

*Relations with the Vey Tribes.—Attempts to Revive the Slave Trade.  
British Emigration to the West Indies.*

In the newly acquired territory on the north, the perpetual peace, agreed upon by the congress of chiefs held just before the close of the last year, has not been enjoyed. Several chiefs, formerly customers of the great slave mart at Gallinas, have violated the pledges then given, and made incursions upon their neighbors. Some blood has been shed, and some have been carried away into captivity.

It is quite possible that these disturbances have had some connection with the operations of Don Crispo, formerly a slave trader at Gallinas, who has been lurking in the interior of Gallinas and Sherbro for a year or more. If, as is reported, slaves have been shipped from that part of the coast during the year, it was doubtless by his agency, as it could be done only by a smuggling process, aided by an agent residing in the country. Near the close of 1852, he had about one hundred and ten slaves ready for shipment, in a barracoon at Balbah, in the Sherbro country, somewhere between Kaw Mendi and the ocean. By order of Admiral Bruce, Commander Phillips, of the British steam-sloop Polyphemus, attacked and burned the barracoon, and rescued ten of the slaves; but Crispo escaped with the remainder. In February, he was at a place about thirty miles inland from Gallinas.

When Gallinas was purchased, and thus brought under the jurisdiction of a Republic which prohibits the slave trade, it is known that the traders there had a large number of slaves on hand. Their number has been estimated as high as 2,000 or 3,000. Crispo seems to have remained in the region to take care of this "property," and to smuggle some of it out of the country if possible. Even if he did not wish to increase their number by new purchases, it may have been his policy to keep that whole region in a disturbed state, and as many of his old customers as he could, in an attitude of war, thinking that he might thus more easily keep his slaves in subjection, and in the confusion, find some opportunity for shipping them. It is at least certain that some of those chiefs have still under their control, slaves who were intended for the market at Gallinas; and that, in violation of their repeated engagements, they have increased their number by hostile incursions on other tribes.

At this point, the history of these events becomes connected with some very remarkable proceedings of one of the first powers in Christendom. The British Government, it is well known, has for several years been engaged in efforts to provide cheap free laborers

for her sugar and coffee planters in the West Indies; as the emancipated slaves of those colonies demand higher wages than the planters can afford to pay. To supply this want of cheap labor, coolies have been brought from the East Indies, Chinese have been hired, and laborers have been urged to emigrate from the United States; but the principal reliance has been on voluntary emigrants from Africa. Africans rescued from slave ships have been landed at Sierra Leone or St. Helena; and after recovering health and strength, have been told that they must go voluntarily to the West Indies for a term of years as free laborers, or take care of themselves. As they could not well take care of themselves in a strange country already overstocked with laborers, they have been obliged to volunteer as emigrants to the West Indies. Besides these, some Kroomen and others have been induced to emigrate. Persevering attempts have been made to induce Liberians to emigrate; and two men from Cape Palmas were finally persuaded to visit the West Indies, to procure information on the subject. Their speedy return and their report put an end to such efforts. Still, it was hoped that natives, under Liberian jurisdiction, might be induced to emigrate; and Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, contractors with the British Government to furnish laborers from Africa for the West Indies, sent some of their ships to the disturbed region around Grand Cape Mount and Gallinas, where their agents offered an advance of ten dollars,—nearly the amount formerly paid for slaves,—for every person who might be induced to emigrate. A complaint was made to the Liberian Government, stating that certain refractory chiefs of the disturbed district around Grand Cape Mount, who were known to have slaves and prisoners of whom they wished to dispose, had contracted with the agents of Hyde, Hodge & Co. to furnish laborers for emigration, and that persons were held in durance, to be shipped to the West Indies without their own consent or that of their natural guardians. President Roberts therefore issued a proclamation, dated February 26, 1853, requiring, under severe penalties, every vessel carrying emigrants to come to Monrovia and obtain passports according to law, that the government might be able to ascertain whether the emigration was free or constrained.

It is not to be suspected for a moment, that the British Government intended to encourage a disguised slave trade. There is no evidence that the London contractors had any fraudulent intentions. Nor is it certain that their agents on the coast understood how their emigrants would be induced to volunteer. Yet it is plain that, without some such interference, Crispo and his allies might have disposed of their whole stock of slaves at ten dollars each; and that one such successful operation would have encouraged the refractory chiefs

to engage in other wars, to make other captives, to be disposed of in the same way.

All other efforts to secure the tranquillity of the northern territory having failed, the President summoned several of the offending chiefs to meet him on the 1st of March at Little Cape Mount, about twenty-five miles from Monrovia; for which place he sailed the same day, in the government schooner Lark, with an armed force of two hundred men. He returned after an absence of eight days, having arrested Boombo, the principal offender, and about fifty of his followers, without a conflict. March 14 was appointed for a general congress of chiefs of the disturbed district at Monrovia, for the final settlement of all disputes; and there was a good prospect of a permanent peace.

#### *Suppression of the Slave Trade.—Need of new Settlements.*

These transactions show us, in what sense the slave trade has been suppressed. It has every where been made unlawful. Not only is every slave ship liable to capture and condemnation, but there is no spot on shore where a barracoon can be erected and slaves collected for shipment under African law. The trade can be carried on only by smuggling and evasions. But the slave traders, both African and foreign, still exist, and are on the watch for opportunities. Africa is full of slaves, whom their masters would gladly sell, and of chiefs, eager to make war on their neighbors, if they can see any chance to dispose of their captives; while slave ships hover on the coast, and their agents are skulking about on shore, in search of some unguarded point where a shipment can be made. To extinguish these hopes effectually in the territory of the Republic north of Monrovia, at least three new settlements are needed; one at Grand Cape Mount, one at or near Gallinas, and one at Manna Point, or some other point on the Sherbro; and each should be strong enough to exert a controlling influence over the natives in its vicinity. For this purpose, the Society should be enabled to send out fifteen hundred emigrants, at an expense of \$90,000, this very year, besides carrying on all its other operations. At least, one third of this work should be done. There should be a settlement five hundred strong at Grand Cape Mount; which, with a little more British vigilance at Sherbro, where the jurisdiction of the Republic terminates, would leave but small chance for smuggling.

#### *Internal Affairs.—Industrial Prosperity.*

Notwithstanding all these embarrassments, the internal affairs of the Republic have been prosperous. Health and plenty have prevailed. Agriculture and commerce have increased. The revenue

has risen to \$24,355. Town lots in Monrovia, of a quarter of an acre, have been sold for \$500; and others could not be purchased at that price. During the months of December, January and February, the dullest part of the year, the sales of merchandize at Monrovia had amounted to at least \$60,000; and it was estimated that nearly half a million would be required for that port alone, for the next ten months. The establishment of a monthly line of steam packets from England, which touch at Monrovia both going and returning, had given a new impulse to trade. The line is to be semi-monthly when completed.

One of the most enterprising firms in Monrovia is that of John B. Jordan & Co.; the other partner being John W. Roberts, brother of the President, and son-in-law of the old veteran, Elijah Johnson. Mr. Jordan was a slave in New Orleans, educated as a book-keeper; and after his emancipation, was employed in that capacity in a large commercial establishment on a salary of \$1,000 a year. Not satisfied with any position he could hope to attain in this country, he came to the north, visited New York and Boston, formed acquaintance and made business arrangements with commercial houses, and sailed, with his family, whose freedom he had procured, for Liberia, October 4, in the Oriole. November 29, he had arrived and entered into partnership with Mr. Roberts. January 10, he had received about \$5,000 for goods sold, had shipped 3,899 gallons of palm oil to England, and was waiting for an opportunity to ship a large amount of camwood and oil to New York.

J. M. Richardson, from Williamburgh, N. Y., aged 32, was another emigrant by the Oriole, taking with him goods worth \$800. February 13th he had recovered from the acclimating fever; bought \$500 worth of goods and paid for them; bought ten bullocks; bought one hundred bushels of rice, which he was keeping on speculation; bought fifty pounds of ivory; had on hand six tons of camwood, which would be increased to ten tons and shipped to England within a month; had \$1,000 worth of goods on his shelves, and should send \$1,000 to New York for more goods. "If a man has half what I had," he writes, "he would soon get rich, if he conducted himself aright." He was trying to buy seven thousand coffee scions to plant in April; but the demand was so great that he feared he should not be able to get more than one thousand.

Allen Hooper, from New York, had been there about two years. He had 2,000 coffee trees in bearing, and 5,000 more expected to bear the next year.

Abraham Blackledge, an older settler, was making 12,000 pounds

of sugar this year. The whole sugar crop on the St. Paul's was estimated at 30,000 pounds.

These are specimens of business in Mesurado County. Bassa and Sinoe are said to be equally prosperous. In each of the latter, a steam saw-mill has gone into operation, with satisfactory results.

### *Education.*

The means of education have been improved, by the opening of the Methodist High School at Monrovia, and by the introduction of a more thorough course of training into all the seminaries. Seven of the students are aided by the Fund for Scholarships, held by the New York Colonization Society, and the number was soon to be increased to fifteen. Some will probably be prepared to enter on a collegiate course of study within the year. "Liberia College" has already been incorporated; and the "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia" are laboring industriously to procure for it, such instructors as will be needed at its commencement. Though the funds of this last named institution have increased somewhat less than \$4,000 during the year, yet its annual income is sufficient to meet the estimated expense of instructing one or two small classes; and the prospects of its farther increase, in proportion to the growing demands upon it, are quite satisfactory.

## UNITED STATES.

### *Progress of Public Sentiment.*

In our own country, public sentiment is becoming more generally and more decidedly favorable to Colonization. Multitudes, however, seem to have become our friends only in theory, while in practice they are inactive. Yet the receipts of the National Society from donations show an increase of active friends. Exclusive of legacies, payments by masters on account of their own emancipated slaves, compensation from the United States for services rendered, and other sources of revenue which are more irregular in their amount, the donations received by that Society in 1850 were \$22,893 10. In 1851, they were \$25,801 40; showing an increase of \$2,908 30. In 1852, they were \$33,387 30; showing an increase of \$7,585 90. And this increase seems, on inspection of the accounts, to come from nearly all parts of the country that have ever contributed. Of all the northern States, the advance seems to be greatest in Connecticut,

where, the Agent of the Society says, "the pulpits are open to this subject, I trust, to be closed no more."

We regret that language equally strong cannot yet be applied to Massachusetts. Many pulpits are open, and many pastors render us hearty and valuable aid, for which they have our thanks. But pastors are numerous, who, though they admit the usefulness of our labors, find reasons satisfactory to themselves for refusing, or at least for deferring, from time to time, indefinitely, the use of their pulpits. The reasons assigned are various; but the reason most generally operating seems to be this: that the applications of agents are very numerous, and pastors find it necessary to refuse or defer as many of them as they can; and therefore pastors who have no adequate conception of the importance of our labors, put us among the last to be admitted, which is practically equivalent to not admitting us at all. But for this hinderance from so many pastors, our collections might be greatly increased the coming year; for their people are ready to hear, and having heard, to aid us.

*Colonization by the General Government.*

Another hinderance in the collection of funds is the theory, that the Government of the United States ought to take up the work of Colonization, and carry it on to its completion at the expense of the national treasury. This theory is supported by such plausible arguments, has the sanction of such illustrious names, and has been so much commended, in former years, and in the publications of the National Society, that it deserves a serious examination; especially as every collecting agent frequently meets able and intelligent men, who are willing to be taxed for the accomplishment of the object by the General Government, but refuse to contribute anything towards the feeble movements of a Society.

Against this theory we urge, first, that, whatever may have been the prospect twenty or thirty years ago, it is, in the present state of affairs, and in any state of affairs which we can reasonably anticipate, manifestly impracticable.

In order to secure the northern vote in Congress in favor of a scheme of Colonization at the national expense, that scheme must be distinctly understood to include the ultimate removal of slavery. It may not be necessary that it include the emancipation of slaves by act of Congress; but it must be understood to include a reasonable certainty of their emancipation in some way; and this motive must stand out so prominently, that northern representatives can appeal to it, in justifying their votes to their constituents. A scheme of Colonization, expected to end with relieving the several States, at the

national expense, of the alleged evil of their *present* free colored population, could scarcely receive a single northern vote. A scheme which should not avow a further design as its leading motive, would be voted down by an overwhelming majority ; and we are not prepared to say that the majority would be wrong.

On the other hand, a scheme which should openly contemplate the abolition of slavery throughout the United States by the direct or indirect action of the General Government, would be unanimously opposed by the entire South. Southern representatives would vote for no scheme, of which they could not assure and convince their constituents, that it had no such motive. Every State in which slavery exists, will insist that the General Government shall not interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the question of its continuance. Nor are we prepared to say that they ought not to insist upon it.

It is impossible, therefore, to unite northern and southern representatives in any one scheme of Colonization at the national expense ; for the conditions indispensable to secure the vote of the one, would secure its rejection by the other. If the north could be entirely unanimous, and carry its scheme by a small majority, the whole south would unite in defeating the execution of the law ; which, having entire control over the colored population, bond and free, within their own limits, they could easily do, without resorting to secession ; and some of those States, if not all, would resort to secession, sooner than allow such a law to be executed. But there is little danger of such a conflict. All experience proves that there is, both in the north and the south, so much mutual kindness and consideration for each other's rights, interest and wishes, that neither can be made perfectly unanimous in carrying a measure against which the other unanimously protests ; especially where the constitutional right is disputed, and the union of the States may be endangered. No such law, therefore, can be passed.

We urge, secondly, that the transfer of this work from a Society to the General Government, if practicable, would be inexpedient, for many reasons. One is, the probability that its effect on the minds of the colored people themselves would be bad. They would probably regard it as a combined, unfriendly movement of the white population, to expel them from the country. They would, therefore, resist it as long as desperation could keep the hope of successful resistance alive ; and if, sooner or later, they should yield a constrained and sulky submission, as to invincible enemies, they would be in the worst possible state of mind for the successful colonization of Africa.

It would be inexpedient, too, because, in the hands of the General Government, the work must inevitably become involved with party

politics. It must be a large operation. There must be commissioners of emigration, by that or some other title, with salaries large enough to tempt demagogues. There must be fat contracts, in executing which, speculators who are on the right side in politics, can get rich, cheating the Government on one side and the emigrants on the other. In the hands of the Government, it is scarcely possible that the work should fail to be expensively and badly done.

We urge, as a third objection, that the assumption of this work by the General Government is unnecessary. Some have said, that the work is too great for any society to accomplish. But a well constituted, well managed society can conduct very large operations, safely and successfully. There are several benevolent societies in the United States and in England, which collect and expend incomes of \$300,000, \$400,000, and \$500,000 annually, and whose work is well done. The colonizing of \$10,000 emigrants a year, at an expense of \$500,000, is not too large a work for a society to manage, as abundant experience in other forms of benevolent effort has proved; and no experience has yet proved that such a society cannot, safely and successfully, conduct a still larger business. But however that may be, there is no reason to doubt that, before it reaches that magnitude, the work will cease to need conducting. It will go on of itself, and manage and regulate itself, like the present emigration from Europe to America. We do not say that the work will go on till the whole colored population is removed to Africa. That may be, or it may not be. Time will determine it. They will go, till this country feels the need of retaining the services of the remainder, and offers them better inducements to stay, than Africa offers them to come. They will find the place, on either continent, where they are most wanted, and can do best for themselves; and there they will make their home. And this, we doubt not, will be true of those now in bondage, as well as those now free. Some,—how many, we neither know nor care,—will probably be induced to remain in this country; but present appearances indicate, that a vast majority will find it for their interest to emigrate, and will act accordingly.

We abandon, therefore, without regret, the expectation that the General Government will take the work into its own hands.

The General Government has rendered us important aid, by paying us money honestly earned in taking care of Africans whom its cruisers had rescued from slave ships, and for whom it was unable suitably to provide in any other way. It may have other opportunities to do the same. It has aided us, by many friendly acts of its squadron on the coast; and may continue to do so. It may aid us, also, by extending to the Republic of Liberia that national courtesy which is just, which

the best interests of both nations require, and which is essential to their most efficient co-operation in suppressing the slave trade. Such assistance it is proper for the Government to afford, and for us gratefully to acknowledge; but the assumption of the work, to be carried on by the Government itself, we neither expect nor desire.

*Colonization by the several States.*

The action of the several States, aiding the societies by furnishing funds on certain conditions, is free from some of these objections, and may be so conducted as to be free from all of them. In Maryland, the State has furnished the Society with \$10,000 annually, for twenty years, and has voted to continue the appropriation for six years more. The Society has been well managed, and the result has been good; except that private contributions have been small, most men feeling that they did their part through the State treasury. The annual appropriation of \$30,000 and more, by the State of Virginia, to be paid to the State Society on certain conditions, will probably operate well; as the law has been amended, so as to allow fifty dollars for each emigrant, which will nearly cover the expense.

But in order to the success of State action, two conditions must be strictly observed. In the first place, it must not be, either in form or in effect, compulsory. So far as the action of the Society is concerned, this is already secured. Its charter authorizes it to hold and expend funds for colonizing the free people of color "with their own consent; and for no other purpose whatever." To this restriction the Society must conform in entire good faith, or forfeit its charter. By aiding in compulsory colonization, it would commit suicide. The States, if they would be successful in their work, must act on the same principle. There may, perhaps, be cases where it is lawful to force benefits on men against their wills; but this is not one of them. That Colonization may be successful, the colonists must enter into the work of their own choice, and heartily. That aid in the enterprise may do them good, it must come from those who are seen and understood to offer it in a friendly spirit. A system of compulsory colonization would place the parties in the attitude of enemies to each other, and thus excite in both, feelings eminently hostile to success.

A second condition of success is, that the States employ agents who are practically acquainted with the business, and permit them to arrange the details. They may employ the National Society, or the State Societies, acting in consultation and co-operation with the National. In no other way can they secure themselves against a repetition of the errors which an experience of thirty years has taught the Society to avoid. In no other way can the necessary

unity of operation be secured. States, acting separately from the societies, or State societies acting separately from the National, will be exceedingly liable to adopt plans which will thwart each other, and the African part of which will prove impracticable.

On this point, the experience of State societies is full of warning. There have been magnificent projects for an "Ohio in Liberia," and a "Kentucky in Liberia," and a "Virginia in Liberia;" some of which have begun to be executed, as nearly as the circumstances of that country permit,—which is by no means *very* nearly. As when eastern men advertise building lots in lithographic cities at the West, and emigrants, when they arrive in the vicinity, examine the country for themselves, and settle where their own interest requires, leaving those cities still undiscoverable except on paper, so it is, and so it must be, in Liberia. The emigrants, on their arrival, are free men, and care more about their own safety, comfort and success, than about realizing the magnificent schemes of projectors in the country which they have left. Nor can the Government of Liberia be reasonably expected to embarrass its finances and endanger the interests, and even the lives of its citizens, by attempting the literal execution of visionary and impracticable plans, ignorantly laid in America. The States, therefore, should leave all the African details of the work to the discretion of those whose experience has enabled them to understand it; only requiring, from time to time, suitable evidence that their funds are well laid out.

The Maryland Colony forms an apparent exception to these remarks; in part, because it was planted on territory outside of the Republic of Liberia, thus avoiding all possibility of collision of land titles; in part, because it has been sustained by an appropriation of \$10,000 a year from the State treasury; but chiefly, because its planning and execution have, from the beginning, been in the hands of men who had previously acquired, by personal experience, a most intimate knowledge of Colonization in all its departments, both in the United States and in Africa, and who have always acted in such habitual consultation with the National Society, as was necessary to avoid collision and render mutual aid. Nor did these men engage in separate State action because they thought it preferable, but because they were driven to it by the peculiar circumstances of the time. Nor are they desirous to continue it any longer than is necessary, to arrange a union which shall secure the existing interests of all concerned.

These conditions being observed, States may advantageously engage in the work, each providing for such of its own colored people as desire to emigrate. And there is reason to believe that many of them

will do it. Besides some of the Southern States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have appropriated \$2,000 each for this purpose. Indiana has appropriated \$5,000; but her appropriating act needs some amendments. The Legislature of Connecticut has the subject now under consideration.

But after all, our main reliance should be, on private beneficence. The Society should not, if it could, become a mere disbursing agent for the States. It should have an income of its own, sufficient to give it the power of independent action, on a scale large enough to command respect. Otherwise, it will not be able to exert that influence over opinions in all the States, which is necessary to secure united and harmonious action. If Christian benevolence can fill its treasury and Christian wisdom guide its councils, and thereby guide all other councils on the subject, the work will be safely conducted to a happy issue.

---

Since this Report was presented, information has been received by way of England, and confirmed by an arrival at Boston direct from the coast of Africa, of the arrest of Don Crispo, mentioned on page 10. The British account adds, that seventy-five of the Sierra Leone people, who had been sold as slaves, had been recovered, and that fifteen persons were under arrest for selling them. If it be true, as this account seems to indicate, that Crispo had inveigled British subjects, in a colony planted and sustained for the express purpose of suppressing the slave trade, into the crime of selling each other, his audacity, as well as his ability, must be very uncommon. His arrest, even if he should escape conviction, will do much for the peace of the country.

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B. This List does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick.  
 Rev. Charles L. Woodworth.  
 Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt.  
 Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding  
     Rev. M. G. Wheeler.  
 Beverly, Mrs. Sarah Hooper  
     Rev. C. T. Thayer.  
 Blackstone, Rev. M. Burdett.  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
     Cyrus Alger.  
     \*E. T. Andrews.  
     William T. Andrews.  
     William Appleton.  
     \*Hon. Peter C. Brooks.  
     P. C. Brooks.  
     \*Hon. Martin Brimmer.  
     James Brown.  
     P. Butler, Jr.  
     H. S. Chase.  
     Theodore Chase.  
     B. C. Clark.  
     H. R. Coburn.  
     \*Henry Codman.  
     J. W. Converse.  
     Edward Crane  
     Thomas B. Curtis.  
     B. R. Curtis.  
     Levi A. Dowley.  
     James C. Dunu.  
     J. W. Edmonds.  
     Henry Edwards.  
     Abner Ellis.  
     Hon. Edward Everett.  
     Timothy Farrar  
     Albert Fearing.  
     John Field.  
     Jonathan French  
     Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.  
     Moses Grant  
     Hon. S. Greenleaf.  
     Alpheus Hardy.  
     Peter Harvey  
     Franklin Haven.  
     William Hayden.  
     James Hayward.  
     A. Hemenway  
     Henry Hill.

Boston, George O. Hovey.  
 Deming Jarves.  
 Samuel Johnson.  
 N. C. Keep.  
 Eliphalet Kimball.  
 George H. Kuhn.  
 Hon. Abbott Lawrence  
 Israel Lombard.  
 Mrs. Abby M. Loring.  
 George H. Loring.  
 T. R. Marvin.  
 B. B. Mussey.  
 Henry Newman  
 Charles H. Parker.  
 Henry Plympton.  
 B. T. Reed.  
 Sampson Reed  
 John P. Rice.  
 William Ropes.  
 Hon. Daniel Safford.  
 Hon. James Savage.  
 \*Robert G. Shaw.  
 Quincy A. Shaw  
 John Simmons.  
 W. W. Stone.  
 Enoch Train.  
 John S. Tyler.  
 George B. Upham  
 Henry Upham  
 Samuel H. Walley.  
 George W. Warren.  
 Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.  
 Joseph Whitney.  
 Thomas Wigglesworth  
 Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggins.  
 Boylston, Rev. William H. Sanford  
 Bradford, \*Samuel Lovejoy.  
     Mrs. Lucilia Munroe.  
     George Cogswell  
     Albert Kimball  
 Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.  
     Charles Vaughn.  
     Joseph E. Worcester.  
 Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.  
 Charlestown, James Adams.  
     William Carleton.  
     H. P. Fairbanks.  
     Henry Foster.

Charlestown, Addison Gage.	Nashua, N. H., Col. L. W. Noyes.
L. A. Huntington.	Rev. L. Swain.
James Hunnewell.	New Bedford, James Arnold.
Dr. S. Kidder.	Job Eddy.
Dr. Henry Lyon.	Francis Hathaway.
Timothy Sawyer.	George Howland.
Amos Tufts.	David R. Greene.
William Tufts.	John Avery Parker
Samuel Tufts.	William R. Rodman.
Dr. Daniel White.	New Braintree, Rev. John Fisk, D. D.
Chicopee, Rev. C. Nightingale.	New Haven, Ct. Rev. John Orcutt.
Conway, Col. Austin Rice.	New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.
Mrs. Abigail Burgess.	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.
Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson.	Asahel Lyman.
Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice.	Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.
East Douglas, Warren Hunt.	N. Brookfield, Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.
Easthampton, Edward Smith.	Oxford, Alexander Dewitt.
East Medway, Dean Walker.	Palmer, Rev. Addison Parker.
Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen.	Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson.
Mrs. Clarissa Smith.	Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babidge.
Fairhaven, *Capt. Samuel Borden.	Rev. Lyman Cutler.
Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.
Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter.	Quiney, Rev. William P. Lunt.
Erastus Grover.	Raynham, Rev. Robert Caesar
Framingham, Rev. J. N. Tarbox.	Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.
Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Sonthworth.	Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.
Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braman.	Roxbury, Dr. B. F. Wing.
Rev. John M. Prince	Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard
Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.	Salem, N. J. Lord
Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.	George Peabody.
Edward A. Pearson, Esq.	Michael Shepard.
Henry B. Pearson	Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane
Mrs. Louisa Whitcomb.	Springfield, Daniel Bontecou.
Reuben Whitcomb.	Francis Brewer
Haverhill, Rev. B. F. Hosford	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.
Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.	Perez Walker.
Rev. Daniel Fitz.	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.
Nathaniel Lord, Jr.	Upton, William Hale.
Lowell, Rev. George Darling.	Rev. William Warren.
Rev. Henry A. Miles.	Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott.
Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle.	Rev. Samuel Clarke.
Lynn, Rev. A. R. Baker	Mrs. Sarah J. Cole.
Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.	Joseph Day.
Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor.	Moses Taft.
Marble-head, Mrs. William Reed.	Charles A. Messenger.
Medford, Dudley Hall.	Ware Village, Rev. T. G. Colton.
*Mrs. Sarah Preston.	Joseph Cummings.
Dr. Daniel Swan.	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.
Mrs. Sarah Swan.	Rev. Daniel R. Cady.
Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd.	West Springfield, Rev. H. M. Field
Julius C. Hurd.	Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.
Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.	Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole.
Rev. David Sanford.	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.
Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.	Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.
Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.	Worcester, *Hon. J. G. Kendall.
Monson, Rev. C. B. Kittridge	*Hon. John W. Lincoln.
Dea. A. W. Porter.	Hon. S. Salisbury.
Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.	*Miss Sarah Waldo.
Rev. Daniel March.	

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1853.

---

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1852, and another in April, 1853,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1853, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover, Leonard Woods,</i>	<i>\$12 00</i>	<i>William Johnson,</i>	<i>1 00</i>
John Aiken,	15 00	William Peters,	1 00
Edwards A. Park,	10 00	Nathaniel Stevens,	5 00
Samuel Farrar,	10 00	Isaac Stevens,	1 00
F. Cogswell,	5 00	J. Farnum,	2 00
Mark Newman,	3 00	Nathaniel Peters,	1 00—47 50
Edward Taylor,	3 00	Auburn, Benjamin Wiser,	4 00
N. W. Haven,	3 00	Berlin, Vt., Rev. James Hobart,	2 00
J. Emerson,	5 00	Beverly, Collection in Unit. Soc.	19 31
A. J. Gould,	1 00	Friend, in Baptist Church,	1 00
Albert Abbott,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	30 00
Mrs. Samuel Dow,	10 00	A Friend,	40—51 21
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Boston, Edward Crane,	100 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 00	George H. Kuhn,	30 00
L. Barrows,	10 00	Jonathan French,	50 00
J. L. Taylor,	5 00	Moses Grant,	50 00
E. Sanborn,	5 00	A Friend,	10 00
A. Farwell,	2 00	Frederick Jones,	10 00
Mrs. B. H. Puchard,	30 00	John C. Lee,	10 00
Nathaniel Swift,	3 00	Charles C. Burr,	10 00
William P. Millett,	2 00	Charles Stoddard,	10 00
Amos Abbott,	2 00	John Rayner,	5 00
Moses Foster, Jr.	1 00	George Lunt,	5 00
George L. Abbott,	1 00	Edmund Munroe,	5 00
Rev. A. Greene,	3 00	William Lincoln,	5 00
Austin Phelps,	2 00	G. F. Williams,	5 00
H. B. Holmes,	2 00	G. W. Torrey,	5 00
John Abbott,	3 00	Henry Clafflin,	5 00
James Abbott & Sons,	3 00	J. G. Kidder,	5 00
A. A. Abbott,	1 00	C. B. Johnson,	5 00
Daniel P. Abbott,	1 00	Otis Norcross,	5 00
J. Oliver Farley,	1 00	S. C. Thwing,	2 00
S. H. Higgins,	1 00	R. Sullivan, Jr.	2 00
W. Phillips Foster,	10 00	George Rogers,	2 00
J. Edwards,	5 00	W. R. Sumner,	2 00
Joel Phelps,	50—183 50	T. Kendall,	2 00
<i>Andover, No. George L. Davis,</i>	<i>5 00</i>	Charles Vaughn, 2 dona.	<i>20 00</i>
S. H. Parker,	1 00	Mrs. Abby M. Loring,	50 00
E. G. Manning,	1 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
Friend,	25	H. S. Chase,	10 00
George Hodges,	10 00	Cash,	20 00
G. P. Osgood,	5 00	G. Chilson,	10 00
Mary Osgood,	5 00	J. H. Wolcott,	10 00
J. Kittridge,	1 00	J. Field,	10 00
Cash,	25	F. W. Newton,	10 00
Misses Phillips,	3 00	Thomas P. Cushing,	5 00
Lydia Phillips,	5 00	Thomas Gaffield,	5 00

B. T. Reed,	5 00	James H. Weeks,	3 00
Edward Locke,	5 00	George D. Dutton,	2 00
J. W. Converse,	5 00	Ormond Dutton,	3 00
Alexander Wadsworth,	1 00	O. H. Dutton,	2 00
John Cowdin,	1 00	A Friend,	1 00
E. S. Chesbrough,	10 00	L. M. Clarke,	2 00
Thomas B. Curtis,	50 00	C. W. Pierce,	2 00
William Ropes,	50 00	J. W. Edmands,	50 00
Lee Claffin,	25 00	George B. Upham,	50 00
Cyrus Alger,	20 00	Peter Harvey,	30 00
Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00	W. C. Bond,	10 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00	Seth Bryant,	15 00
Samuel Johnson,	30 00	Thomas G. Cary,	10 00
P. Butler, Jr.	30 00	Henry Timmins,	10 00
A. Hemmenway,	30 00	C. G. Loring,	5 00
Quincy A. Shaw,	30 00	M. S. B.	5 00
Sampson Reed,	30 00	J. H. Ward,	5 00
H. Newman,	50 00	James Clapp,	5 00
A Friend,	50 00	Charles Beck,	5 00
X. Y. Z.	10 00	G. N. Minot,	5 00
Daniel Saiford,	15 00	N. L. Frothingham,	5 00
James Savage,	20 00	Theodore Chase,	5 00
Solomon Wildes,	5 00	George M. Barnard,	5 00
J. S. Ropes,	5 00	Dabney & Cunningham,	5 00
M. Field Fowler,	5 00	B. Thaxter,	5 00
James Sturgis,	5 00	F. Haven,	5 00
Charles Homer,	5 00	Cash,	3 00
F. Alger,	5 00	B. Sargent,	3 00
G. W. Thayer,	5 00	L. Dana,	3 00
J. C. Proctor,	5 00	J. Eveleth,	2 00
J. P. Rice,	5 00	T. R. Marvin, 2 dona.	19 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00		2722 50
J. C. Howe,	5 00	Boulston, Rev. Wm. H. Sanford,	1 00
James Vila,	5 00	Dea. J. Bush,	2 00
N. N.	1 00	Horace Kendall,	1 00
Friend,	1 00	D. F. Moore,	1 00
Albert Fearing,	1,000 00	C. P. Bigelow,	50
James Hayward,	50 00	John Barnes,	1 00
Miss Lydia Wetherbee,	2 50	Samuel Brigham,	1 00
Miss E. Wormeley,	20 00	Mary Brigham,	1 00
H. P. Fairbanks,	25 00	Sylvanus Reed,	1 00
Henry Upham,	50 00	Eli B. Lamson,	50
R. G. Shaw,	50 00	Jonathan Howe,	2 00
George M. Barnard,	10 00	O. S. Kendall,	1 00
Francis Skinner,	10 00	Robert Andrews,	1 00
Isaiah Bangs,	10 00	Mary White,	50
James Read,	10 00	Henry Brewer,	1 00
C. P. Curtis,	10 00	Simeon Partridge,	1 00
William T. Eustis,	10 00	Emery Temple,	1 00
Oliver Eldridge,	5 00	John B. Gough,	5 00
John J. May,	5 00	Henry H. Brigham,	1 00
George P. Bangs,	5 00	Ezra Ball,	1 00
Fearing & Whitney,	5 00	David Kendall,	50—25 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00	Bradford, George Cogswell,	30 00
Tyler Batcheller,	5 00	Joseph P. Jenkins,	2 00
S. S. Lewis,	5 00	B. E. Lovejoy,	2 50
Edward Crift,	5 00	A. C. Hasseltine,	3 00
Charles H. Mills,	5 00	B. Greenleaf,	1 00
R. C. Mackay,	5 00	J. H. Lovejoy,	5 00
T. B. Mackay,	5 00	Elizabeth Peabody,	1 00
George Callender,	5 00	Charlotte C. Kimball,	2 00
George Gardner,	5 00	Rebecca Kimball,	1 00
Rice & Kendall,	5 00	Mrs. Z. K. Payson,	1 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00	L. Tenney,	1 00
F. Jones,	5 00	Mary Tenney,	1 00
Thomas J. Lobdell,	5 00	William Elliot,	1 00
Caleb Stetson,	5 00	D. C. Kimball,	1 00
William Almy,	5 00	Robert Sargent,	1 00
J. A. Blanchard,	5 00	B. R. Dowins, Jr.	1 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00	Warren George,	1 00
S. Tilton,	2 00	Thomas J. Carlton,	25
L. B. Horton,	2 00	S. S. Heath,	25
Dr. William Brown,	2 00	Cash,	25

A. Kimball,	30 00	A. N. Swallow,	1 00
A. Brown,	1 00	William Flynt,	2 00
George Carlton,	50	William Abbott,	1 00
Cash,	45	Alfred Whitney,	1 00-132 00
Humphrey Hoyt,	2 00	<i>Chelsea, N.</i> , Rev. J. D. Farnsworth,	2 00
William Day,	50	Rev. D. Tilton,	1 00
George E. Silsbee,	2 00	Samuel Pratt,	1 00
G. & N. Peabody,	1 00	Dea. J. Harris,	1 00
Ann Chadwick,	50-94 20	Joseph Fenno,	1 00
<i>Cabot</i> , J. K. Fletcher,	3 00	Dea. David Floyd, Jr.	1 00
B. Thorpe,	2 00	Mrs. — Badger.	1 00-3 00
N. Mossman,	1 00	<i>Chicopee</i> , John Wells, Esq.	11 50
J. Alden,	2 00	Falls, Elias Carter,	3 00
J. Tower,	1 00	T. W. Carter,	3 00-6 00
W. W. Mitchell,	2 00	<i>Clinton</i> , E. B. Bigelow,	20 00
J. L. Warriner,	2 00	J. D. Otterson,	5 00
Cash,	50	W. W. Parker,	1 00
S. Mossman,	2 00	C. Stauley,	1 00
J. P. Buckingham,	1 00	J. Orr,	50
E. Flag,	3 00	William Orr,	1 00
W. G. Bliss,	1 00	Daniel Cameron,	2 00
Cash,	50	C. L. Swan,	2 00
S. Adams,	5 00	Joseph C. Smith,	3 00
W. P. Cross,	1 00	H. N. Bigelow,	10 00-45 50
N. H. Rice,	1 00	<i>Concord</i> , Rev. L. H. Angier,	1 00
Lorenzo Lane,	2 00	Hon. Samuel Hoar,	5 00
George H. Chapman,	1 00	George Farwell,	25
Cash,	50	J. M. Cheney,	2 00
Mrs. — Cooley,	1 00	Rev. B. Frost,	2 00
Cash,	25	Reuben Brown,	5 00
C. W. Blanchard,	3 00	Daniel Shattuck,	3 00
John Wells, Esq.	5 00-40 75	N. Brooks,	2 00
<i>Cambridge</i> , Jared Sparks,	10 00	William Munroe,	1 00
Charles Beck,	5 00	Cyrus Warren,	1 00
Andrews Norton,	5 00	J. S. Keyes,	1 00
H. W. Longfellow,	5 00	Nehemiah Ball,	2 00
J. Parker,	5 00-30 00	John Brown, Jr.	2 00
<i>West</i> , Collection, by Rev. F. Horton,	33 03	Mrs. L. P. Heywood,	1 00
<i>Charlestown</i> , J. Warren Merrill,	3 00	Mrs. Julia Gleason,	2 00-30 25
Reuben Hunt,	10 00	<i>Derry, N. H.</i> , Coll. in First Church,	21 00
A. R. Thompson,	10 00	<i>Essex</i> , Coll. in Rev. Dr. Crowell's Ch.	15 00
Jacob Foss,	10 00	<i>Georgetown</i> , J. Russell,	1 00
Thomas Greenleaf,	10 00	Asa Nelson,	3 00
James Hunnewell,	5 00	John Kimball,	1 00
Charles Foster,	5 00	Moses Carter,	1 00
A. W. Crowningshield,	5 00	Joseph Little,	3 00
E. Lawrence,	5 00	Joseph P. Stickney,	1 00
A. Carlton,	5 00	George Foot,	1 00
N. & P. Hill,	5 00	Harriet Boardman,	50
T. Marshall,	5 00	Sarah Braman,	1 00
John Hurd,	5 00	Benjamin Winter,	50
George Hyde,	5 00	John Perley,	5 00
James W. Francis,	2 00	David M. Winter,	3 00
C. Adams,	3 00	Mrs. D. M. Winter,	2 00
F. W. Pearson,	3 00	H. W. Trask,	1 00
C. A. Ward,	3 00	L. W. Bateman,	1 00
James F. Tufts,	3 00	H. Pettengill,	1 00
James K. Frothingham,	2 00	Mrs. P. Russell,	1 25
R. Wason,	2 00	G. J. Tenney,	5 00
H. S. Doane,	2 00	Haskell Perley,	1 00
S. G. Underhill,	2 00	R. Tenney,	1 00
J. J. Wetherbee,	3 00	Charles S. Tenney,	1 00
Moses G. Cobb,	2 00	G. W. Chapman,	50
James Dana,	2 00	Caleb Jackson,	1 00
Thomas Doane,	1 00	M. H. Spofford,	50
Joseph Carter,	2 00	Ann M. Estes,	25
Henry Turner,	1 00	Rev. John M. Prince,	1 00-38 50
Elias Crafts,	1 00	<i>Groton</i> , Union Ch. and Society,	2 00
Elijah Beat,	1 00	<i>Hudley</i> , Gen. Benev. Soc. Third Ch.	23 82
John C. Ellis,	1 00	<i>Harvard</i> , Friend,	50 00
J. H. Jewett,	1 00	T. B.	1 00
Samuel Palmer,	1 00	Friend,	3 00
Seth Sawyer,	1 00	A. G. Hill,	1 00

William Emerson,	1 00	Horace Rice,	1 00
Louisa D. Whitcomb,	10 00	E. R. Balch,	1 00—36 10
Seth Nason,	5 00	Lowell, Mrs. O. M. Whipple,	5 00
Luke Pollard, Jr.	1 00	Mrs. C. A. Babeock,	2 00
Henry B. Pearson,	30 00	Horace Howard,	5 00
Dea. Reuben Whitcomb,	10 00—112 00	Coll. Appleton St. Church,	25 00
Haverhill, Miss Lydia White,	5 00	Charles A. Babeock,	10 00
E. T. Ingalls,	2 00	Daniel Cushing,	5 00
N. S. Howe,	1 00	William S. Southworth,	5 00
J. P. Randall,	1 00	Samuel Burbank,	5 00
George Ames,	2 00	H. B. Shattuck,	1 00
F. Brickett,	1 00	J. K. Chase,	2 00
William Lucy,	1 00	S. G. Mack,	5 00
David Marsh,	5 00	John Fisk,	5 00
Mrs. Isaac Howe,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
Mrs. Alfred Kittridge,	3 00	William Nichols,	2 00
Mrs. E. I. M. Hale,	5 00	H. Dickey,	2 00
Benjamin Emerson,	1 00	E. Huntington,	2 00
R. G. Walker,	2 00	J. C. Shapleigh,	1 00
P. Carlton,	1 00	Charles Ward,	1 00
Joseph H. Carlton,	2 00	William Spencer,	2 00—86 00
Thomas Lancaster,	2 00	Lynn, Coll. in Central Church,	11 00
Abel Chase,	25—35 25	First Parish Sab. Gift Soc.	53 90
Hingham, Hawkes Fearing,	4 00	Isaiah Breed,	30 00—94 90
Kennebunk, Me., Coll. Unit. Church,		Manchester, Eng., A. S. Thornton,	25 00
Rev. J. A. Swan,	23 00	Manchester, Martha Lee,	1 00
Lancaster, George Cummings,	10 00	Abraham Goldsmith,	25
George Dodge,	5 00	Sarah Allen,	2 00
Friend,	3 00	Mrs. L. C. Lord,	1 00
Cyrus Merrick,	5 00	Mrs. A. H. Trask,	1 00
Friend,	2 00	John P. Allen,	50
Mrs. — White,	50	Dr. Asa Story,	1 00
Miss — Stone,	50—26 00	William Johnson,	1 00
Leicester, Leander Warren,	1 00	Dr. J. L. Colby,	1 00
L. Woodcock,	2 00	R. W. Lang,	50
J. Woodcock,	1 00	Cash,	25
Dwight Biscoe,	2 00	Daniel L. Leach, Jr.	25
Joseph Murdock,	3 00	Luther Allen,	1 00
J. A. Dewey,	5 00	George Taylor,	25
B. Upham,	1 00	Moses Little,	25
Isaac Southgate,	5 00	William Dodge,	50
Cheney Hatch,	2 00	Charles Lee,	1 00
John Woodcock,	5 00	George S. Allen,	50
D. E. Merriam,	1 00—28 00	J. Dexter,	1 00
Leominster, Mary Newman,	5 00	Capt. S. Knight,	50
Rev. A. Smith,	1 00	Thomas P. Gentle,	1 00
Cash,	50	Cash,	50—16 25
Mrs. — Strong,	50	Marblehead, Mrs. William Reed,	20 00
Mrs. — Newman,	50	Collection in Rev. E. A. Lawrence's Society,	60 00—80 00
J. S. Darling,	1 00	Medford, James S. Stone,	10 00
Mary Lincoln,	1 00	Dr. Daniel Swan,	50 00
Roxana Burrage,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00
Sophia Woodbury,	50	Dudley Hall,	20 00—130 00
William Durant,	1 00	Medway, J. C. Hurd and wife,	30 00
Ward M. Colton,	1 00	Melrose, Isaac Emerson,	2 00
J. M. Fletcher,	1 00	Middleton, Contribution,	6 75
James Fletcher,	1 00	Monson, Rev. A. Ely, D. D.,	3 00
Cash,	25	Mrs. S. G. Ely,	1 00
Margarett Newman,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah Flynt,	1 00
Ann Newman,	1 00	Mrs. Oril Burt,	1 00
Susan Newman,	1 00	D. D. Moody,	2 00
B. M. Spaulding,	25	Albert Norcross,	3 00
C. F. Parker,	50	C. H. Merrick,	1 00
E. Prescott,	1 00	R. F. Fay,	1 00
T. C. Litchfield,	50	H. Lyon,	3 00
E. R. Blanchard,	1 00	S. B. Norcross,	1 00
Dea. J. Boutelle,	1 00	A. D. Norcross,	25
Mrs. Clark,	50	Alfred Norcross,	1 00
Cash,	10	Henry Gates,	1 00
William Boutelle,	1 00	L. F. Newton,	3 00
Amos Hawes,	1 00	Henry Cady,	1 50
Leonard Burrage,	5 00	Otis Bradford,	1 00
William A. Nichols,	2 00		

Sheffield Reynolds,	2 00	John Bertram,	10 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00	Mrs. F. H. Appleton,	10 00
C. W. Holmes, Jr.	1 00	T. Daland,	10 00
J. L. Reynolds, Jr.	1 00	Dr. W. Mack,	5 00
W. Albee,	1 00	N. J. Lord,	30 00
J. L. Reynolds,	2 50	T. P. Pingree,	3 00
Rev. C. B. Kittridge,	2 00	John Chapman,	2 00
C. Brigham Kittridge,	25	Cash,	1 00
A. B. Kittridge,	25	Joseph Adams,	3 00-144 00
H. B. Kittridge,	10	<i>Southbridge</i> , Robert H. Cole,	1 00
M. A. Kittridge,	03	<i>S. Reading</i> , Col. by Rev. A. Emerson,	18 00
Mrs. —— Truesdell,	50	<i>Springfield</i> , George Merriam,	5 00
James Colton,	1 00	R. A. Chapman,	5 00
Elijah Cutter, Jr.	1 00	H. Brewer, Jr.	5 00
David Louis,	1 00	James Brewer, 2d,	2 00
Daniel G. Potter,	1 00	Mrs. Thomas Boud,	1 00
Tertius Hyde,	1 00	Mrs. —— Reynolds,	1 00
Mrs. —— Nichols,	25-42 63	H. C. Sturtevant,	1 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Rev. William Bates,	2 00	A. Stickney,	2 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , Win H. Thayer,	3 00	U. F. Downing,	50
Oliver & Geo. O. Crocker,	10 00	Mrs. L. Sargent,	1 00
Oliver Prescott,	3 00	Ephraim W. Bond,	1 00
Friend,	3 00	Daniel Kendall,	1 00
C. R. Tucker,	1 00	Cash,	2 00
George F. Bartlett,	1 00	J. S. B.	2 00
David R. Greene,	20 00	J. D. B.	1 00
Gideon Allen,	2 00	G. M. Atwater,	5 00
Edward L. Baker,	2 00	Miss Betsey Brewer,	10 00
Henry Taber,	2 00	Harvey Sanderson,	1 00
Abraham Ashley, Jr.	1 00	Daniel Bontecou,	2 00
Latham Cross,	2 00	David Smith,	2 00
Asa R. Nye,	2 00	William Stowe,	1 00
Dennis Wood,	2 00	S. C. Howard,	1 00
T. Mandell,	5 00	E. Bigelow,	1 00
John Avery Parker,	5 00	Francis Brewer,	30 00
John A. Standish,	5 00	C. Merriam,	5 00
Rev. A. Eldridge,	3 00-72 00	O. N. Wilcox,	2 00
<i>Orford</i> , N. H., H. Blanchard,	1 00	J. M. Thompson,	3 00
<i>Palmer</i> , Executors of Dwight Foster,	225 00	Mrs. P. Howard,	3 00
<i>Pawlet</i> , Vt., Mrs. —— Snell,	50	F. Searle,	1 00
<i>Princeton</i> , John Brooks,	5 00	George Bliss,	5 00
<i>Raynham</i> , Dea. E. Dean,	2 00	John Avery,	1 00
J. S. King,	2 00	Mrs. M. Emory,	2 00
Benjamin King,	1 00	G. Trask,	1 00
Barzillai King,	3 00	W. L. Wilcox,	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. Williams,	1 00	Edward Palmer,	3 00
Henry A. Dean,	1 00	George W. Lyman,	1 00
Henry S. Wilbur,	1 00	R. Ashley,	1 00
Miss Hannah Jones,	1 00	C. Stebbins,	2 00
Reuben H. Andrews,	2 00	Senter & Ball,	1 00
Rev. R. Carver,	1 00	Lumbard Dale,	2 00
John Tracy,	5 00	Thomas Stebbins,	2 00-119 50
Oliver S. Wilbur,	2 00	<i>Upton</i> , Dea. William Hall,	5 00
Pythagoras Dean,	1 00	Mrs. E. Hall,	1 00
Mrs. Rodolphus Leonard,	1 00	Hartford Stoddard,	5 00
Miss Flora Washburn,	1 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
John B. King,	1 00	Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00
Dea. Elijah Hayward,	1 00	M. Bancroft,	25
Henry Crane,	1 00	Elijah Warren,	2 00
Dea. Daniel Jones,	1 00	William Legg,	3 00
Mrs. J. B. Carver,	1 00-30 00	E. S. Leland,	25
<i>Rockport</i> , William Poole,	1 00	Mrs. A. H. Rockwood,	1 00
Coll. by Rev. W. Gale,	25 00-26 00	Rev. William Warren,	1 00
<i>Roxbury</i> , Miss Georgiana Hallett,	20 00	E. B. Fisk,	1 00
<i>Salem</i> , S. M. Worcester, D. D.	10 00	J. A. Nelson,	50
Michael Shepherd,	10 00	C. W. Walker,	1 00
William D. Pickman,	10 00	Col. E. Stoddard,	1 00
William Pickman,	10 00	Albert Taft,	50
Daniel A. White,	5 00	Mrs. Capt. Wood,	50
John Dike,	5 00	E. Wood,	25
George Peabody,	10 00	Cash,	20
Stephen A. Chase,	5 00	Elisha Webster,	1 00
J. H. Peele,	5 00	J. Nelson,	50

Thomas Nelson,	25	N. Fisher, Jr.	50
Elijah Nelson,	50	G. C. Sanborn,	2 00
Lorin Johnson,	1 00	Seth Rice,	30
Palmer Wood,	50	Josiah Warren,	50
B. F. Holbrook,	50	Col. Josiah Brigham,	2 00
John Hogan,	40	W. L. Gilman,	25
D. A. Corey,	1 00	J. C. Gilman,	1 00
E. A. Ward,	50	Charles C. Kimball,	1 00
Lydia Harwood,	50	Martha B. Stone,	1 00
Harvey Fisk,	25	Dexter Brigham,	1 00
Dr. I. Starkweather,	1 00	Cash,	25
Bolsa Johnson,	25	Cash,	50
Friend,	25	Dr. Pond,	3 25
Asa Wood,	1 00	A. Underwood,	1 00
Dulcina Rice,	50	Nancy White,	1 00
Miss C. Whitney,	50	Salome White,	1 00
Ruth Fisk,	4 00	Dr. S. Griggs,	1 00—61 55
Mrs. B. Carpenter,	1 00	Westford, Hon. John Abbott,	2 00
Daniel Buck,	25	A. Heywood,	50—2 50
E. B. Stoddard,	1 00	West Needham, Coll. in Rev. A. Bigelow's Soc.	10 00
William Kuowhton,	2 00	West Newbury, Coll. in Rev. Mr. Edgell's Soc.	10 00
Mrs. Asa Wood,	1 00	West Newton, Marshall Conant, Collection,	1 00 22 23—23 23
Miss A. DeWolf,	25	West Springfield, Collection, Agawam, Collection,	33 30 6 50
Horace Forbush,	1 00	Ladies' Benev. Soc.,	7 50—14 00
Cash,	1 00	Williamsburg, Dea. Erastus Graves,	2 00
Cash,	25	Worcester, C. Thurber,	10 00
Mrs. — Mason,	25	I. M. Barton,	5 00
Mrs. — Olds,	25	J. P. Kettell,	1 00
E. W. Walker,	1 00	Asa Walker,	2 00
Capt. — Chapin,	50	Martin Stow,	2 00
Charles A. Fisk,	50	Thomas Tucker,	2 00
Elisha Chapin,	25	F. H. Putnam,	1 00
Dea. William Fisk,	1 00	E. T. Miles,	1 00
Locy Fisk,	1 00	Edward Bemis,	1 00
Fanny Wood,	50	Mary G. Bangs,	6 00
Isaac T. Johnson,	25	Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00
Friend,	50	Daniel Ward,	2 00
Thomas Hall,	2 00	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
Aaron Leland,	1 00	S. M. Holmes,	1 00
Cash,	1 00	Mrs. H. Wheeler and sister,	3 00
Elkanah Briggs,	1 00—62 60	A. Tolman,	1 00
Waltham, Collection,	18 77	William M. Bickford,	5 00
Warren, Coll. in Cong. Soc.	21 67	B. L. Hardon,	5 00
Webster, J. J. Robinson,	3 00	Samuel Davis,	5 00
William Larned,	1 00	E. M. Holman,	2 00
R. O. Storrs,	3 00—7 00	W. W. Ayres,	50
Wenham, Coll. in Cong. Soc.	19 75	M. B. Green,	3 00
Westboro', J. G. Fisher,	10 00	Levi Clapp,	1 00
Mary S. Fisher,	2 00	F. A. Clapp,	1 00
M. Fisher,	50	Julius L. Clark,	2 00
George N. Sibley,	5 00	Ethan Allen,	5 00
Timothy F. Hastings,	1 00	William T. Merrifield,	5 00
J. A. Fayerweather,	3 00	William Feno & Son,	2 00
Miss — Sanborn,	1 00	D. Scott, Jr.	1 00
D. Butler,	2 00	S. Jennison,	2 00
Otis Brigham,	2 50	Henry O. Clark,	1 00
Martin N. Wheeler,	1 00	G. O. Stearns,	2 00
J. W. B.	1 00	William Greenleaf,	2 00
R. G. Holmes,	1 00	J. Davis,	5 00
Cash,	25	G. Hobbs,	3 00
Cash,	50	W. Barker,	2 00
Dea. Thomas Morse,	1 00	W. R. Hooper,	2 00
David Warren,	1 00	P. Merriek,	3 00
Josiah Fay,	1 00	G. T. Rice,	5 00
Mrs. George Denny,	1 00	Charles Washburn,	5 00
E. T. Forbes,	2 00	H. P. Hickok,	1 00—123 50
S. B. Forbush,	1 00	Residence unknown,	
Nancy Fay,	1 00	An unknown Friend,	2,711 00
D. H. Forbes,	1 00		
Harrison Fay,	1 00		
L. G. Shepherd,	25		
James Fay,	1 00		
N. E. Fisher,	2 00		

## ADDRESS OF HON. J. H. B. LATROBE, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

---

MR. PRESIDENT :

I am here, at this time, to advocate the cause of African Colonization.

Colonization, using the term in its general sense, has been the means through which the earth, from a single pair, has become filled with its inhabitants. Prosecuted for the purposes of conquest, it made Cortez lord of the valley of Mexico, and placed Pizarro on the throne of the Incas. Resorted to as an alternative to oppression, its power has been demonstrated in the growth of this great Republic. Used for the transfer of a portion of a nation from one part of its territory to another, it finds an illustration at San Francisco, unparalleled in the history of mankind.

Nor is there in African Colonization anything to distinguish it from the colonizations that have preceded it, except in the circumstance to which it owes its distinctive epithet. It belongs to the class that is influenced rather by repulsion from one land, than by attraction, in the first instance, to another. Its representatives are the Pilgrims of Plymouth, rather than the founders of Vera Cruz.

There are, in the United States, two races, the white and the colored. Brought from Africa, originally, as slaves, the progenitors of the last have transmitted, even to the free of their descendants, the memories and the associations of servitude, which cannot be shaken off while a portion of the same people, still in bondage, suggests, everlasting, the history and the degradation of the past. Before Emancipation commenced, the relations of the races, as a matter of feeling, were probably of rare discussion. When the first ship-load of slaves was landed, under colonial rule, in the Chesapeake, the wisest of the Virginia "adventurers" never dreamed that a day would come, when the descendants of the captives would be the alumni of colleges, distinguished members of the liberal professions, and filling, because fit to fill, political offices of the highest civilization. Generations were born and died, before such imaginings were entertained. But as masters occasionally liberated their slaves, a class of freed-men was created, which, increasing from year to year, gradually attracted public attention; and the far-seeing among the statesmen of the day began to consider the probabilities of the future in regard to it, with an interest to which subsequent events have shown that it was fully entitled.

Amalgamation by intermarriage, as a remedy for the anticipated evils of the increase, was never for a moment thought of; and as the experience of all history had shown that two races, which could not so

amalgamate, could exist in the same land in no other relations than those of master and slave, or, where both were nominally free, of the oppressor and the oppressed, the idea of separation naturally became prominent,—a separation so wide as to preclude the fear, or chance even, of any subsequent collision. Hence the plan of colonizing the free people of color of the United States ; and hence the selection of the locality,—suggested, doubtless, by the origin of the emigrants,—which has given to this particular colonization its epithet of “ African.” Under the influence, at first, of such a repulsion as filled the Mayflower ; under the influences, hereafter, of such an attraction as filled the caravels of Cortez ; under both influences, indeed, now and hereafter, according to the temperament of the individual colonists, this colonization is to go forward unto the accomplishment of the end.

On the 28th of December, 1816, the first meeting to form the present Society was held in Washington. The speakers were Henry Clay, Elias B. Caldwell, John Randolph of Roanoke, and Robert Wright of Maryland. With the exception of a suggestion of Mr. Randolph, that the condition of the slaves would be improved by removing the free colored people, the views expressed were confined exclusively to the best interests of the latter, and the advantages that would result collaterally to Africa from the prosecution of the scheme ; and the object of the Society was declared to be, “ to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States in Africa, or such other place as Congress might deem most expedient ;”—the definition carefully excluding the idea of compulsory action on the part of the Society, as well as the idea of any interference with slavery.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the meeting here referred to. The voices of the speakers can be heard no more. His,—the great orator’s, the strong-willed statesman’s, which swayed the hearts of men to and fro, as doth the wind the yielding corn,—has so recently been hushed, that its echoes hardly yet have ceased to vibrate around us. Thirty-seven years have passed, and the quiet scheme of philanthropy of 1816 has become a great political necessity, still perfect in its plan, still adapted to every emergency, and presenting the only solution to a problem that has, more than once, threatened our existence as an united people.

The importance that in later years has been acquired by colonization, was hardly anticipated when the Society was formed. It is due, almost wholly, to the changes that have since taken place in the relations of the white and the free colored population.

In 1816, the feeling between the two was that of kindness. There was then no difficulty in obtaining employment, to create unfriendly competition. Certain occupations seemed to be conceded by prescription to the colored man. If preferences were given, he obtained them. Associations protecting his freedom existed, even in the slave-holding States. Emancipations were constantly taking place around him. And, if at any time disposed to complain of the inferiority of his social position, he recognized, nevertheless, the force of the circumstances to which it was owing, and left its amelioration to time and events. The long wars of Europe, just ended, had kept the emigrating classes at home, that they might be used there for manuring old lands

with their blood, rather than be sent to people new ones with their enterprise ; and, in 1820, the total number of immigrants and their descendants in the United States was but 359,000, and the annual immigration did not exceed 12,000 persons from all countries. Our foreign element, therefore, which has always been the most hostile to the free colored population, was scarcely felt. The condition of things, then, in 1816, was most favorable to the free colored man,—nor, to the mass of the community, was there any probability of a change.

But how great, nevertheless, the change that has, in point of fact, taken place in the interval ! All the kindly relations, which so many then supposed would last forever, have been broken up, beyond the power of reparation. Instead of moving along harmoniously in the avenues of labor, the whites and the free colored people now meet there only with ill-feeling and bad blood ; and into these avenues, to increase the strife for bread and add to the confusion, there throngs an annual immigration, which, in thirty-three years, has multiplied from twelve thousand to five hundred thousand, making the whole number of immigrants and their descendants, now in our country, upwards of five millions of souls. Jealousy and suspicion characterize to-day the relations of the parties. Political influences are beginning to operate. Legislation is invoked ; and State after State, slaveholding as well as non-slaveholding, is passing, or threatening to pass, laws hostile to the continued residence amongst us of the free colored population. It is this state of things, no longer the dimly-shadowed possibility, to men of fearful minds, of 1816, but a palpable and ominous fact, that gives to colonization, as the only means yet devised for obviating an impending calamity, the character that is claimed for it, of a great national and political interest.

The causes of the change here described are intimately connected with the proper consideration of the subject : they are manifest, and they are uncontrollable.

The first, strangely enough it may be thought, is the gradual improvement of the free colored people, in education and refinement, which has been going on since 1816, and which, at first sight, would seem to furnish a reason why they should be permitted to remain undisturbed amongst us, with a gradual amelioration of their social position. This, however, is the superficial view of the subject.

The slave is callous, because he is ignorant, or because, without scope for aspiration, contentment becomes an incident of his condition. But make a freed-man of him ; educate him ; enable him to see the rewards of ambition, only to discover that they are beyond his reach,—to appreciate social and political rank, only to learn that it is unattainable ; and he becomes sensitive and restless, just in proportion as he is capable and enlightened. A strife begins within him, that manifests itself in all his actions. He complains to those who will listen to him. He finds sympathizers, naturally enough, among the whites. He is looked upon as one who has “a cause.” His friends fancy they have “a mission.” Spirit chafes against spirit. Excitement is produced. Organization takes place. The sphere of action dilates. Soon it embraces the question of slavery. The rarely gifted individual, the cause of the particular effervescence, is assumed as a fair representative of the entire race ; and a crusade commences, which ultimately

involves the whole country, and makes the free colored people the subjects of a family feud, as North and South array themselves in bitter antagonism. Nor is the reference to domestic affairs, thus suggested, inapplicable. On the contrary, as he who is the subject of a household quarrel always finds himself obliged to leave the family, that peace may be restored between its members, so the contest, that has been waging among the whites in regard to the free colored people, threatens to end in the abandonment, by the latter, of the scene of the agitation, that, in a distant land, they may find a new home and work out a different destiny. Had they remained as slaves in feeling, had education wrought in them no miracles, had refinement brought no sensitiveness, this state of things would never have existed as one cause of the change in question.

The other of the causes is the foreign immigration. Its effect is two-fold. It operates to increase the irritability on the part of the better classes of the free colored people; and it is felt inconveniently, not only by those of them whose care does not extend beyond to-day, but by those also of the whites who meet the others in active competition for employment; a competition which was far from existing while the foreign immigration remained comparatively inconsiderable. Thanks to the vast country, yet to be filled with population, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the demand for labor in the West, and the rapidly increasing facilities for transporting it from place to place, this crowding immigration disappears from the seaboard as fast as it arrives, so that the pressure created by it is not intolerable. But still, the immigration is not diminishing. Population is becoming denser and denser every day; and as a cause for the change we are accounting for, the increase of foreign labor amongst us must continue to operate unto the end.

That the explanation thus given is the true one, there can be but little doubt. Indeed, none other has been suggested during the angry controversy which for years past has shaken the fabric of our government, rousing all men from their indifference, and obliging them to look the future fully in the face.

The question, then, arises, as to the proper remedy. The answer is plain. Either the white man's prejudices must be overcome, that the colored man's sensitiveness may be conciliated; or the immigration that brings the two races into collision must be stayed; or the weaker must escape from the influences that will make this collision intolerable. The mere statement of these alternatives indicates the inevitable choice.

Twenty years have been consumed by zealous white men, aided by unquestionable instances of high intellectual cultivation and social refinement among the free people of color, in trying to place the latter upon a footing of social equality with the whites; and admitting, though the fact is not stated as of the speaker's knowledge, that, in rare cases and in particular neighborhoods, this may have been accomplished, yet it must be conceded that, as a general thing, the experiment, undertaken in perfect good faith, and vigorously prosecuted, has been an utter failure. To this point, let the free people of color speak for themselves. At a convention held in Baltimore, as late as 1852, of delegates from various parts of Maryland, and whose proceedings were

conducted with propriety and dignity, the following resolutions were passed :—

*"Resolved,* That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that no advancement has been made towards the result, to us so desirable ; but that, on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

*"Resolved,* That, in the face of an immigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us which the very agitation intended for our good, has only served, apparently, to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish."

Further proof would be surplusage, in regard to this part of the argument.

But, perhaps, the stream of European immigration may be stayed. If it could, it would, at best, but leave things in their present position, sure to grow worse, with the natural increase of our existing population. But, who dreams of staying it ? It lands, and we lose sight of it. It is the leaven which is absorbed in the loaf it quickens. We are reminded of its presence, only when we hear its axe in the forest ; its pick and spade along the great highways its labor builds for us ; its shout, as, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in its westward progress, it looks down upon the slopes of the Pacific. We could not stay it, if we would. It is part and parcel of the great system, of which the colonization we are discussing is another part. It moves forward in the well-ordered array of events, known by us as Progress. It assumed its place therein at the right time ; and to interfere with its operation is as much beyond man's power, as it is for the fly on the wheel of the chariot to check the rapidity of its whirl. This immigration was delayed until a refuge had been prepared for those whose places it was to fill as they disappeared before it ; and it is now, only now, when Africa is ready to receive the free colored people of the United States, that Ireland and Germany seem disposed to empty themselves upon America.

The first and second of the alternatives proposed, then, being out of the question, there remains the last only to be taken ; and separation, or colonization, becomes inevitable.

There are many doubtless, however, who, admitting the force of the argument that has been attempted, look at what has been accomplished in Liberia and the United States since 1816, and then turning to the hundreds of thousands still remaining and still increasing in our midst, regret, in honest despair, the strength of the conclusion which leaves no other resource than one which, in thirty-seven years, has, they fear, only demonstrated its own incapacity.

But what are the facts in this respect ? If the process of transplanting a people from one continent to another, is to be compared to that of transplanting an apple-tree from a hill side to a meadow, then certainly nothing has been done. But, compare colonization with colonization, and it will be found, that more has already been wrought by African Colonization, than has been accomplished by any preceding

colonization, in the same time, since the world began. African Colonization is to be, as American Colonization was, the work of generations upon generations; and no one is known who complains that the latter was too slow, or who finds fault with its results. Yet, in its commencement, it was a series of misfortunes; while African Colonization has, up to this time, been a series of astonishing successes. War and Famine characterised the early history of the first,—Peace and Plenty the infancy of the last. After a colonial existence of an hundred and fifty years had closed with a seven years' war, the United States obtained their independence as a reward of victory on many a stricken field. At the end of thirty-four years from its first settlement, Liberia received independence and nationality as a free gift due to the ability and worth of the recipients. Comparing, then, the two colonizations by their results, at the end of similar periods, that of Africa is, unquestionably, not the loser. And why should not the results of the future be equally favorable?

Commerce is the great agent upon which all colonization must ultimately depend. How stands it with reference to that which is under consideration? Let us push the comparison we have been making into details.

In the seventeenth century, the commerce of the world was feeble. Now it is in a state of intense activity. Then, the *Göede Vrouw* of Knickerbocker was very nearly the model of its ships, to which the laboring winds toiled uselessly to impart velocity. Now, steam drives arrows through the waves. The *Mayflower* was sixty-five days in coming from England to America. Thirty days is now the average passage of sailing vessels, from the Chesapeake to Africa.

Emigration is one of the collaterals of commerce, not its principal object. It reacts to promote its activity, it is true; but commerce, whose great agency is to effect exchanges, furnishes transportation, as a general rule, incidentally only. There was scant occasion for its legitimate functions in the infancy of the Thirteen Colonies. The colonists themselves were the principal consumers of foreign importations. The Indian wanted but little, and, except in furs, had little to give in exchange for what he did want: nor, in truth, had the old world much to spare for him. Manufactures were in their infancy; steam was unborn; and men who tilled their fields with their guns within their grasp, and hurried with them in their hands from the house of God, to use them in self-defence against a relentless enemy, were not such customers as trade was wont to thrive upon, even at the distant day to which we are referring. Very different, indeed, are the present relations of commerce with Africa, to what they were in the seventeenth century with America. Instead of a population, scant and sparse, of hunters, having few wants for civilization to supply, the population of Africa is one of teeming millions, athirst for everything that civilization can produce, from the richest fabrics of the loom to the humblest fabrics of the lapstone. If, for upwards of two hundred years, the slave-trade has been giving sharpness to the edge of African appetite for guns and powder, rum and tobacco, it has, at the same time, produced commercial relations which will eventually be the all-powerful agents of African Colonization. Throughout all Nigritia,—throughout all Ethiopia,—from the Kong Mountains to the Mediterranean,—from the Kong Mountains to the Cape of Good Hope,—from Cape

Verde to Cape Guardafui, there are vast markets, which have become the necessities of manufacturing civilization, whose over-production, in its search for outlets, has given that activity to commerce which is one of the most striking features of the age we live in. These markets are to be reached, that they may be supplied. **THIS, THE TASK OF COMMERCE, IS TO BE THE GUARANTY OF COLONIZATION.**

Nor is the African himself without his manufactures. He makes, in many places, an iron, which is superior to the imported article; out of which he fabricates weapons, and often armor. The chains and rings of gold of the Mandingoës are of rare excellence. In leather, the native is a skillful workman; and his loom, of the simplest fashion, supplies him with a cotton cloth, strong and serviceable, and frequently dyed with a taste that would do credit to an artist's skill. That slaves have been the articles of trade heretofore obtained from him, is a consequence of the white man's teaching. But the time has come for a wiser instruction; and wherever colonization plants a settlement, gold and ivory and rich dye-woods, hides and wax, gums and spices, rice and palm oil, exclude from the market the fellow-beings of the merchant.

While, therefore, in the case of America, colonization was the principal, and commerce the accessory,—in the case of Africa, it is just the reverse; and instead of having a commerce to build up, colonization takes advantage of one that has existed for generations, and is now increasing with a rapidity that is due to the extent of the market to be supplied by it.

But, there is one of the relations between commerce and African Colonization that is peculiar, and the importance of which, in every point of view, can scarcely be over-estimated. The markets extending from the Gambia coastwise to the Zaire, and to the interior across the mountains that form the southern boundary of the valley of the Niger, and across the river and the valley to its northern confines, can be reached in no way so well as through the portal of Liberia. The English have in vain tried to penetrate them by expeditions up the Niger, and from their establishments on the coast. But they are beyond the white man's reach, except through the factors supplied by the colored population of the United States. Intelligent, educated, experienced, with peculiar fitness for trade, and exempted, constitutionally, from those diseases of the climate which protect the Liberians from the encroachments of the people they have left, the colonists from this country may, in their especial adaptation to the functions they are called upon to fill, find another reason to acknowledge the hand of Providence in the series of events, which, commencing with the slavery of their ancestors, ends in the return of their descendants to the continent from whence they came, after a probation, which, like that of Israel of old, seems to have been necessary to fit them to become the agents of African Civilization. **AMERICA WAS OPEN TO THE COLONISTS OF THE WORLD. THERE IS BUT ONE PEOPLE THAT CAN COLONIZE WESTERN AFRICA AND LIVE.**

And how compare the motives respectively of American and African Colonization? For this is a feature in the inquiry which should not be lost sight of. Where the Englishman had one motive to leave his home for America, even in the most adverse times, the free colored resident in the United States has many. There was nothing in Eng-

lish law, nothing in English prejudice, to prevent the Carvers, the Robinsons, the Winthrops, and Winslows, from being Lord High Chancellors of the realm. There is nothing now, in law or prejudice, in Great Britain, to prevent the poorest Irishman from aspiring to, and winning, the highest political distinction. But what can the other hope to obtain by remaining in America? An unharmed respectability in insignificance,—protection for such property as an active competition will permit him to acquire,—here and there a right to vote, as an incident to his possessions of land or money,—and even all this enjoyed under a constant apprehension of measures hostile to his peace, comfort and dignity. This is said in no spirit of unkindness. It is said as a prominent truth, due to the fair discussion of the subject. African Colonization is built upon a conviction of the absolute capacity of the colored race, when relieved from the pressure of circumstances, for the highest intellectual development; and the real friends of the race should rather promote its removal to a home where this development can take place at once, than by retaining it where this is impossible, perpetuate its inferiority. Words of counsel, it is admitted, are of small avail, where the native soil is to be abandoned, and the hearth-stone left desolate; and yet we would say to the intelligent and educated among the free people of color, that although in the land they leave, they have wielded no power, built up no monuments, it may be wise to take to heart the story and imitate the example of the Moor, and seek another Grenada, where the Aragonese and the Castilian, who have refused to treat them as equals, can no longer overshadow them with their greatness.

But the counsel thus given, would not now be proper in every instance. Colonization, which has provided a City of Refuge, when circumstances will compel removal, leaves it to every one to determine for himself the day and the hour of his emigration. It is not every one who is fit to be a colonist. Those who are fit, may be detained in this country by paramount considerations of duty. The great mass will remain while they suffer no physical inconvenience. And it is better that it should be so. Many now living may hand down the question of removal to their grand-children and great-grand-children; and even these may hesitate. If it is so, it will be because it is a part of the scheme that it should be so. To the adventurous, the able and the ambitious only, the men who seek to carve their names on the foundation-stones of empires, may emigration be counseled without responsibility. But to all it may be said, **AFRICAN COLONIZATION, SOONER OR LATER, IS DESTINY.** The call to strike the tent and fill the knapsack will sound in each man's heart;—and when his inward being thrills with it, let him march on his way, and join the army with banners, the cross in the van,—the exodus of Africa,—that shall then be on its journey eastward across the sea.

The motive to emigrate existing, then, as powerfully as has been suggested, and commerce being relied upon to afford the means of transportation, but one question remains,—which is, the efficiency of commerce for the purpose. It has been already stated, that the foreign immigration of 1852 amounted to five hundred thousand; and there is every reason to believe that during the present year, even this large number will be exceeded. Every one of these immigrants comes at his own cost, or with means remitted by friends who have already

established themselves in America ; and he comes from a class which is far less able to pay its expenses on the voyage, than the corresponding class of free colored men in the United States,—very few of whom could not collect, among white friends, upon the instant, money to pay their passage, while the Irishman and German have, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, to rely upon themselves exclusively. Now, the entire free colored population of our country is but 428,661,\* or less than a year's work for the shipping employed in 1852 in bringing immigrants across the Atlantic. Indeed, had the entire colored population, slave and free, been ready for removal, the 3,633,750 composing it would have afforded less than seven years' work to the same vessels. It is most true, that years must elapse before the increase of this population, even, is visibly affected ; but the statistics here given show the efficiency of commerce, as the agent that is to produce the result ; and the only question left open is the question of time.

The conclusion, then, which, it is thought, may be fairly drawn, is, that the separation of the free colored race from the whites of this country is inevitable, and essential to the happiness of both parties,—that it will be brought about gradually, by the operation of causes that cannot be controlled,—that it will proceed silently, producing no more sensation than is produced by emigration to California,—“oozing,” to use the most expressive term of the Chinese, when speaking of the disappearance of silver, from amongst us, to be quietly and usefully absorbed in Liberia ; involving here no rude partings ; leaving no voids, the means of filling which are not at hand ; the emigrants, in the end, paying their own expenses, and going forth cheerfully and hopefully, with confident assurance of a happy and honorable home. This will be the glorious fruition of the great plan of African Colonization, which will then have fulfilled all the exigencies of a political necessity, under the holy influences of the pure philanthropy and wise forethought in which it originated.

The Society which now has charge of this work, while emigration, in its feebleness, still requires pecuniary aid, will then exist, in all probability, rather to perpetuate its associations, than to facilitate a process which will long since have become independent of assistance. Or, perhaps, its organization, even, having fallen into desuetude, it may occupy no other place than as a portion of that vast temple, whose materials are the good deeds of men. Be this, however, as it may ; whether the existence of the American Colonization Society shall then be practical or historical, an empire will acknowledge it as its founder. It will be spoken of in terms of gratitude, as the exterminator of the slave-trade. The missionary to nations whose names, even, have not yet reached the ears of civilization, shall fashion uncouth languages to define and describe it. The lessons of the Sunday School, taught beneath the palm trees which then will cast their shadows on a Christian land, shall make infancy lisp its story. Cities will perpetuate, in their names, the memories of those who have been prominent in its cause ;—and from Senegambia to the Niger, the voice of grateful millions shall shout the chorus of its praise.

---

\* The numbers of the census of 1850 are used here.

## BRITISH EMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

The following is the Proclamation referred to on page 11.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. of London, contractors with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to furnish Laborers from the African Coast for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of Ten Dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate:—And whereas the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the Chiefs and principal men of the country:—While the offer of Ten Dollars each, is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves, during the prevalence of the Slave Trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted:—And whereas certain refractory Chiefs are reported to have engaged with the Agents of said Company, to furnish a number of Laborers, and are further known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions:—And whereas complaint has been made to the Government, that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians:—Therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this Proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating Passports must be strictly observed—that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port with their emigrants on board, to obtain passports—in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

*Done at Monrovia, this Twenty-sixth day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three, and of the Republic the Fifth.*

J. J. ROBERTS.

(L. S.)

*By the President,*

H. TEAGE, *Secretary of State.*

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

---

The Republic of Liberia extends from the Shebar or Sherbro river on the north-west, about latitude 7 deg. 24 m. north, longitude 12 deg. 40 m. west, to Grand Sesters, latitude 4 deg. 41 m. north, longitude 8 deg. 8 min. west. Its length of sea-coast, measured in a direct line, is about three hundred and ninety miles. It extends inland about forty-five miles on an average. It contains nearly or quite twelve millions of acres, most of which is susceptible of profitable cultivation, and much of which is very fertile. In the parts already under cultivation, the produce of an acre is more than sufficient for the support of a man.

Every emigrant, on his arrival, is entitled to five acres of land; or if he has a family, to a larger quantity, in proportion to its numbers; not, however, exceeding ten acres. He is also entitled to his necessary food, lodging, medicine and medical attendance for six months. During this time, he can clear up and plant a portion of his land, build a bamboo thatched house,—answering to a log cabin in the West, and sufficient for all the purposes of health,—move his family into it, and find his first crops ready for eating. If he wishes for more land, any quantity can be bought for a dollar an acre. If he is a mechanic, trader or professional man, he may have a building lot in some of the villages, instead of a farm, and may be in business before the end of the six months of gratuitous support.

Immediately on his arrival, the emigrant becomes a citizen of the Republic, entitled to vote at elections, and is eligible to any office for which he is thought to be qualified. Emigrants, however, should not expect to be actually put into office, till they have been there long enough to understand Africa.

From the south-eastern extremity of the Republic, the territory of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas extends along the coast to the south-east and east, about one hundred and thirty miles, to the river San Pedro; making a continuous coast, under the control of emigrants from the United States, of about five hundred and twenty miles. It is understood by all parties, that this Colony will soon become a part of the Republic.

So far as we can learn, the Republic has never been called on to support a pauper.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

**ARTICLE 1.** This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

**ART. 2.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

**ART. 3.** Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

**ART. 4.** The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

**ART. 5.** There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

**ART. 6.** The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

**ART. 7.** The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

**ART. 8.** The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

**ART. 9.** This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

PRESENTED MAY 24. 1854.





THIRTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 24, 1854.



BOSTON:  
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.  
1854.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Thirteenth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 12 M. on Wednesday, May 31, 1854; the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, Vice President, in the Chair.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and ordered to be read at the public meeting.

On recommendation of the Board of Managers, the Constitution was amended, so as to make the President of the Society a member of the Board *ex officio*.

The officers for the year ensuing were unanimously elected.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 9 A. M. to-morrow, for public exercises.

*Thursday, June 1, 1854.*—The Society met according to adjournment; the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, Vice President, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.

The Secretary read the Annual Report, which, on motion of the Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, seconded by the Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The meeting was addressed by the Vice President, on taking the Chair; by the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., Rev. S. M. WORCESTER, D. D., Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, Rev. A. D. EDDY, D. D., Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., Messrs. T. R. MARVIN and WILLIAM ROPES, and Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D., and was closed with the benediction by the presiding officer.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1854.

---

### PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH.

### SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

### AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

### MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD.
ALBERT FEARING.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.
T. R. MARVIN.	DR. DANIEL WHITE.
JAMES C. DUNN.	DR. A. R. THOMPSON.
B. C. CLARK.	

## A N N U A L R E P O R T.

---

### *Obituary.*

AT the formation of this Society, May 26, 1841, the Hon. WILLIAM B. BANISTER was chosen President. He held that office till 1844, when, being unable to attend the anniversary, he declined re-election. He, however, continued to be a firm friend, a wise counsellor, and a reliable supporter of our cause, till, on the first day of July, 1853, he was released from his earthly labors. Nor did his benefactions cease with his mortal life. He left his whole estate, after some small legacies and providing annuities for his wife and daughter, to be equally divided between five societies, of which the American Colonization Society is one. The amount to be thus divided is not yet ascertained, but it will be some thousands of dollars each. Of his unexceptionable character, and his usefulness in various departments of Christian and philanthropic labor, the public does not need our testimony. It seems proper, however, to record our gratitude for his acceptance of the Presidency of this Society, at a time when so few were willing to be openly known as its friends.

When Mr. Banister declined, the Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D., was chosen President. At the end of the year, he declined a re-election, believing that the office ought to be filled by a layman.

The Hon. DANIEL WALDO was then chosen, May 28, 1845, and lived only till July 9, of that year.

At the next annual meeting, May 27, 1846, the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D., was chosen President. He continued in that office till Thursday, the sixth day of October last, when he too was

called to his everlasting reward. The Board of Managers adopted the following minute, to be placed on the records of the Society, and transmitted to his family:

*Resolved*, That, with submission to the Divine Will, and with a deep sense of the loss which we, in common with our country and the cause of humanity, have sustained in his death, we record our high estimate of the personal worth and valuable services of the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL. D., President of this Society, who had been chosen to that office at eight successive annual elections; who had always performed its duties with distinguished ability and faithfulness; who, by his personal influence, industriously exerted, as well as by the influence of his name, had done much to promote the interests of the Society; who, during nearly all the years of his official connection with us, had been the habitual correspondent and valued counsellor of leading men in Liberia, contributing more, probably, by his instructions and advice, than any other white man, to the wise, judicious and successful establishment and administration of the government of that Republic; who originated the effort and matured the plan for establishing a college in Liberia, and contributed by his personal labors to its success to the very day of his death; and who, while that Republic shall endure, will be remembered with gratitude as one of its greatest benefactors.

The testimony of three such men as our departed Presidents, BANISTER, WALDO, GREENLEAF, must be an element of strength to any society. Their purity of motive, largeness of heart, extent of information and soundness of judgment, no one will question. It cannot be believed that they gave their strength, and their hearts, and their wealth to this cause, without knowing it to be good. And the survivor of the four knows, too, the character and object of those inquiries, deliberations, discussions and prayers, in which he took a prominent part, and which, after a continuance of several years, combined with other kindred influences in giving birth to the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY; and he knows the motives which induced him and his associate, MILLS, of precious memory, to brave the dangers of the ocean and of Africa, in search of a home which the colored man might, without contradiction from any one, call his own. These men knew the character of the enterprise in which they engaged, and they knew it to be good.

#### *The Parent Society—Labors and Results.*

But our Society is not dependent on even such testimony. It can appeal to the results of its labors. It has secured the emancipation of 4,549 slaves. It has given homes to them, and to 272

whose freedom had been purchased by themselves or their friends, and to 3,383 free-born people of color. It has given protection and support, civilization and homes, to more than 1,000 native Africans, rescued by our government from slave traders. It has prevented the sale and exportation of some thousands, known to have been collected in barracoons, and waiting a market. It has exterminated the traffic along five hundred and twenty miles of coast, over which Liberia has the right of jurisdiction. It has rescued a population of some 200,000 from the constant dread of being seized by slave hunters, and enabled them to dwell together in peace and quietness. It has established a Republic, wisely organized and well administered, and acknowledged as such, virtually by the United States, and in due form by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia and Brazil. It has created a civilized industry and commerce, the export trade of which amounts to \$800,000 annually, and is increasing. It has acquired a territory which, without being more densely peopled than France, would furnish homes for the whole colored population of the United States, bond and free, and is capable of supporting several times that number. It has let in upon that benighted coast, the lights of learning and religion, so that schools and churches are as numerous as the convenience of the eight or ten thousand civilized inhabitants requires, and so that, in nearly, if not quite, every church and school, there are communicants and pupils won from heathenism. It has borne its part, with other kindred influences, in so modifying the character and condition of the coast beyond its boundaries, that missions may now be planted and prosper along two or three thousand miles of coast, where formerly, centuries of effort, at an enormous expense of treasure and of lives, had only ended in defeat.

It is not strange that such a work should receive the support of wise and good men.

During the past year this good work has been going on and increasing. The receipts of the American Colonization Society in 1853, were \$112,441 58, being \$14,168 32 more than in 1852. The number of emigrants was 783, being 117 more than those of the previous year. Of these, 269 were free born, 34 obtained their freedom by purchase, to 124 freedom had been bequeathed, and 356 were made free by living masters; making 514 in all who thus became free. They are generally said, and some of them are well known, to be persons of superior character. Indeed, this is gen-

erally true of slaves emancipated for colonization ; as few, if any, except masters who have long been guided by intelligent, Christian views in the training of their slaves, can be persuaded thus to emancipate them.

### *Liberia.*

In Liberia, too, there has been progress. The friendly relations of the Republic with the powers of Europe continue. Among the native tribes all is peace and quiet, except some restlessness, not, however, threatening war, on the part of Prince Manna, and of George Cane of Grand Cape Mount, who are not yet reconciled to the suppression of the slave trade. They have, however, made no open attempt to revive the traffic. The only attempt of that kind during the year was made by a Portuguese trader, who bargained with Boyer of Tradetown, for two hundred slaves, and paid for them, as usual, in advance. Boyer, having received the goods and gold, immediately informed the Liberian authorities. They, though indignant at his successful villainy, of course took measures to prevent the delivery of the slaves.

Commerce has felt the influence of regular steam communication with England. This enterprise has been so successful, that a second line of steamers has been projected, and will probably soon be in operation.

Agriculture is demanding a wider field. The most extensive farming settlements are on the St. Paul's River, extending from near its mouth, about twenty miles, to Millsburgh, where the rapids interrupt the navigation, which serves as a highway among the settlements and to Monrovia. The land, to the rapids, is now all taken up, so that agricultural emigrants must seek accommodation elsewhere. The President, therefore, in his last message, recommends the opening of a road from some point on the river into the interior, on each side of which, farm-lots may be laid out for the accommodation of new settlers.

From Monrovia southward, the course of inland travel is up the southern branch of the Mesurado river, which is nearly parallel with the coast ; then across a short portage to the northern branch of the Junk, and down that stream to Marshall, at its mouth. On this route, and especially at the portage, flourishing farms have lately been commenced. On the southern or main branch of the Junk, sometimes called Farmington river, about twelve miles from

its mouth, the last company from Pennsylvania have selected what they call "a most beautiful site for our farming settlement." Within three months from their arrival, they had commenced clearing the ground for rice, and expected, another year, to raise enough for their own supply.

In Bassa county, there are movements for opening new settlements in the hill country north-east from Bexley.

In Sinou, the youngest of the counties, the borders of existing settlements yet afford a sufficiency of good locations for farmers.

A beginning has been made in the fine arts. Mr. Augustus Washington, a Daguerreotypist from Hartford, Ct., emigrated last November. He has already remitted to New York, for the purchase of goods, \$500, earned at his business in about five weeks. During the rainy season, which is less favorable to his art, he intends to be "a merchant on a small scale." Mr. Washington was esteemed a good classical scholar at Dartmouth College, where he spent two years. On his arrival at Monrovia, he says: "I soon saw that the people here live in a style of ease, comfort and independence, at which they can never expect to arrive in the States."

The health of the country seems to be decidedly improving. Of this, the history of the emigrants by the Oriole forms, perhaps, the most striking illustration. Two of them were from Massachusetts, three from Connecticut, sixteen from New York, eleven from Pennsylvania, one from Delaware, and four from Louisiana; in all, thirty-seven; all but five, from the free States. They sailed from New York, in October, 1852. Among such a company, most of us would have expected a great mortality. But at the end of thirteen months, there had been but one death, and that was not from any disease of the climate; and there was, at that time, as little sickness among the survivors, as there usually is among thirty-six persons, taken promiscuously, in the regions from which they emigrated. The Secretary of the New York Colonization Society remarks, that for three years, a smaller proportion have died among emigrants sailing from New York, than would ordinarily have died had they remained in that State.\*

---

\* These views are confirmed by accounts received since the delivery of this Report.—The Isla de Cuba sailed from New York, Nov. 10, 1853, with 4 emigrants from Connecticut, 16 from New York, 1 from New Jersey, and 32 from Pennsylvania; in all, 53. The Banshee sailed from Norfolk, the next day, Nov. 11, with 261 emigrants,—26 from Indiana, and 235 from the southern States. Up to April 7, 1854, five months, there had died, among those from the southern States, 14

The Educational Institutions of Liberia are making slow, but sure and steady progress towards maturity. Even now, they are so far advanced, that young men of color who wish to be educated for usefulness there, should at once go there for their education, as some have done already. In either of the two High Schools at Monrovia, or in that at Cape Palmas, they may receive instruction in all the studies preparatory to entering college, and in all those that are essential to a collegiate course. Besides these, a High School of equal grade is about to be established in Bassa County. Towards the support of this, a permanent fund of \$4,000 is held in Pennsylvania. In the Alexander High School, (Presbyterian,) at Monrovia, are some four, five or six students, who may be prepared to enter College some time this year. In the same Institution and in the Monrovia Academy, (Methodist,) are others, who may form a second College class another year. The Trustees of Liberia College have accepted their charter, and have organized themselves under it; and whenever a class is fitted to enter as Freshmen, teachers will be employed to instruct them. The Board of "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1850, has funds, the annual income of which is sufficient to meet the small necessary expenses of the College at its commencement. The New York Colonization Society holds funds for scholarships, the income of which is now supporting twelve students in the High Schools; and the number will be increased when the whole fund becomes productive. The primary schools are sufficiently numerous, and are improving, in proportion as the higher institutions furnish more competent teachers.

Ample means of education in the United States should be placed within the reach of the many thousands of colored youth who will spend their lives in this country, including those who have not considered the question of emigration. But for those whose field of usefulness is to be in Liberia, no such provision needs to be made here. It is better for them to emigrate at once, and obtain their education in

---

children of ten years and under, 3 persons over sixty, 3 by imprudence in eating, drinking, fatigue and exposure, and 6 others. Of those from Indiana, one child had died aged 6 years, and one of 4 months. The whooping cough had been the principal cause of death among children. Among the 53 by the Isla de Cuba, there had been no death. Dr. Roberts contrasts them with the emigrants by the Banshee, by saying, "They are persons who will take advice, and who conduct themselves accordingly."

the country where they are to use it, as the President and a majority of the higher officers and most useful men of the Republic have done, when the means of doing it were far inferior to those now existing. A few should, perhaps, from time to time, visit America or Europe, to complete their education in certain branches, as young men from this country and England visit France and Germany for the same purpose ; but, as a general rule, henceforth the leading men of Liberia should be, and will be, educated there.

The prosperity of the Republic in respect to its religious interests, during the year 1853, were such as to demand special notice in the annual message of the President. He says :

“ Above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of his churches, inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion ; thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of Christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.”\*

### *Our own Operations.*

The operations of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year, ending April 30, may be stated in a few words.

The disbursements during the year were \$9,254 38 ; the receipts, including a balance from the preceding year of \$17 55, were \$8,908 66, leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, of \$345 72.

Of the receipts, \$141 64 was the balance of the legacy of Dwight Foster, late of Palmer, paid by John and Freeman S. Foster, his executors ; and \$100 was the first installment of a legacy of \$500, by Moses Barnes, late of West Brookfield, paid by Baxter Ellis, his executor. These are the only receipts from legacies.

One large sum was given under circumstances which deserve to be stated particularly. It occurred at the meeting of the Parent Society in Washington, in January last. The Annual Report, in giving an account of the emigration during the year 1853, mentioned a remarkable family, consisting of a man, his wife, and thirty-six children and grand children, made free by Montgomery Bell, Esq., of Nashville, Tennessee, who gave them a good outfit, paid their expenses to the place of embarkation, and paid \$2,000 out of \$2,280, the estimated expense of their passage and support for six

---

\* See Appendix.

months. The Report then stated that Mr. Bell wished to give freedom, outfit and expenses to the place of embarkation to about eighty more, but would be able to furnish only \$2,400 towards the expense of their passage and support for six months; and an appeal was made to "some noble hearted individual, on whom heaven has bestowed the ability," to furnish the remaining \$2,400. After the close of the meeting, one of the delegates from the Massachusetts Society\* inquired carefully into the merits of the case, and having obtained satisfactory information, the next morning placed in the hands of your Treasurer, who was present, a note, stating that it would give him pleasure to furnish the required amount of \$2,400. The note was, according to his request, passed to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, and the money has since been paid.

The disbursements for the year now under consideration, were \$12 46 greater than those of the previous year; the receipts \$332 36 less. This diminution is easily explained. The amount received from legacies has been only \$241 36, against \$425 the previous year. Here is a diminution of \$173 36. The previous year we received from two donors, \$3,711 for colonizing emancipated slaves, against \$2,400 the past year from one donor. In both years, there were smaller donations for that object, about equal in amount. Here is a diminution of \$1,311. These two diminutions amount to \$1,484 36. From a comparison of these statements, it appears that our receipts from ordinary sources, instead of diminishing, have actually increased more than \$1,150. And this has been done without any increase of agency, and in the face of a severe pecuniary pressure of several months' continuance.

It seems proper to state that this Society has, besides the transactions which appear in the Treasurer's Report, already referred to, transferred to the Parent Society, demands for moneys expended during three years ending with September last, and which are to be repaid, to the amount of \$3,877 40. Of this sum, \$649 50 was in payment of debts due that Society, and \$3,227 90 was a donation. This, added to the sum already mentioned, would make the total disbursements of the year, \$13,131 78. But, as the funds by the use of which these demands were created, have once appeared in our accounts, their repeated insertion would be an unfair and deceptive swelling of our total.

\* Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON.

A large part of this amount last mentioned, was expended for the medical education of Mr. Daniel Laing, Jr., a native of Charlestown, Mass., and Mr. Isaac H. Snowden, of Boston. They had both received a good English education, and made some progress in classical studies. Their talents and characters were well certified by those who had known them from infancy. Both were printers by trade, doing business on their own presses, on their own account—Mr. Laing having a power press. It would seem, therefore, that their prospects for success in life in their native land, were far superior to those of most young men of color. Still, they became convinced that they could not reasonably hope to obtain a position here, for themselves and their families, with which they ought to be satisfied. They turned their thoughts towards Liberia. There was no need of more printers there at present; but there was need of two more physicians, not only for general practice, but to take the medical charge of emigrants during their acclimation. By request of the Parent Society, we undertook to give them a thorough education in medicine and surgery. In September, 1851, they commenced their course of study. The Massachusetts Medical College generously remitted the fees for Mr. Laing's first course of lectures, and a part of the fees for Mr. Snowden's; but, in consequence of difficulties arising from another source, the Faculty resolved thenceforth to exclude colored students from their lecture rooms. Their second course was attended at Dartmouth College.

Their greatest difficulty was in finding opportunities to "see practice," as practitioners believed that their patients would not consent to the introduction of colored students into their sick rooms, nor admit them to examine their persons. To overcome this difficulty, individual friends furnished Mr. Laing with funds to study in London. That invaluable friend of our Society, Dr. WAGSTAFF, procured for him free admission to the privileges of a student in St. Thomas Hospital, where he continued more than a year. Mr. Snowden persevered in his efforts to accomplish the object here; and, at length, through the kindness of the surgeons and physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was admitted to see the practice in that institution.

Having completed the regular course of study, they embarked at Baltimore, May 5th, the present year, on board the ship Sophia

Walker, for Liberia, touching at Norfolk and Savannah for more emigrants on their way.

They took with them good medical libraries, and a good supply of surgical instruments and medicines. Towards their professional outfit, we are greatly indebted to the donations of Drs. A. R. Thompson, J. S. Hurd and D. White, of Charlestown, and Drs. J. C. Warren, W. J. Walker, G. C. Shattuck, J. Bigelow and N. C. Keep, of Boston. Several booksellers also gave valuable works, and the necessary supply was completed by purchase. Some valuable philosophical instruments were given by W. C. Bond, Esq., of Cambridge, and books on subjects not professional, by him, by the Hon. T. Parsons, and others.

They were well supplied with clothing for at least two years. Dr. Laing takes with him his wife and three children. He took a good supply of necessary articles for house-keeping; and benevolent ladies in Medford, Boston and Charlestown, provided a liberal personal outfit for Mrs. Laing and her children. Mrs. Snowden and her two children will remain in this country for a year or more; provision being made for their support out of her husband's salary.

On arriving in Liberia, they will be employed, on competent salaries, by the American Colonization Society, in the medical care of emigrants during their acclimation, and will devote whatever time is not required for that service, to general practice on their own account. From the proceeds of their labors there, they are to repay, from time to time, as they may be able, the amounts expended in their education.

That they may enjoy health, we are the more encouraged to hope, from the experience of the emigrants by the Oriole, already mentioned. If their health should be such as we hope, usefulness and success will be, according to all human calculations, completely in their power. Some of their colored friends are waiting for their report of Liberia, as a help to decide the question of their own emigration.

### *Our Prospects.*

There are indications that, during the year now commencing, we shall be called upon greatly to enlarge our operations. Colored explorers, sent to Liberia by colored men to ascertain and report for their guidance, have given highly favorable accounts, which

are confirmed by letters from well-known men who have emigrated within a few years ; and by these means, the number of enterprising and intelligent emigrants from the free States is rapidly increasing. From the South, the calls on us to aid emancipated slaves press severely on our means. The case of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, so promptly met by one of our fellow-citizens, has already been mentioned. Out of one hundred and sixteen emigrants from Virginia by the Sophia Walker, ninety were emancipated by will. The same vessel takes seventeen,—perhaps twenty-one,—emancipated by the Hon. Charlton Hines, of Liberty county, Georgia, who is able to give them nothing but their freedom ; and an appeal has been made to us, to meet the expense of colonizing them ;—which, if the number is seventeen, will be \$1,020 ; if twenty-one, it will be \$1,260.

And as the calls upon us increase, so, we hope, will the means of meeting them. The people of Massachusetts love to meet such calls as those of Montgomery Bell and Charlton Hines ; and many such are coming. They love to assist intelligent and enterprising young men to establish themselves where they can secure competence and respectability for themselves and their families. They love to aid in planting and sustaining schools, colleges, churches, and all the means of Christian civilization, especially in regions which most need them, and most need help. They love to undertake, sustain, and carry on to triumphant success, enterprises which the “wise and prudent of this world” regard as hopeless ; to have faith in and co-operate with Him who “raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the beggar from the dung-hill, to set them among princes, and to make them inherit the throne of glory.” And therefore, the more they understand our work, the more they love it, and love to aid it.

And hence it is, that pulpits which have been closed, are now open to our agents ; collections without the labors of an agent, are becoming more frequent ; individual donors are becoming more numerous ; and old friends are giving larger donations. The path in which we have been led by the good and wise who have left us, is shining brighter than ever before ; and we doubt not, its brightness will increase “to the perfect day.”

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B. This List does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick  
 Rev. Charles L. Woodworth  
 Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt  
 Atteleborough, Jonathan Bliss  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding  
 Rev. M. G. Wheeler  
 Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott  
 Peter Homan  
 Mrs. Sarah Hooper  
 Rev. A. B. Rich  
 Rev. C. T. Thayer  
 Blaekstone, Rev. M. Burdett  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
 Cyrus Alger  
 James S. Amory  
 \*E. T. Andrews  
 William T. Andrews  
 William Appleton  
 \*Martin Brimmer  
 \*Peter C. Brooks  
 Peter C. Brooks  
 James Brown  
 Seth Bryant  
 P. Butler, Jr.  
 Thomas G. Cary  
 H. S. Chase  
 Theodore Chase  
 B. C. Clark  
 H. R. Coburn  
 \*Henry Codman  
 J. W. Converse  
 Edward Crane  
 B. R. Curtis  
 Thomas B. Curtis  
 Levi A. Dowley  
 James C. Dunn  
 J. W. Edmands  
 Henry Edwards  
 Abner Ellis  
 Edward Everett  
 Timothy Farrar  
 Albert Fearing  
 John Field  
 Jonathan French  
 Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.  
 W. T. Glidden  
 Moses Grant  
 "Simon Greenleaf

Boston, Alpheus Hardy  
 Peter Harvey  
 Franklin Haven  
 William Hayden  
 James Hayward  
 A. Hemenway  
 Henry Hill  
 F. H. Hooper  
 R. C. Hooper  
 George O. Hovey  
 George Howe  
 Deming Jarves  
 Samuel Johnson  
 Nahum Jones  
 N. C. Keep  
 Eliphalet Kimball  
 George H. Kuhn  
 Abbott Lawrence  
 Amos A. Lawrence  
 Israel Lombard  
 Mrs. Abby M. Loring  
 George H. Loring  
 T. R. Marvin  
 B. B. Mussey  
 Henry Newman  
 Julius A. Palmer  
 Charles H. Parker  
 Henry Plympton  
 B. T. Reed  
 Sampson Reed  
 William Ropes  
 Daniel Safford  
 James Savage  
 \*Robert G. Shaw  
 Quincy A. Shaw  
 Gardner Howland Shaw  
 John Simmons  
 W. W. Stone  
 Enoch Train  
 John S. Tyler  
 George B. Upton  
 Henry Upham  
 George W. Warren  
 Dr. John C. Warren  
 Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.  
 Joseph Whitney  
 Thomas Wigglesworth  
 John M. S. Williams

Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin	Lynn, Rev. A. R. Baker
Boylston, Rev. William H. Sanford	Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
Bradford, George Cogswell	Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor
George Johnson	Rev. Rufus Taylor
Albert Kimball	Marblehead, Mrs. William Reed
*Samuel Lovejoy	Medford, Dudley Hall
Mrs. Lucilia Munroe	*Mrs. Sarah Preston
Cambridge, William Cranch Bond	Dr. Daniel Swan
Charles Vaughn	Mrs. Sarah Swan
Joseph E. Worcester	Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith	Julius C. Hurd
Charlestown, James Adams	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole
William Carleton	Rev. David Sanford
*H. P. Fairbanks	Milford, Rev. Preston Pond
Henry Foster	Millbury, Simeon Waters
Addison Gage	Monson, Rev. S. Bourne
L. A. Huntington	Rev. C. B. Kittridge
James Hunnewell	A. W. Porter
Dr. J. S. Hurd	Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis
Dr. S. Kidder	Rev. Daniel March
Dr. Henry Lyon	L. W. Noyes
Timothy Sawyer	Rev. L. Swain
Dr. A. R. Thompson	New Bedford, James Arnold
Amos Tufts	Job Eddy
Samuel Tufts	David R. Greene
William Tufts	Francis Hathaway
Dr. Daniel White	George Howland
Clinton, J. D. Otterson	Thomas Mandell
Concord, Samuel Hoar	Charles W. Morgan
Conway, Austin Rice	*John Avery Parker
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	William R. Rodman
Mrs. Abigail Burgess	William C. Taber
John P. Rice	New Braintree, Rev. John Fisk, D. D.
Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson	New Haven, Ct., Rev. John Orcutt
Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice	New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard
East Douglas, Warren Hunt	Newburyport, *William B. Banister
Easthampton, Edward Smith	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins
East Medway, Dean Walker	Asahel Lyman
Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen	Northbridge, Israel Plummer
Mrs. Clarissa Smith	N. Brookfield, Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.
Fairhaven, *Samuel Borden	Oxford, Alexander Dewitt
Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell	Palmer, Rev. Addison Parker
Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter	Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson
Erastus Grover	Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babbidge
Robert W. Kerr	Rev. Lyman Cutler
Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox	Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins
Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth	Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt
Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braineran	Raynham, Rev. Robert Carver
Rev. John M. Prince	Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale
Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.	Rockville, Timothy Walker
Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale	Roxbury, Miss Harriet Hallett
Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard	Samuel H. Walley
*Edward A. Pearson	Dr. B. F. Wing
Henry B. Pearson	Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard
Mrs. Louisa Whitcomb	Salem, N. J. Lord
Reuben Whitcomb	George Peabody
Reuben Whitcomb, Jr.	Michael Shepard
Haverhill, Rev. B. F. Hosford	Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane
Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana	Springfield, Daniel Bontecou
Rev. Daniel Fitz	Francis Brewer
Nathaniel Lord, Jr.	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin
Leicester, Joseph A. Denny	Perez Walker
Lowell, Rev. George Darling	Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard
Rev. Henry A. Miles	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb
Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle	Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin

Templeton, Mrs. Margaret C. Whitecomb	Ware Village, Joseph Cummings
Townsend, Joel Adams	George H. Gilbert
Upton, William Hale	William Hyde
Hartford Stoddard	Wenham, Rev. J. Taylor
Eli Warren	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers
Rev. William Warren	Rev. Daniel R. Cady
Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott	West Springfield, Rev. H. M. Field
Rev. Samuel Clarke	Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole
Mrs. Sarah J. Cole	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox
Joseph Day	Whitinsville, John C. Whitin
Charles A. Messenger	Wilmington, Rev. J. E. Swallow
J. F. Southwick	Worcester, *J. G. Kendall
Calvin Taft	*John W. Lincoln
Moses Taft	Stephen Salisbury
Ware Village, Rev. T. G. Colton	*Miss Sarah Waldo

## D O N A T I O N S

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1854.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1853, and another in April, 1854,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1854, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

Amherst, Luke Sweetser,	5 00	Andover, J. S. Eaton,	5 00
M. B. Green,	5 00	L. Barrows,	10 00
John Leland,	1 00—11 00	J. L. Taylor,	5 00
Amherst, East, Collection,	30 00	Samuel Farrar,	10 00
Amherst, South, Joseph Dana,	1 00	F. Cogswell,	5 00
Rev. J. L. Merrick,	2 00	John Flint,	3 00
C. F. Hayward,	50	Edward Taylor,	3 00
Josiah Dickinson,	25	Cash,	3 00
Austin Church,	50	Mrs. A. Putnam,	2 00
Thomas Reed,	1 00	S. H. H.	1 00
Jacob Stetson,	1 00	Mrs. L. B. Edwards,	1 00
Salem Hammond,	1 00	C. and D.	2 00
Daniel L. Chapin,	1 00	William P. Millett,	2 00
Daniel Converse,	1 00	Stephen Tracy,	2 00
Edward Bridgeman,	1 00	M. Foster,	1 00
Jerusha Cadwell,	10	Mrs. A. Marland,	5 00
Earle Johnson,	25	Miss E. C. Marland,	5 00
Lucy Dickinson,	50	Mrs. — Faulkner,	1 00
Ebenezer Williams,	1 00	Miss M. P. Faulkner,	1 00
Enos Dickinson,	1 00	J. A. Roberts,	2 00
O. Williams,	1 00	Jacob Chickering,	2 00
S. M. Wright,	50	Nathan Foye,	2 00
Enos Dickinson, Jr.	1 00	Mrs. Dea. Newman,	5 00
Lucius Dickinson,	1 00	John Abbott,	2 00
Oliver Dickinson,	1 00	Martin Draper,	1 00
J. E. Merrick,	1 00	Albert Abbott,	3 00
Lucius Yale,	50	David Hidden,	1 00
A. P. Merrick,	50	A. A. Abbott,	1 00
Two Friends,	1 00	J. H. Manning,	1 00
Lois Davis,	1 00—21 60	H. B. Abbott,	2 00
Andover, John Aiken,	15 00	George L. Abbott,	1 00
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.	10 00	H. Lewis,	50
Mrs. L. I. Woods,	2 00	Sylvester Abbott,	25
Rev. Edwards A. Park, D. D.	10 00	H. B. Holmes,	5 00—139 75
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Auburn, Benjamin Wiser,	5 00
E. Barrows,	2 00	Auburndale, C. C. Burr.	10 00

<i>Auburndale, J. S. Partridge,</i>	2 00	<i>Beverly, Miss Sarah S. Tracy,</i>	1 00
Benajah Cross,	2 00	Miss E. Haskell,	1 00
George N. Comer,	2 00	Mrs. S. C. Tracy,	2 50
Rev. S. Harding,	2 00	Miss E. Day,	50—48 00
Cash,	2 00	<i>Baptist Society :</i>	
F. W. Newton,	10 00	Richard Pickett,	2 00—2 00
S. Barrett,	2 00	<i>Universalist Society :</i>	
H. D. Oliphant,	5 00	Daniel Hildreth,	2 00—2 00
Rev. J. E. Woodbridge,	5 00	North, Peter Homan,	50 00—50 00
Miss A. Starkweather,	3 00		
A. F. Hildreth,	1 00		
Rev. Charles Pidgeon,	5 00		
Joshua Washburn,	3 00		
Mrs. — Ayer,	2 00		
R. — Felt,	3 00		
C. A. Sweet,	5 00—64 00		
<i>Burnstable, Collection,</i>	7 11		
<i>Burnstable, West, Collection,</i>	7 00		
<i>Berlin, Vt. Rev. James Hobart,</i>	30 00		
<i>Beverly, Unitarian Society :</i>			
R. Rantoul,	3 00	<i>Boston, Abbott Lawrence,</i>	500 00
William Endicott,	2 00	Amos A. Lawrence,	50 00
Samuel Endicott,	2 00	Abner Kingman,	25 00
Rev. C. T. Thayer,	2 00	Nahum Jones,	30 00
Thomas Stevens,	2 00	Edward Blanchard,	30 00
C. Bennett,	1 00	William Appleton,	50 00
Stephens Baker,	2 00	Jonathan French,	10 00
C. Davis,	1 00	S. Hooper,	10 00
Pyam Lovett,	2 00	Edmund Munroe,	10 00
William Lamson,	50	Frederick Jones,	10 00
Charles D. Robinson,	25	Charles Stoddard,	10 00
Albert Thorndike,	5 00	J. S. Lovering,	10 00
W. C. Boyden,	1 00—23 75	John G. Tappan,	10 00
<i>Dane Street Society :</i>		John C. Proctor,	10 00
Collection,	12 13	Cash,	5 00
A. N. Clark,	1 00	D. W. Salisbury,	5 00
C. Hadduck,	1 00	S. Ingersol Lovett,	5 00
W. H. Allen,	1 00	D. Denby,	5 00
Philip English,	2 00	Whitney & Fenno,	5 00
William H. Lovett,	1 00	James McGregor,	5 00
Jonathan H. Lovett,	1 00	Francis C. Head,	5 00
Oliver Trask,	50	J. S. Tobey,	5 00
Caleb Wallis,	1 00	J. F. Maguire,	5 00
J. Trask,	1 00	William Lincoln,	5 00
John Lovett,	1 00	T. Batcheller,	5 00
Elizabeth Wallis,	1 00	John Rayner,	5 00
Miss — Griffin,	1 00	A Friend,	2 00
David Lefavour,	2 00	Rev. S. Bliss,	2 00
William Decker,	2 00	A Friend,	1 00
John Lovett,	1 00	D. W. Horton,	5 00
John Pickett,	2 00—31 63	Henry A. Pierce,	25 13
<i>Washington Street Society :</i>		Julius A. Palmer,	30 00
Aaron Dodge,	1 00	Mrs. Abby M. Loring,	50 00
James Bryant,	10 00	J. H. Wolcott,	20 00
John Abbott,	1 00	Abner Ellis,	20 00
Jonathan Batchelder,	1 00	T. R. Marvin,	15 00
N. Batchelder,	50	P. Cutler,	10 00
Benjamin Bryant,	5 00	John C. Lee,	10 00
S. W. Woodbury,	1 00	John Gove,	10 00
Ruth A. Carter,	50	John Field,	10 00
Benjamin Giles,	50	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
Mrs. Abigail Lovett,	50	H. S. Chase,	10 00
John Safford,	2 00	S. C. Thwing,	5 00
William Frankland,	50	R. Sullivan, Jr.	5 00
C. A. Downing,	50	G. Foster Williams,	5 00
Alpheus Davis,	2 00	Thomas Gaffield,	5 00
Issachar Lefavour,	2 00	Thomas P. Cushing,	5 00
— Hayes,	1 00	Moses Grant,	5 00
Miss Elizabeth Lee,	1 00	A Friend,	2 00
A Friend,	1 00	John D. Towle,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00	H. Claffin,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah H. Howe,	1 00	George Howe,	30 00
Miss Betsey Lamson,	1 00	Thomas B. Curtis,	25 00

<i>Boston</i> , James S. Stone,	10 00	<i>Boston</i> , J. C. Converse,	5 00
Jacob Bancroft,	10 00	A Friend,	3 00
Francis C. Lowell,	10 00	C. W. Loring,	4 00
J. C. Howe,	10 00	C. Seudder,	3 00
Thomas B. Wales,	10 00	G. C. Shattuck, books and instruments,	15 00
J. C. Converse,	5 00	Jacob Bigelow, books,	5 00
J. A. Blanchard,	5 00	J. Wiley Edmands,	50 00
B. T. Reed,	5 00	Gardner Howland Shaw,	30 00
French, Wells & Co.	5 00	George B. Upton,	50 00
Jeremiah Hurd,	5 00	Thomas G. Cary,	30 00
C. H. Peaslee,	5 00	J. A. Lowell,	10 00
J. P. Frothingham,	5 00	E. D. Peters,	10 00
George B. Emerson,	5 00	E. S. Chesbrough,	10 00
C. H. F. Moring,	5 00	S. P. Fuller,	5 00
G. M. Barnard,	5 00	Rice & Kendall,	5 00
South Boston Iron Company,	5 00	H. Upham,	5 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	L. M. Clark,	5 00
John Wetherell,	5 00	Charles W. Pierce,	5 00
T. B. Mackay,	5 00	Isaiah Atkins,	5 00
William Debon,	5 00	Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00
W. S. Bullard,	3 00	S. S. Lewis,	5 00
A. Friend,	25	W. R. Sumner,	3 00
J. B. Tilton,	3 00	J. M. Ward,	3 00
Frederick Kidder,	1 00	Ormond Dutton,	3 00
James Hayward,	50 00	J. C. Warren, books & instr.	61 37
James C. Dunn,	50 00	Gould & Lincoln, books,	5 00
H. Newman,	30 00	J. P. Jewett & Co., books,	5 00
George W. Wales,	25 00	Burnham & Brothers, books,	2 25
Edward Locke,	10 00	B. B. Mussey & Co., books,	1 75
Daniel Safford,	10 00	Crocker & Brewster, paper,	3 00
Charles H. Mills,	10 00	W. D. Ticknor & Co., books,	5 00
J. J. Dixwell,	5 00	W. J. Walker, books & instr.,	
M. Field Fowler,	5 00	T. R. Marvin, books,	3 00
James Lee, Jr.	5 00	N. C. Keep, dental instr.,	
Cash,	5 00	William Appleton,	2,400 00
C. Homer.	5 00		————— 4,980 75
J. Vila,	5 00		
Hall & Fowle,	5 00	<i>Boxford</i> , Collection,	9 50
G. Chilson,	5 00	<i>Bradford</i> , George Johnson,	30 00
F. Haven,	5 00	<i>Brookfield</i> , William Howe,	1 00
S. Wildes,	5 00	A. W. Reed,	2 00—3 00
William T. Andrews,	5 00	<i>Cambridge</i> , J. Parker,	5 00
John J. May,	5 00	T. Parsons,	10 00—15 00
J. Whitney,	5 00	<i>Charlestown Colonization Society</i> , to wit :	
James Read,	5 00	1853.	
C. P. Curtis,	10 00	Henry Lyon,	10 00
Edward Crane,	100 00	Addison Gage,	10 00
John M. S. Williams,	30 00	Richard Barker,	10 00
A. Hemenway,	30 00	Daniel White,	10 00
Fearing & Whitney,	5 00	John Skilton,	3 00
O. & B.	5 00	Eben Barker,	3 00
Lombard & Co.	5 00	Noah Harding,	1 00
O. Eldridge,	5 00	N. Merrill,	2 00
Henry Timmins,	10 00	Z. Bowman,	1 00
James S. Amory,	100 00	Joel Thomas,	1 00
W. T. Glidden,	30 00	H. Whitney,	1 00
Seth Bryant,	15 00	Andrew Sawtell,	1 00
R. C. Hooper,	30 00	George Mitchell,	1 00
F. H. Hooper,	30 00	James Skilton,	2 00
P. Harvey,	25 00	A. H. Heath,	1 00
C. Thompson,	10 00	J. S. Hurd,	5 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.	10 00	William Carlton,	5 00
W. C. Bond,	10 00	H. C. Hutchins,	1 00
George Gardner,	10 00	James Fogg,	5 00
George Callender,	10 00	J. H. Spring,	2 00
Frederick Jones,	10 00	S. Atherton,	2 00
Phineas E. Gay,	5 00	Abraham Stevens,	2 00
Joseph Eveleth,	5 00	William M. Byrnes,	1 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00	E. M. P.,	2 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00	Joseph Goodnow,	2 00
C. G. Loring,	5 00	Lemuel Stetson,	3 00
Caleb Stetson,	5 00	O. C. Everett,	3 00
J. A. Blanchard	5 00	J. Souther,	3 00

<i>Charlestown</i> , A. Whiting,	1 00	<i>Charlestown</i> , E. T. Edmonds,	1 00
G. Washington Warren,	5 00	B. Edmonds,	1 00
P. Hobbell,	5 00	Rev. O. C. Everett,	3 00
Cash,	1 00	A. Whiting,	1 00
B. Seabury,	2 00	J. P. Currier,	1 00
J. P. Currier,	1 00	William Fosdick,	1 00
C. W. Moore,	1 50	Rev. William Brown,	3 00
R. Swan, Jr.,	3 00	J. B. M. Fifield,	1 00
Rev. T. F. Caldicott,	2 00	E. Crafts, Jr.,	2 00
James Fosdick,	2 00	R. Williams,	3 00
George S. Adams,	2 00	J. N. D. Worcester,	1 00
George Johnson,	2 00	A. Andrews,	2 00
Josiah F. Guild,	1 60	R. Swan, Jr.,	2 00
Charles H. Guild,	2 00-123 50	Joseph T. Swan,	I 00-360 00
1854.		Total since April 30, 1853,	433 50
A. R. Thompson, books,	50 00	<i>Claremont</i> , N. H., Two collections in Cong. Church,	15 42
J. S. Hurd, surg. instr.,	100 00	Mrs. A. K. Brewster,	19 27-31 69
Daniel White, medicines,	10 00	<i>Clinton</i> , H. N. Bigelow,	10 00
James Hunnewell,	10 00	James Patterson,	2 00
Jacob Foss,	10 00	J. D. Otterson,	5 00
Edward Lawrence,	5 00	C. L. Swan,	2 00
Peter Hubbell,	5 00	W. W. Parker,	2 00
Charles Foster,	5 00	J. C. Smith,	2 00
A. W. Crowninshield,	5 00	William Orr,	1 00
Addison Gage,	5 00	Enneas Morgan,	3 00
T. T. Sawyer,	5 00	A. E. Bigelow,	1 00
H. & S. P. Hill,	5 00	A. S. Carlton,	2 00
T. Marshall,	5 00	Hiram Morgan,	1 00
A. Carlton,	5 00	E. W. Goodale,	2 00
John Hurd,	5 00	Caroline Pike,	1 00
George Hyde,	5 00	Clara Warren,	50
E. P. Mackintire,	5 00	Miss J. Whitney,	1 00
William Carlton,	5 00	Sabbath School—J. W. Kilburn,	
Richard Baker, Jr.,	5 00	superintendent—	
James Adams,	5 00	Walter Caineron,	
Eben Barker,	5 00	Henry Bigelow,	
Samuel F. Tufts,	5 00	John Wright,	
Thomas Greenleaf,	5 00	A. Rice,	
Rev. George E. Ellis,	5 00	John Fraser,	
Reuben Hunt,	5 00	James Bowen,	
W. Lawrence,	1 60	John Orr.	6 00-11 50
James M. Francis,	2 60	<i>Concord</i> , Samuel Hoar, 2 dona.	105 00
F. W. Pearson,	3 00	Daniel Shattuck,	2 00
N. Merrill,	1 00	N. Brooks,	2 00
Samuel Palmer,	1 00	J. M. Cheney,	2 00
Moses G. Cabb,	2 00	Rev. B. Frost,	1 00
James Dana,	2 00	Francis Monroe,	3 00
Zadock Bowman,	2 00	Friend,	50
G. Washington Warren,	3 00	George M. Brooks,	1 00
Thomas Doane,	1 00	William Monroe,	2 00
H. S. Doane,	2 00	Cyrus Benjamin,	50
S. E. Chase,	2 00	William Monroe, Jr.,	5 00
James Skelton,	1 00	Cyrus Warren,	1 00
D. Elwell,	2 00	George M. Barrett,	1 00
James Fosdick,	2 00	Elizabeth Barrett,	1 00
Elias Crafts,	1 00	Mrs. James Barrett,	1 00
Noah Harding,	1 00	Emily A. Barrett,	1 00
J. J. Wetherbee,	2 00	James A. Barrett,	1 00
H. Whitney,	1 00	N. Henry Warren,	1 00
L. Stetson,	2 00	Cyrus Stone,	1 00
Joseph Goodnow,	2 00	Lucy P. Haywood,	3 00
E. A. Ward,	2 00	George Haywood,	1 00
Andrew Sawtell,	2 00	Reuben Brown,	5 00-141 00
James McDonald,	2 00	<i>Derry</i> , N. H., Collection First	
J. A. Saiborn,	1 00	Cong. Church,	5 16
W. Abbott,	1 00	<i>Duxbury</i> , Collection Rev. Mr. Emerson's Society,	3 70
Alfred Whiting,	1 00	Adrastus Lew,	1 00
J. C. Neilson,	3 00	Violet Hartwell,	50
A. H. Heath & Co.,	1 00	Mrs. — Freeman,	3
Francis Stowell,	1 00	Rufus L. Freeman,	6—5 29
George Hall,	2 00		
Rev. B. Tappan, Jr.,	3 00		
R. Wason,	2 00		

<i>Fairhaven</i> , William S. B. Gibbs,	5 00	<i>Holden</i> , Mrs. Samuel Damon,	1 00
F. R. Whitwell,	5 00	Daniel Davis,	1 00
J. F. Terry,	2 00	Moses Winn,	.25
Joseph Tripp,	3 00	John Chafin,	.50
Cash,	1 00—16 00	John E. Chafin,	.50
<i>Foxborough</i> , O. Carpenter,	5 00	A. D. Smith,	1 00
Cash,	3 00	Lucy Davis,	.25
E. N. Carpenter,	10 00	J. M. Ladd,	3 00
W. Carpenter,	10 00	Silas Perry,	.50
William Peut,	2 00	Eveline Perry,	.25
Robert W. Kerr,	3 00	David Parmenter,	1 00
C. Grover,	2 00	William Flagg,	1 00
J. G. Jones,	2 00	Boylston Vinton,	.50
Daniel How,	.25	Micah Holbrook,	3 00
Mrs. D. How,	.25	Samot Holbrook,	.50
Daniels Carpenter,	10 00	J. S. Holt,	1 00
H. H. Sumner,	1 25	Cash,	25—21 00
Edson Carpenter,	2 00	<i>Kennebunkport, Me., So. Cong.</i>	
Jacob Learnard,	2 00	Church and Society,	25 00
<i>Granby</i> , Joel L. Preston,	2 00—52 75	Rev. G. A. Bowman,	5 00—30 00
P. D. Barton,	1 00	Lowell, G. S. Wright,	1 00
Samuel Smith, Jr.,	1 00	J. S. Holt,	1 00
Wait Bartlett,	.50	C. F. Battles,	1 00
Augustus Eastman,	1 00	N. M. Lampson,	1 00
Benjamin DeWitt,	2 00	F. M. Colby,	1 00
Eh Dickinson,	1 50	Augustus S. Battles,	1 00
Park Warner,	1 00	W. S. Southworth,	5 00
William Dickinson,	.50	Q. S. S. Holt,	1 00
L. S. Nash	2 00	Charles F. Battles,	1 00
Frederick Taylor,	2 00	Samuel Fay,	.25
Perez Cook,	1 00	E. Huntington,	2 00—17 00
C. C. Aldrich,	1 00	<i>Leicester, Isaae Southgate,</i>	5 00
Chester Smith,	1 00	D. Rice,	1 00
C. N. Chamberlin,	1 00	G. D. Chilson,	1 00
W. J. Patrick,	1 00	Joseph A. Denny,	10 00
J. Montague,	4 00	Dwight Biscoe,	3 00
Samuel Ayres,	10 00—32 50	Joshua Murdock,	1 00
<i>Greenfield</i> , Rev. A. Chandler,		L. S. Watson,	1 00
D. D.,	5 00	B. Upham,	2 00
<i>Hedley</i> , First Parish,	5 00	William S. Denny,	.50
" "	10 00	John A. Smith,	5 00
" "	7 00—22 00	Cheney Hatch,	5 00
Third Parish,	16 00	John Woodcock,	5 00
<i>Hixford</i> , Reuben Whitcomb,	20 00	A. H. Washburn,	1 00
Reuben Whitcomb, Jr.,	10 00	J. P. C. Cummings,	1 00
Mrs. Louisa D. Whitecomb,	10 00	A. D. Cummings,	1 00
Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	50 00	L. Woodcock,	2 00
A. G. Hill,	1 00	A. White,	1 00
Luke Pollard, Jr.,	1 00	Samuel Hurd,	2 00
Seth Nason,	2 00	Lucretia Denny,	2 00
Orsamus Willard,	3 00—97 00	H. G. Henshaw,	1 00
<i>Haverhill</i> , Miss Lydia White,	5 00	Leander Warren,	2 00—52 50
Moses Howe,	35 00	Malden, William Oliver,	1 00
Moses Nichols,	3 00	Manchester, Sarah Allen,	
Mrs. E. J. M. Hale,	5 00	Martha Lee,	1 00
R. G. Walker,	1 00	Mrs. A. H. Trask,	5 00
D. Emery,	.50	Mary Taylor,	2 00
John P. Randall,	1 00	Louisa C. Lord,	3 00
R. S. Chase,	.50	Frank E. Taylor,	.04
Benjamin Kimball, 2d,	1 00	Thomas P. Gentle,	1 00
Ebenezer Webster,	1 00	L. Woodberry,	.25
J. R. Nichols,	1 00	G. F. Allen,	.25
Benjamin Emerson,	1 00	John P. Allen,	1 00
Phineas Carlton,	1 00	Charles Lee,	1 00
Mrs. Ruth E. Hayes,	2 00	Asa Story,	1 00
J. W. Carlton,	1 00	Isaac Allen,	1 00
Mrs. J. R. Howe,	2 00	G. W. Davis,	1 00
E. T. Ingalls,	3 00	S. Crowell,	1 00
F. Brickett,	1 00	Nehemiah Goldsmith,	1 00
William Lucy,	1 00	J. W. Brown,	.50
David Marsh,	5 00—69 00	Andrew Brown,	1 00
<i>Hingham</i> , Hawkes Fearing,	4 00	J. G. Burnett,	.50
<i>Holden</i> , Paul Davis,	1 00	John Price,	1 00

<b>M</b> anchester, John Knight,	50	<b>N</b> ew Bedford, Gideon Allen,	5 60-255 00
John Knight, Jr.,	1 00	<b>N</b> ewton Centre, Matthias Collins,	2 00
H. Kitfield,	1 00	Luther Paul,	5 00
Rev. R. Taylor,	1 00—23 04	A Friend,	1 00
<b>M</b> edway, coll. in Village Ch.	13 25	Moses Crafts,	1 00
<i>East</i> , Rev. John O. Means,	2 00—20 25	Newhall Woodward,	1 00
<b>M</b> ason, H. Lyon,	5 00	Mrs. — Woodward,	1 00
William E. Pease,	25	Amasa Crafts,	1 00
S. F. Chandler,	50	John Ward,	2 00
E. C. Howard,	25	William Wiswell,	1 00
A. Smith,	1 00	Pliny Kingman,	5 00—20 00
Homer A. Smith,	10	Ephraim Jackson,	2 00
D. D. Moody,	2 00	— Turner,	2 00—24 00
Timothy Parker,	1 00	<b>N</b> ewton, N. H., Nicholas Wente,	10 00
C. Brigham Kittredge,	25	<b>N</b> orthampton, Henry Bright,	10 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00	Lewis H. Hopkins,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Flint,	1 00	Sherman Peck,	5 00
Mrs. Orel Burt,	1 00	Solomon Stoddard,	5 00
N. F. Rogers,	1 00	Samuel A. Fiske,	5 00
J. L. Chandler,	50	Rev. John P. Hubbard,	5 00
Harvey Horton,	50	William Lawrence,	1 00
S. Tobey,	1 00	A Friend,	1 00
Albert Norcross,	3 00	A Friend,	25—37 25
J. S. Trumbull,	25	<b>N</b> orthbridge, Rev. Wm. Bates,	3 00
Otis Bradford,	1 00	Lyman Fay,	1 00
Henry Gates,	1 00	Collection,	17 10—21 10
J. L. Reynolds,	1 00	<b>O</b> akham, Collection,	10 60
Mrs. O. M. Reynolds,	1 00	<b>P</b> almer, Executors of Dwight	
Cyrus W. Holmes,	2 00	Foster.	111 64
Mrs. S. V. Norcross,	1 00	<b>P</b> rinceton, John Brooks,	5 00
C. H. Merriek,	1 00	John Brooks,	5 00
Rev. John Poulson,	1 00	<b>R</b> eading, K. E. B.	1 00
Rev. Alfred Ely, D. D.,	2 00	Mrs. C. Smith,	1 00
Rev. James Titus,	1 00	William Wakefield,	50
Mrs. S. G. Ely,	1 00	Mary Parker,	1 00
Rev. C. B. Kittredge,	1 00	Matilda Wakefield,	50
Alvah D. Kittredge,	10	B. E. Beard,	1 00
M. A. Kittredge,	10	William Parker,	2 00
H. D. Kittredge,	10—33 90	A. Holden,	1 00
<b>N</b> ew Bedford, John W. Shaw,	2 00	T. Littlefield,	2 00
James D. Thompson,	2 00	N. G. Richardson,	1 00
Edmund Taber,	5 00	W. Proctor,	50
J. C. Delano,	5 00	Needham Nickols,	50
Isaac Bly,	5 00	Samuel Sias,	50
L. H. Bartlett,	5 00	Edward G. Pratt,	50
Henry Taber,	2 00	S. H. Spanning,	1 00
Cash,	3 00	Daniel Pratt, Jr.	3 00
George Howland, Jr.,	10 00	C. D. Brown,	1 00
Susan Howland,	5 00	Hannah Hilton,	1 00—19 00
D. R. Greene,	20 00	<b>R</b> oxbury, West, Miss Harriet Hallett,	50 00
& G. O. Crocker,	10 00	<b>S</b> alem, Michael Shepard,	25 00
William W. Swain,	20 00	W. Mack,	5 00
Thomas Hathaway,	5 00	William Pickman,	15 00
Abram Barker,	5 00	Rev. S. M. Worcester, D. D.	10 00
Edward L. Baker,	5 00	Henry Whipple,	1 00
Joseph Grinnell,	5 00	D. A. White,	5 00
William R. Rotch,	5 00	George Peabody,	25 00
T. D. Elliot,	5 00	R. C. Manning,	2 00
T. Mandell,	10 00	Joseph Adams,	3 00
Dennis Wood,	3 00	John Chapman,	2 00
Simpson Hart,	5 00	Stephen A. Chase,	5 00
J. W. Nickerson,	2 00	Mrs. — Appleton,	10 00
Oliver Prescott,	3 00	John Dike,	10 00
Matthew Howland,	5 00	Mrs. L. Saltonstall,	3 00—126 00
W. C. Taber,	10 00	<b>S</b> andwich, C. C. P. Waterman,	5 00
Cash,	50 00	Paul Wng.	1 00
W. H. Taylor,	3 00	Charles Southack,	1 00
Charles W. Morgan,	20 00	George L. Peppende,	50—7 50
Allen Case,	1 00	<b>S</b> herburne, Jesse Stone,	2 00
W. C. N. Swift,	5 00	<b>S</b> outhampton, W. Bates,	1 00
Perry G. Macomber,	3 00	Luther Edwards,	1 00
G. R. Thornton,	2 00	Mrs. Sophia Parsons,	1 00
Edward H. Howland,	5 00	Asa Southworth,	50

<i>Southampton.</i> Theodore Parsons,	1 00	<i>Townsend.</i> Evi Lewis,	1 00
Isaac Parsons,	50	Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00
Joel Clark,	1 00	Samuel Searles,	25
Mrs. Achsah Clark,	25	Daniel Spaulding,	50
Dorotha Clark,	25	Deacon — Boutell,	25
King Clark,	1 00	Nathan Farrar,	50
Mrs. Susan Brockway,	50	Betsey Farrar,	50
Strong Clark,	1 00	Mrs. — Proctor,	25
Wharton D. Searle,	1 00	Emily Holt,	50
Almon B. Clapp,	50	Benjamin Brown, Jr.,	50
Edwin Kingsley,	2 00	Samuel Warner,	33
Samuel Lyman, 2d,	50	Joel Searle,	25
Mrs. Phineas Strong,	5 00	N. F. Cummings,	1 00
— Searle,	1 00	W. Rand,	1 00
Stephen E. Searle,	1 00—20 00	Josiah Colson,	50
<i>Springfield.</i> Mrs. B. Brewer,	10 00	Nathan Whitecomb,	25
Mrs. Myra Brewer,	5 00	John Spaulding,	50
A. Huntington,	2 00	Asa Severance,	27
G. H. Roberts,	1 00	Martha Hynes,	50
S. C. Beanis,	1 00	Elisha Stearns,	50
S. & A. Robinson,	1 00	Nathan Litchfield,	25
Mrs. Thomas Rand,	2 00	Elisha D. Barber,	25
Mrs. C. B. Raynolds,	1 00	Levi Stearns,	1 00
Mrs. F. Stebbins,	2 00	Alvah Stickney,	1 00
A. H. Avery,	1 00	Joel Adams,	3 00
William Hatfield,	1 00	Mary Bertram,	50
James Brewer, 2d,	2 00	B. E. Wetherbee,	50
Joel Kendall,	1 00	Mary Giles,	50
James Brewer, 2d,	1 00	Polly Giles,	50
W. L. Wilcox,	1 00	Charles Bowen,	1 00
Daniel Bontecou,	1 00	Elisha D. Lawson,	25
E. W. Bond,	1 00	H. M. Snow,	50
Mrs. E. L. Edwards,	1 00	Mrs. — Warner,	13
W. G. Sturtevant,	1 00	Mrs. — Spaulding,	25
D. Smith,	1 00	E. S. Wilder,	1 00—34 73
C. Merriam,	5 00	<i>Unknown—Two Friends of the</i>	
E. Palmer,	1 00	<i>Colonization cause,</i>	10 00
L. Warriner,	1 00	<i>Upton.</i> H. Stoddard,	5 00
Senter & Ball,	1 00	William Hale,	3 00
J. L. Warriner,	1 00—16 00	Mrs. William Hale,	2 00
<i>Sturbridge.</i> Collection,	16 60	Rev. William Warren,	1 00
<i>Temperton.</i> A. Lee,	10 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
J. W. D. Osgood,	20 00	A Friend,	50
David Whitcomb,	60 00	A. Taft,	50
Henry Smith,	5 00	Sarah Wood,	25
A. J. Lincoln,	5 00	Loring Johnson,	1 00
E. Stone,	5 00	A. Webster,	1 00
G. W. Jones,	1 00	Thomas Nelson,	50
Thomas Gladding,	1 00	Levi Nelson,	50
M. E. Ainsworth,	5 00	Widow Joseph Wood,	25
J. Bowker,	5 00	Whitman Holbrook,	25
Mrs. E. Boynton,	5 00	Lucy Fiske,	1 00
Miss A. Locke,	5 00	Mrs. Orey Wood,	50
Paul Kendall,	5 00	B. F. Aldrich,	25
Mrs. — Richardson,	1 00	A. Walker,	25
Miss L. Sparhawk,	50	Luther Fiske,	1 00
L. Richardson,	50	Harvey Perram,	50
Samuel Lee,	2 00	Ezekiel Walker,	50
N. Sparhawk,	1 00	L. W. Taft,	25
Rev. L. Sabin,	1 00	Joel Taft,	50
Lyceum,	5 00—113 00	Austin Putnam,	50
<i>Townsend.</i> Daniel Adams,	1 00	Daniel Putnam,	50
F. A. Worcester,	5 00	Mrs. A. H. Rockwod,	1 00
Mrs. L. Stone,	1 00	Fisher Taft,	50
Calvin Boutell,	50	Rufus P. Johnson,	50
Daniel Ware,	25	Isaac F. Johnson,	50
James Q. Sortell,	25	George Goddard,	25
Jesse Seaver,	1 00	C. M. Harrington,	10
Noah Adams,	1 00	C. P. Harrington,	10
Reuben H. Brackett,	50	J. O. Mason,	25
Milo Searles,	25	Mrs. M. Ward,	1 00
Daniel Giles,	1 00	Mrs. L. Haywood,	13
John Spaulding,	1 00	Jonathan B. Bradish,	10

<i>Upton</i> , Elisha W. Bradish,	25	<i>Uxbridge</i> , George Greene,	1 00
Aaron Leland,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah Boynton,	2 00
Lynn Leland,	35	Deacon Bullard,	1 00
Elijah Forbush,	25	Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 00—83 05
Brigham Forbush,	25		
Elijah Whitney,	25	<i>Ware Village</i> , Rev. T. G. Colton,	1 00
Moses Whitney,	75	W. Hyde,	5 00
W. F. Whitney,	25	Henry Ives,	1 00
Elijah Warren,	1 00	Joel Rice,	1 00
Elijah Nelson,	37	Joseph Cummings,	3 00
Mrs. Samuel Saddler,	25	J. A. Cummings,	2 00
William Knowlton,	2 00	George H. Gilbert,	10 00
William Legg,	1 00	A. L. Devens,	5 60
Elkanah Briggs,	1 00	G. C. Jennison,	1 00
Eli Warren,	7 00	J. Hartwell,	2 00
B. F. Holbrook,	1 00	I. R. Lawton,	1 00
R. F. Johnson,	25	O. Sage,	10 00
C. Olds,	25	E. Allen,	1 00
N. W. Holbrook,	1 00	George R. Winslow,	4 00
D. B. Fiske,	1 00	Charles A. Stevens,	5 00
Rev. George S. Bell,	50	Festus Spooner,	1 00
Mrs. Ruth Fiske,	4 00	Theodore Field,	1 50
E. B. Stoddard,	3 00	Harvey L. Speer,	1 00
Mrs. B. Carpenter,	25	George Ashworth,	50
Dulcina Rice,	50	Otis Lane,	2 00
Maria Rice,	50	Nelson Towne,	1 00
Asa Wood,	1 00	E. S. Brainard,	1 00
Horace Forbush,	1 00	L. W. Chase,	50
Dr. — Starkweather,	2 00	W. S. Brackinridge,	1 00
J. T. McFarland,	25	G. K. Cutler,	1 00
Annah DeWolf,	25	S. B. Withersell,	1 00
Chloe Whitney,	25—59 95	D. D. Billings,	1 00
<i>Uxbridge</i> , Willard Judson,	2 00	A. Sandford,	1 00
S. A. Chapin,	5 00	Sanford Snow,	1 00
Ous Wilcox,	1 00	A. Demond,	2 00
Lewis Taft,	1 00	Lewis Demond,	2 00
Hannah Taft,	1 00	John Lovell,	1 00
Calvin Taft,	10 00	Abner Hitchcock,	1 00
J. W. Day,	1 00	Loring Gilbert,	1 00
Elias Wheelock,	1 00	D. J. Mann,	1 00—74 50
E. W. Haywood,	1 00	<i>Warren</i> , Samuel Tidd,	2 00
Moses Taft,	5 00	Rev. I. H. Northrup,	1 00
W. G. Capron,	2 00	S. H. Sibley,	1 00
Charles Ellis,	1 00	D. Ellis,	1 00
J. W. Capron,	1 00	Joel Bliss,	1 00
W. Lackey,	3 00	Asa Patrick,	1 00
Jacob Taft	1 00	Mrs. Betsey Cutter,	1 00
Francis Deane,	2 00	J. F. Hitchcock,	1 00
J. F. Southwick,	3 00	George Burbank,	1 00
Joseph Day,	10 00	William M. Ward,	50
J. W. Robbins,	1 00	Mrs. Lydia Janes,	50
R. D. Mowry,	1 00	Alvan Blair,	50
Robert Taft,	1 00	Isaac Gleason,	50
Charles Wing,	1 00	William H. Arnold,	50
T. B. Whiting,	2 00	Mrs. Lydia Bliss,	50
John Lawton,	25	Charles Bliss,	50
Samuel Hudson,	50	S. E. Blair,	50
W. W. Thayer,	50	Charles Chapin,	50
M. D. F. Steer,	2 00	A. B. Bliss,	50
Luke Taft,	2 00	Mrs. Abigail Field,	25
Friend,	2 00	Pardon Keyes,	25
Miss — Whipple,	1 00	R. T. Gleason,	25
Josephine Capron,	2 00	Augustus Cutler,	25
Silas Wood,	1 00	L. W. Shepard,	25
Mrs. — Haven,	50	David Shepard,	25
Samuel Capron,	50	Mrs. — Ross,	25
W. B. Capron,	1 00	Mrs. C. B. Combs,	25
S. W. Scott,	1 00	Mrs. E. A. Combs,	25
Alvin Cook,	1 00	Royal Knight,	25
Jacob Aldrich,	1 00	Joel Chadwick,	25
C. A. Messenger,	1 00	O. A. Gleason,	12—17 87
E. C. Taft,	30	<i>Wenham</i> , Collection,	50 00
C. A. Wilcox	50	<i>West Brookfield</i> , Baxter Ellis,	
		Ex'r of Moses Barnes,	100 00

<i>West Brookfield</i> , P. Cutler,	2 00		<i>Wilmington</i> , Henry Carter,	1 00
Baxter Ellis,	2 00		C. Morrell,	50
Susan Ellis,	1 00		Eldad Carter,	1 00
Mrs. R. Gilbert,	1 00		Abigail Burnap,	1 00
A. White,	1 00		Reuben Flagg,	25
Mrs. Margaret Fairbanks,	50		Sarah Eames,	25
Joseph Blair,	2 00		Harrison Bancroft,	1 00
Elizabeth Howe,	25		Nathan E. Buck,	1 00
N. Pratt,	1 00		Clarissa Sheldon,	25
Mrs. Lucy Curtis,	2 00		Henry Sheldon,	1 00
Mrs. —— Foot,	1 00		Lemuel C. Eames,	50
Friend,	50		Darius Buck,	50
Alexander Hamilton,	10 00		Benjamin Buck,	1 00
George H. Gilbert,	1 00-125 25		Rev. —— Reynolds,	25
<i>Whitinsville</i> , Paul Whitin,	10 00		Bradley Eames,	50
J. C. Whitin,	10 00		L. Parker,	1 00
J. P. Whitin,	5 00		Warren Eames,	25
P. W. Dudley,	3 00		Caleb Eames,	1 00
Betsey Whitin,	10 00		Benjamin Foster,	2 00
Samuel Fletcher,	6 00		James G. Eames,	50
Ephraim S. Fletcher,	1 00		Silas Brown,	2 00
Margaret S. Chapin,	50		Oliver Buck,	50
Rowland H. Brown,	1 00		Sally Nickols,	25
N. O. Whitin,	1 00		Phebe Nickols,	25
S. F. Batchelor,	4 00		Jacob Eames,	25
Cyrus Taft,	1 00		Thomas E. Upton,	2 00
Caleb T. Chapin,	1 00		James Gowing,	1 00
George N. Carr,	1 00		George Gowing,	50
William Matuson,	1 00		Jonathan Manning,	1 00
Hiram Clark,	50		Walter N. Blanchard,	2 00
William Dixon,	50		S. B. Nichols,	50
S. F. Morse,	1 00		Rev. J. E. Swallow,	1 00
Edwin Armsby,	3 00		J. Hardan,	50
William Kendall,	2 00		Miss —— Dodge,	25-30 75
Isaac T. Pierce,	1 00		<i>Worcester</i> , John Green,	10 00
Lyman A. Jones,	1 00		Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00
John T. Wilmarth,	1 00		Daniel Ward,	2 00
Charles P. Whitin,	10 00		W. R. Hooper,	2 00
Eunice Chapin,	2 00		Perley Goddard,	6 00
Mary Paft,	25		Simeon Clapp,	1 00
Thal C. Carr,	1 00		F. W. Putnam,	1 00
Ann Dudley,	2 00		Asa Walker,	2 00
Warren N. Smith,	1 00		Levi Clapp,	1 00
Newell Williams,	2 00		F. A. Clapp,	1 00
James Prentice,	50		C. C. Clapp,	1 00
Henry B. Osgood,	1 00		M. B. Green,	2 00
B. F. White,	50		J. P. Kettell,	1 00
Jonathan Smith, Jr.	50		Thomas Tucker,	2 00
Benedict Remington,	50		P. L. Moen,	20 00
Ransom Cobleigh,	1 00		S. V. R. Hickox,	1 00
Charles T. Stanfield,	1 00		George Hobbs,	3 00
R. R. Clark,	1 00		William Greenleaf,	3 00
Rev. Lewis F. Clark,	1 00		Mrs. Mary H. Wheeler,	1 00
C. H. Fay,	1 00		Miss Sarah Avery,	1 00
William Hunt,	1 00		F. L. Thaxter,	1 00-67 00
Isaac Plumer,	7 00		<i>Wrentham</i> , Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D.,	5 00
James Moody,	50-100 25		Cash,	1 00
<i>Wilmington</i> , Mrs. —— Harnden,	25		D. A. Cook,	3 00
Mrs. R. Carter,	50		C. Fisher,	1 00
Richard Upton,	1 00		Dr. H. E. Clapp,	1 00
Friend,	50		Julia Hawes,	5 00
Cyrus Adams,	25		Mrs. —— Felt,	50
Sabra Carter,	50		H. B. Fisher,	50-17 00
Sabra Carter, 2d,	1 00			

## C O N S T I T U T I O N

OF THE

### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

**ARTICLE 1.** This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

**ART. 2.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

**ART. 3.** Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

**ART. 4.** The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

**ART. 5.** There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

**ART. 6.** The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

**ART. 7.** The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

**ART. 8.** The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

**ART. 9.** This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

## A P P E N D I X.

---

### RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF LIBERIA.

The introductory paragraphs of the Message of President Roberts, of December 6, 1853, possess a religious interest which demands their insertion here.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives :*

It is my duty, on the present occasion of your meeting, to inform you of the condition of the Republic. And I cannot perhaps commence in a manner more appropriate than by erecting another Ebenezer, saying, "*Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.*" Every revolving year brings with it cause of congratulation and thankfulness to God that the great work in which we are engaged, of rearing up on these barbarous shores a Christian State, is onward in its march, by gradually developing its practicability and excellence.

During the year that has just passed, a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people seems to bear the marks of Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has afflicted our land; but, on the contrary, an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time—in no year of the Republic have the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercantile interest of the country seems to be in a healthful state; our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce; and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending these branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging. Our educational interests have also been blessed—the educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprise, and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities—who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of his churches—inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion—thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of Christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

These blessings, gentlemen, are not fortuitous, but sure indications of Divine protection and favor, and should create in the minds of our fellow citizens generally, as I doubt not they do, feelings of devout gratitude and praise to that beneficent Being who in his goodness continues to favor us with such distinguished mercies. And in this connection I am impressed

with the belief, and there is certainly nothing in it presumptuous or extravagant, that the prosperity of our country, resulting from these blessings of Providence, has a relation to something out of it, and beyond itself. Its meaning evidently is in subservience to the good of Africa ; and to my mind is sufficient proof that God is forming this people for himself; that he has raised up Liberia to exert a special agency in the great work of redeeming this vast peninsula from barbarism, superstition and idolatry.

I maintain fully the doctrine that "God has just as really a work for nations to do, as he has for individuals ;" and that there may be just as much of speciality in one case as there is in the other. If diversity of position, gifts and social relations, lays the foundation for a difference of action and influence as it respects individual persons, why may not the same diversity, existing as it does among the great masses of men, present a reason for special exertion and influence, as it respects particular nations ? And this appears to me to be consistent with the history of nations in all ages. In the wise economy of God, each nation has its particular work assigned it, and is responsible for its performance. Many considerations lead to this conclusion. And, in relation to Africa, it would seem that the past history of Liberia clearly indicates some special design in Providence, some intimation that through her the conflict between truth and error, between freedom and slavery, is to be decided, and the victory given to eternal righteousness in the elevation of down-trodden Africa. A single glance at the past, and we readily see there was something in the first planting of these settlements, something in the character of the men who formed the nucleus of this Commonwealth, which is altogether peculiar, and seems plainly to indicate some special design. Perhaps no other nation began its existence under circumstances so peculiarly embarrassing as ours. But the men who laid the foundation of Liberia's existence were chosen and precious. They were not men of extensive learning, or of great wealth, but enterprising, conscientious men, imbued with the principles of freedom. Keenly alive to the wrongs they were suffering, they fled from grinding oppression to this, their fatherland, to establish and enjoy, in government and religion, what is set forth in the Bible as the birth-right of all men, and the foundation of all advance in human well-being.

The settlement of Liberia by such a class of men was a great event in the providence of God, and seems most clearly to point out his purposes ; and to our election for some special and mighty agency in the work of rescuing this continent from the iron grasp of ignorance and sin. And, gentlemen, do we not see indications also of the same design in the training to which the infancy of Liberia was subjected. Means and ends have a connection ;—by the character of the one we are led to look for something answering to it in the other. A remarkable antecedent in the providence of God foreshadows to us peculiarity of design in the sequence. And this is clearly illustrated by the strange facts in the early history of Israel. The wonderful providence in reference to that people must have made a deep impression on all reflecting minds, that God was forming them for some great end, that he was training them for some mighty agency in the work of his mercy to man.

The beginning betokened the design. And so we may reason in reference to Liberia. In the annals of no other country, Israel alone excepted, is there to be found such a series of trials, such a wrestling with difficulties, such scenes of imminent peril, and of signal deliverance. At every step we have been made to see our danger, and the hand of God in our rescue from it.

And, gentlemen, what could be more remarkable than that providence which, notwithstanding our feebleness, advanced us so rapidly to the position of acknowledged nationality ? and gave to our institutions a character so simple and free, at the same time wholesome and efficient, admirably calculated to develope the energies of the people, and to exalt them in intelligence and virtue ; institutions whose influence, like the congenial atmosphere we

breathe, pervades all, sustains all, and yet interferes with no act that is right ; allows the fullest, freest exercise of thought and feelings, of everything compatible with the existence of virtue—the foundation of all freedom.

Here government is purely a benevolent arrangement, looking to the good of Africa, affording encouragement to the progress of civil, social, and religious improvement among her children, leading them to that elevation where, in the providence of God, I believe they are destined to rise—"that they may see good days wherein they have seen evil."

That Liberia has been trained in the school of a particular providence, and has been raised up for a particular work, in my mind scarcely admits of a doubt. And the character and extent of that particular work to me seems equally clear. And, gentlemen, those wonderful providences towards us should lead us to feel secure in God, while we walk in the path which he has marked out for us.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that this subject has long engaged your attention, and that you are deeply interested in the welfare of the heathen around us, and especially those, in the providence of God, placed under our immediate care ; and, I doubt not, you will adopt such additional measures within your reach, as will bring them more speedily to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

#### MISSIONARY STATISTICS.

A document drawn up by Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian Missionaries at Monrovia, October 4, 1853, gives the following statements :

American missions on this part of the West Coast of Africa have now assumed such a character as to afford well-grounded hope of their permanence and constant enlargement. The following statistics in reference to these missions will make this at once apparent :

##### METHODIST MISSION.

Missionaries, 18 ; Assistants and Teachers, 43. Total, 61. Annual expenditure, about \$22,000.

##### EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Missionaries, 9 ; Assistants and Teachers, 26, Total, 35. Annual expenditure, about \$15,000.

##### BAPTIST MISSION.

Missionaries, 9 ; Assistants and Teachers, 29. Total, 38. Annual expenditure, about \$5,500.

##### PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Missionaries, 2 ; Assistants and Teachers, 10. Total, 12. Annual expenditure, about \$4,500.

The operations of these various missions extend from Grand Cape Mount, forty miles north-west from Monrovia, to Taboo River, thirty miles east of Cape Palmas—making a distance of three hundred and twenty-five miles between the extreme points.

Of the Episcopal churches, Bishop Payne reported, July 6, 1853, that the confirmations at Christmas in 1852 were 26, and the communicants, including natives, were 80. These are nearly all at or near Cape Palmas.

Of the Baptist churches, six report additions, and three, special revivals.

The Presbyterians report a "special reviving" in one of their churches, and additions to all of them.

Of the Methodists, Bishop Scott, who visited Liberia by appointment of the General Conference, says :

I preached at all the different settlements, and I found there the same God and the same religion which I enjoyed in my native land. I spent many joyous and happy days with these sons of Ham. I confess frankly, that while there, I lost all prejudice on account of color, and had not the peculiarity of the climate been such as to require me to sleep on board the vessel, I would have lodged with them most cheerfully during my stay. At length the time of the meeting of the conference arrived, and we entered upon our conference business. The conference had its president and secretary, and they proceeded to business with as much form and accuracy as we are accustomed to at home. On Sabbath our religious exercises were held under the shade of two large tamarind trees, at the conclusion of which I consecrated to the office of elder eight. After having surveyed the whole ground I am well satisfied with the Church in Liberia, with its twelve hundred colonists, and one hundred and sixteen native members. While there I witnessed some of the clearest, brightest, and strongest evidences of religion I ever became acquainted with in my life. \* \* \* The Africen mission is one of great promise to the Church of God; it is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over the continent of Africa ; and God designs to awaken and Christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons.

### SETTLEMENTS IN LIBERIA.

Dr. J. W. LUGENBEEL, in his "Sketches of Liberia," where he spent five years as colonial physician, gives the following account of the principal settlements. The "Sketches" were first published in 1850. The settlement then known as Bassa Cove, is now included in Buchanan.

MONROVIA is the largest and oldest of all the settlements; and it is the metropolis and the seat of government of the republic. It is located near the mouth of the Mesurado river, (a small stream about fifteen miles long,) about four miles south-east of the entrance of the St. Paul's river into the ocean, on an elevated site, immediately in the rear of Cape Mesurado, in latitude  $6^{\circ} 19'$  north. The highest part of the hill on which the town stands, and which is near its centre, is about eighty feet above the level of the ocean, and about three-fourths of a mile from the summit of the Cape, which is about two hundred and fifty feet above the sea. Cape Mesurado is a bold promontory, covered with massive forest trees and dense undergrowth; except in places that have been cleared. On the summit of the Cape is a light-house and a fort; and along the sloping declivity, towards the town, there are several cleared lots, on which small houses have been erected; in some places affording very pleasant places of residence. The greater part of the promontory, however, is very rocky. The course of the coast north of the Cape, forms a kind of bay, which generally affords safe anchorage for vessels, and the cove, near the base of the Cape, affords as good a landing on the beach as can be found on almost any other part of the coast.

The town of Monrovia, although more compact than any of the other settlements in Liberia, occupies a considerable extent of ground, being about three-fourths of a mile in length. It is laid off with as much regularity as

the location will allow; and the streets, of which there are about fifteen in number, have received regular names. The town is divided into lots of one-fourth of an acre, and most of the dwelling-houses have a lot attached to each of them. Most of the lots, and several of the streets, are adorned with various tropical fruit trees; and some of the gardens present a handsome appearance. The houses are generally one story or a story and a half high; some are two full stories. Many of them are substantially built of stone or brick; and some of the best houses are built partly of both these materials. The state-house is a large stone building, which was erected in 1843. In the rear of this building is a substantial stone prison. There are three commodious stone houses for public worship in the town,—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian; nearly all of the professing Christians in the place being attached to one of these religious denominations.

At the base of the hill on which stand the principal dwelling houses, there are several large stone buildings, which are occupied as stores and warehouses. The dwellings of many of the citizens of Monrovia, are not only comfortably, but elegantly, and some of them richly furnished; and some of the residents of this little bustling metropolis live in a style of ease and affluence, which does not comport with the contracted views of those persons who regard a residence in Africa as necessarily associated with the almost entire privation of the good things of this life. The population is about fifteen hundred, exclusive of native children and youths who reside in the families of the citizens.

**NEW GEORGIA** is a small township, located on the eastern side of Stockton Creek, about five miles from Monrovia. It is occupied principally by native Africans, who were formerly slaves. Upwards of two hundred of the liberated Africans who have been or who now are residents of New Georgia, were sent to Liberia by the United States Government, at different times. Many of these have married persons who were born in the United States, and have thereby become more strongly identified with the Liberians, as citizens of the republic. Some of them are partially educated; and a few years ago, one of them occupied a seat in the legislature. As most of the citizens of New Georgia have taken the oath of allegiance, they are permitted to enjoy equal immunities with other citizens.

**CALDWELL** is situated on the southern side of the St. Paul's river. The whole settlement, which is divided for convenience into Upper and Lower Caldwell, is about six miles in length, extending along the bank of the river; the nearest part to Monrovia being about nine miles distant. The houses are from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile or more apart; and, of course, this settlement has not much the appearance of a town. Some of the most enterprising farmers in Liberia reside at this place. The land about Caldwell is generally remarkably productive.

**VIRGINIA**, or New Virginia, as it is sometimes called, is a new settlement, commenced in the early part of 1846. It is also on the St. Paul's river, opposite Caldwell. This is the site of the United States Receptacle for liberated Africans, erected in 1847.

**KENTUCKY** is an agricultural settlement between Virginia and Millsburg, on the northern bank of the St. Paul's river, commenced a few years ago.

**MILLSBURG** is the farthest settlement from the sea-coast of any in Liberia. It is situated on the northern bank of the St. Paul's river, about fourteen miles from its mouth, and about twenty miles from Monrovia. Like the other farming settlements, the houses generally are separated at a considerable distance from one another; so that the whole township extends about a mile and a half along the bank of the river. Millsburg is perhaps the most beautiful, and one of the most healthy locations in Liberia. The land is remarkably good, and of easy cultivation. A flourishing female academy is in

operation at this place, under the care of Mrs. Wilkins, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And, on the opposite side of the river, is White Plains, a mission station of the same church.

Besides these settlements, there are numerous other points along the St. Paul's river, which are occupied by farmers; so that the banks of this beautiful stream present, in many places, the appearance of agricultural industry and comfort.

MARSHALL is situated at the mouth of the Junk river, about thirty-five miles south of Monrovia. Most of the houses in this place are built along the sea-shore. This place is particularly noted for the manufacture of lime, which is obtained altogether from oyster and other shells. Most of the lime that is used in Liberia is made in the vicinity of Marshall. The river at this place abounds in oysters. And though they are not quite equal to those procured in some parts of the United States, yet they are quite palatable when properly served up.

EDINA is located on the northern bank of the St. John's river, about half a mile from its mouth. It is handsomely situated; and, in reference to the healthiness of the location, it is perhaps equal to most others in Liberia. Some of the citizens of Edina are engaged in the cultivation of exportable articles of produce.

BUCHANAN is located at the junction of the Benson river (a small stream) with the St. John's, nearly opposite Edina. Several of the citizens of this place, also, have given considerable attention to the cultivation of coffee, arrow-root and ginger, during the last few years. A steam saw-mill introduced in 1851, is in successful operation at this place.

A new settlement has recently been formed at the site of the one destroyed by Grando, a native chief, and his allies, in November, 1851, near Fish Town, a native village, about three miles below the mouth of the St. John's river.

BEXLEY is situated on the northern side of the St. John's river, about six miles from its mouth. This place, like the settlements on the St. Paul's river, occupies a considerable extent of territory. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bexley; both together extending about four miles along the river. Bexley is a fine farming settlement; the land is excellent, and the location is comparatively healthy. Several of the citizens of this place are pretty actively engaged in cultivating articles for exportation. This is certainly one of the most interesting settlements in Liberia. The mission of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is located at this place; also the head-quarters of the Southern Baptist Mission.

GREENVILLE is situated at the mouth of the Sinou river, about one hundred and thirty miles by sea, south-east of Monrovia. Like the settlement of Marshall, most of the houses are located along the sea-shore. Greenville presents a handsome appearance from the anchorage. It is one of the most healthy settlements in Liberia. The land in the immediate vicinity of Greenville, and indeed of all the other settlements near the sea-shore, is much inferior to that on the banks of the rivers several miles from their entrance into the ocean. Consequently, those persons who expect to live by "the sweat of their brow," in the cultivation of the soil, will find it greatly to their advantage to locate beyond the sound of the breaking surf of the ocean. A steam saw-mill is in operation at this settlement—the first one introduced into Liberia.

READSVILLE, LEXINGTON, AND LOUISIANA, are farming settlements on or near the Sinou river, from two to five miles above Greenville.

In every settlement, there is one place or more of public worship, in which religious services are regularly held. And, in nearly every settlement, there

is one regular day and Sunday school, or more. The principal deficiency in the system of education in Liberia, consists in the inability to procure the services of a sufficient number of competent teachers. There are several very good schools at Monrovia, and some of the other settlements; but the facilities for thorough intellectual training are not commensurate with the wants of the people in all the settlements.

As the census has not been taken for several years, I cannot give the exact population of the different settlements, and the exact aggregate population of the republic. The whole number of inhabitants of the republic, exclusive of the natives, is probably at present about seven thousand. The native population is probably about two hundred thousand; many of whom have adopted habits of civilized life; and many of the youth of both sexes have enjoyed, or are enjoying, advantages of education.

#### MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

The colony of "Maryland in Liberia," which has always maintained a distinctive character, and which has always been under a different government from the republic in Liberia, was established in the early part of the year 1834. Ever since that period it has continued to progress in interest and importance; and, at present, it occupies a prominent position as an asylum for the proscribed descendants of Ham, to whom the siren song of "My Native Land" loses its mellowing cadence in the thrilling, patriotic sound of "Sweet Land of Liberty."

This interesting colony is located about two hundred and fifty miles by sea south-east from Monrovia. HARPER, the principal town or settlement, is situated near the point of the Cape, (Cape Palmas, a bold projecting promontory, which is one of the most prominent points or landmarks on the western coast of Africa;) and, from the anchorage, it presents a handsome appearance. At the distance of about half a mile from Harper is the town of EAST HARPER, in which are several beautiful sites for residences, commanding a fine view of the ocean, and of the adjacent hills and vales. Between these two villages there are two large native towns, comprising several hundred houses, which present a marked contrast with the comfortable-looking dwellings of the colonists. At the distance of about two and a half miles beyond East Harper, is another settlement called Tubmantown. Most of the land near the road between these two villages is occupied by the colonists, so that on both sides of this highway, many neat little cottages may be seen, and many handsome gardens and small farms.

The whole population of Maryland in Liberia, exclusive of aborigines, is about 1,000.

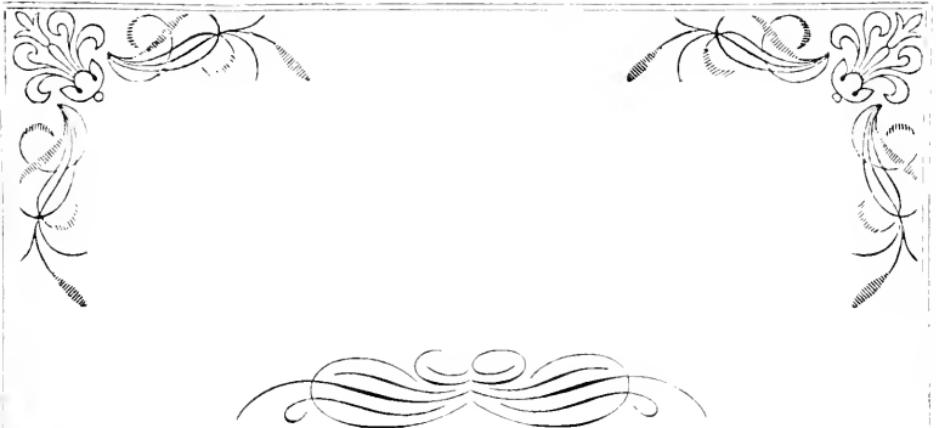
#### COLONIZATION IN 1816 AND IN 1854.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, in concluding his speech at the late Annual Meeting of the Society in Washington, presents the following contrast between colonization in 1816 and in 1854.

Thirty-seven years is the age of the Society; a brief one, it is true, but crowded with interest for future history, in connection with Africa and her people. In 1816, immigration from Europe was unfrequent, creating pressure nowhere. In 1854, it rolls onward and over like a mighty wave, each of whose culminations is higher than the last as it falls upon our shores. In 1816, the ships of the world were not supposed to be adequate to the task of removing to Africa the increase even of our colored population. In 1853,

the ordinary commerce of our country brought to us from Europe half a million of souls, exceeding by some 70,000 the total number of our free colored population. In 1816, the future of the latter was the reflection of a happy and careless past. In 1854, it is dark and gloomy and unpromising, with no break in the clouds, no lifting of the mist, no lighting up of the heavens, save across the ocean, and in the direction of Liberia. In 1816, Union, in connection with slavery, was never spoken of, because disunion was not even the shadow of a dream. In 1854, Union has become a rallying word, a prayer—just as the relation of father became holier, after the idea of parricide had been suggested. In 1816, colonization was a philanthropy, limited in its views and uncertain in its results. In 1854, it is a political necessity; not political in the sense of party, but as the word regards the happiness of man, the permanence of nations, the spread of knowledge and the advance of Christianity. In 1816, colonizationists were looked upon as zealots engaged in an impracticable scheme. In 1854, the great nations of the world are making treaties with the workmanship of this zeal, and so paying homage to its availability. In 1816, from Cape Verde to Cape Palmas, the coast of Africa presented a shining belt of sand, on which the waves broke with thundering sound, bathing the roots almost of the rich dank forest which waved its feathery crests of palm and cocoa above the rolling waters, and sheltered the barracoon of the slaver, from the one Cape to the other. In 1854, there stretches along the deep, the same silvery line, and the cocoa and the palm still wave their foliage as landmarks above the horizon of the forest. But the barracoon is wanting in the landscape. The squadrons of civilized men line the coast, that it may never be seen there more. Ships of all nations are busy in lawful commerce; and on the shore, there are the dwellings of Christian men and temples to the living God. Lighthouses guide the mariner from point to point. Vessels are on the stocks—saw mills are in operation—printing presses are at work—the school-master is abroad—candidates are up for office—a legislature is in session—a president sends in his annual message—a militia is equipped and trained and tried—and above all—far,—high,—away,—above all,—there is true freedom, religion, happiness and peace; and when, in its turn, that the succession of events may be complete, the funeral procession moves along, the dust that returns to the dust, is that of one who, dying, invoked blessings upon those who had built up, for God's glory, and for the welfare of one mighty nation and the enlightenment of a continent, the Republic of Liberia.

Such are the demonstrations of 1854, compared with the dreamings of 1816. This is the cause whose anniversary we now commemorate. This is the people, whom we do most earnestly hope Congress may recognize as a nation among the nations. This is the people, that we would have brought so near to us by mails, by opportunities of intercourse, that the transit eastward may be as familiar as a morning walk. This is the cause, and this is the people, that we would have the States of the Union aid on their way to the fulfillment of their destiny, and to promote the interests of which, we invoke the aid of every man and woman in America, who love their country and are willing to co-operate for its glory and renown—promising, to each and every one of them, that history shall tell of them and theirs no nobler story, than that which records the exodus of Africa with the religion and civilization of America.



**FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**Massachusetts Colonization Society.**

PRESENTED MAY 28, 1855.





FOURTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 28, 1855.

---

BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1855.

## C O N T E N T S.

---

	PAGE.
<b>ANNUAL MEETING,</b>	3
<b>OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY,</b>	4
<b>ANNUAL REPORT.</b>	
Finances, . . . . .	5
The Herndon Slaves—Special Appeals, . . . . .	6
The Rev. J. M. Pease—Hardy Mobley, . . . . .	6
Purchasing Slaves for Emigration, . . . . .	7
Colonizing Emancipated Slaves, . . . . .	9
Health Department—Contemplated Improvements, . . . . .	9
The Parent Society—The McDonough Legacy, . . . . .	11
Liberia—Industrial Progress, . . . . .	13
Proposed Annexation of Sierra Leone, . . . . .	14
Education—Liberia College, . . . . .	15
Obituary—Rev. L. Woods, D. D. . . . .	16
<b>LIFE MEMBERS,</b> . . . . .	17
<b>DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY,</b> . . . . .	19
<b>ANNIVERSARY MEETING.</b>	
Speech of Rev. Mr. Means, . . . . .	26
Speech of John O. Bradford, Esq. . . . .	35
Speech of Rev. J. B. Pinney, . . . . .	39
<b>CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY,</b> . . . . .	44

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Fourteenth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, May 28, 1855; WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, accepted, and ordered to be read at the Public Meeting, and published under the direction of the Board.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The officers for the year ensuing were unanimously elected.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple at 9 A. M. to-morrow, for public exercises.

*Tuesday, May 29.* The Society met, according to adjournment.

At the request of the President, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, of Boston.

The Annual Report was read by the Secretary.

After introductory remarks by the President, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. JOHN O. MEANS, of East Medway; JOHN O. BRADFORD, Esq., of the United States Navy; and the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society; and closed with the benediction, by the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., of Boston.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1855.

### PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH.
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.

### SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

### AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

### MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD.
ALBERT FEARING.	DR. DANIEL WHITE.
T. R. MARVIN.	DR. A. R. THOMPSON.
JAMES C. DUNN.	HENRY PLYMPTON.
B. C. CLARK.	

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

THIS Society was formed, May 26, 1841. A year was spent in fruitless efforts to fill the office of Secretary and General Agent. At the first Annual Meeting, May 25, 1842, a Secretary was chosen, who consented to devote so much of his time as might be necessary, to the business of the Society, on a salary of \$500 a year. In August, an office was opened for the transaction of business. At the Annual Meeting, May 31, 1843, the receipts had been \$2,027 63. The next year, they rose to \$2,663 42. The business of the Society has gradually increased, till it demands the whole time of the Secretary and two soliciting Agents, the Rev. M. G. Wheeler and Rev. M. G. Pratt. Its receipts have increased in a still greater proportion.

### *Finances.*

During the year ending April 30, 1855, a year of more general and severe pecuniary embarrassment than any other since the Society was formed, the receipts have been \$16,406 37. Meanwhile, since April, 1851, more than \$20,000 has been added to the funds of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.

The disbursements during the year have been \$16,715 98 ; leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, April 30, of \$309 61.

During the year 1854, the Parent Society received a larger amount from Massachusetts than from any other State. It is but just to remark, however, that Virginia would have stood first, by about fifteen dollars, but for the accidental detention of a small remittance near the close of the year.

*The Herndon Slaves.—Special Appeals.*

Of our income for the past year, sums amounting to \$2,415 have been sent by the donors to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society at Washington, and placed by him to the credit of this Society. A part of this amount was the result of the special appeal in behalf of "the Herndon slaves." Certain slaves had come, by inheritance, into the hands of persons who wished to emancipate them for colonization, but who were not able to bear the expense of colonizing them. In behalf of these, and of some of their relatives to whom freedom was offered, and of others already free, the Executive Committee at Washington issued a circular Appeal early in August, 1854. It was addressed to 426 friends of the cause, and asked of them ten dollars each; \$4,260 being the estimated expense of colonizing them. The appeal was entirely successful. The donations sent in reply to it, were sufficient to meet the expense, not only of the Herndon Company, but other equally interesting applications made before their embarkation. The amount received from Massachusetts on this appeal, was \$1,265.

By a regulation enacted by the Board of Directors at their meeting in Washington in January last, all such appeals, henceforth, must be made through the State Societies, and not otherwise, in States where such Societies exist. Our friends are requested to keep this rule in mind, and to regard every appeal in behalf of Colonization, which comes to them without the express sanction of the State Society, as unauthorized. We do not say that all such appeals will be dishonest, and must be rejected; but only, that they are not authorized either by the State or the National Society, and they rest wholly on the private, personal responsibility of him who makes them; of which he to whom they are made, must judge for himself.

*Rev. J. M. Pease.—Hardy Mobley.*

At least, one such appeal has been made, since that rule was adopted. The Rev. John Morris Pease, in February, issued a circular appeal, asking aid in purchasing the freedom of the family of Hardy Mobley, and their settlement in Liberia; stating that any surplus would be expended in defraying the expense of "exploration and physical improvements in Liberia," by Mr. Pease himself.

This was wholly a private enterprise of Mr. Pease, for which, after becoming pledged to Mobley, he had urgently, but in vain, sought the co-operation of the Pennsylvania, the Massachusetts, and perhaps some other State Societies. As Mobley is known to be a worthy man, who had purchased his own freedom, and as none of his family are known to be unworthy, we are glad to learn that their freedom is secured, and that they will emigrate to Liberia, where he will be useful, as other Methodist preachers of similar history have been and now are. Whether it is desirable that Mr. Pease should visit Liberia as an explorer, is a question on which opinions differ widely ; but as he proposes to go "independently," and not as the agent of any society, and as individuals have already furnished him with funds, more than sufficient to pay his travelling expenses, it is in his power to act according to his own judgment.

### *Purchasing Slaves for Emigration.*

There are doubtless cases, in which the freedom of slaves ought to be purchased, that they may emigrate. But the Society can take no part in that work. It is confined, by its charter, to the work of colonizing, with their own consent, free people of color, and its funds may not be appropriated to any other object. Nor does it seem proper for any officer of the Society to intimate, directly or indirectly, to its patrons, that they would do well to withhold their usual contributions from its Treasury, and apply them to a use to which they could not be applied, if they had been paid into the Treasury. The Society, therefore, cannot authorize any person to solicit funds for the purchase of his own freedom, or that of others. If any ask for funds for that purpose, pretending to be authorized by the Society, they are not to be believed. Those who give for that object, must do it on their own responsibility ; and there are several things which they ought carefully to consider.

1. It should be ascertained, that the application is not a dishonest one. In several cases which have come to our knowledge, free men of color, whose families, if they had any, were also free, have raised from the benevolent, hundreds of dollars, for the redemption of themselves or their families from slavery. There is reason to believe that such cases have been numerous.

2. The practice of sending those who are or have been slaves,

to beg money for the purchase of themselves or their families, is unsafe in its influence on those who are thus employed. Released from the labors of the plantation or the workshop; traveling at their leisure, with letters of recommendation which make them objects of interest to the rich and benevolent; having at their command sums of money much larger than any they have been accustomed to possess, out of which they are to pay their expenses at their own discretion, with the prospect of more money, to be had for asking; there is danger that their good habits will be broken up, and that they will become unsteady, indolent, extravagant, and even dishonest. Some, we believe, have withstood these temptations; but we have also known some, who did not appear wholly uninjured by them. We have never known any whose freedom was thus obtained, to be at all distinguished for usefulness in Liberia. Ellis, the "Learned Black Blacksmith," has entirely disappointed his friends.

3. In some cases, there have been reasons to suspect that masters were availing themselves of this mode of raising money, by selling a few slaves at high prices. The temptation which this practice, if extensively encouraged, would place before unprincipled masters in want of money, is too obvious to need remark.

4. We believe that most slaves whose emigration is more than usually desirable, may purchase their own freedom and that of their families, if they will. Hundreds of emigrants have done it, and others may. Generally, we believe, the masters of such slaves will either give them their freedom, or sell them to themselves or friends, at prices which they themselves, by a few years of reasonable industry and economy, will be able to command. By this process of becoming free, their character will usually be improved. Such an emigrant was the well known Lot Cary, who purchased himself and two sons by his own earnings.

It may be added, that slaves who would be peculiarly useful in Liberia, have already been peculiarly useful to their masters, and have, in every view of the subject, northern or southern, fairly earned their freedom; and that many masters are willing to free them for emigration, without other compensation.

5. It should also be considered, that the sum which will purchase the freedom of one slave for emigration, would, as a general rule, secure the freedom of at least ten, whose masters are ready to free them gratuitously, if the expense of their emigration can be paid.

*Colonizing Emancipated Slaves.*

But, though the Society may not expend money in the purchase of slaves for emigration, it may effectually promote their emancipation in certain cases. When masters are desirous to emancipate, either during life or by will, but are not, or do not deem themselves, able to meet the expense of emigration, the Society may assume that expense. Where the laws of a State forbid the emancipation of slaves to remain on the soil, the Society can remove them, "with their own consent," to a soil where their freedom will be secured by law. Such cases were foreseen when the Society was formed, and the necessity of providing for them was one motive for forming it. They have been of frequent occurrence, and are increasing. This State Society has often been called upon to provide for particular instances of this kind. It has assumed and paid the whole expense of colonizing the emancipated slaves of certain families, and a part of the expense of others, without which their freedom could not have been secured. The exact number whose freedom the Massachusetts Society has thus secured, does not appear from the printed returns before us, as they are not always distinguished, on the list of emigrants, from others who embarked with them. It is, however, certainly not less, and probably a little more, than 420, which would give an average of 30 for each year of the fourteen years of our active existence; besides what it has contributed, in the ordinary course of its operations, to the general purposes of the National Society.

*Health Department.—Contemplated Improvements.*

Our last Report mentioned the departure of Drs. Daniel Laing and I. H. Snowden for Liberia, having received their medical education and liberal outfits for the practice of their profession at the expense of this Society. The family of Dr. Laing accompanied them. They all passed safely through the dangers of the voyage and of the climate. Dr. Snowden has now returned, according to his original intention, for the purpose of removing his family to Liberia. Their services appear to have been as valuable as prudence, during the first few months of their residence, would permit. Of the urgent need of this addition to the medical force of the Republic, there can be no doubt.

Before their departure, they were charged to collect and report

any information which might be of use to the Society in the management of its affairs, and especially any particulars in which improvements might be made in the means of preserving the lives and health of emigrants. The fact that, for several years, there had been little sickness and almost no deaths from the diseases of the climate among northern emigrants, sailing in small companies from New York, had already suggested that improvements were possible, but had furnished no means of deciding what they ought to be. Complaints publicly made by individuals in Liberia, and extensively circulated here soon after their departure, were so evidently exaggerated in some respects, so indefinite in others, and so much founded on rumor, that nothing could be safely based upon them, unless it were, the propriety of investigation. For this and other reasons, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, visited Liberia, for the fourth time, last autumn. He has lately returned. The precise information furnished by him and by our physicians, added to what is known and can be learned from other sources, will, it is believed, enable the Parent Society to make changes which will very much diminish the dangers and discomforts of emigration, both during the passage and after arrival; though it is probable that intelligent northern emigrants, accustomed to taking a prudent care of themselves and their families, will always have an advantage in these respects over others.

It will be the duty of the Standing Committee on Emigration, appointed by the Directors of the National Society at their meeting in January last, to collect, arrange and prepare this information for the use of the Directors, and for the public. It would be premature, at present, to conjecture what particular plans that Committee will recommend, or the Board of Directors will adopt. It is certain, however, that some expense must be incurred for receptacles, in which emigrants may reside during their acclimation. Those built some years since, were never sufficient for the number now emigrating annually, and some of them are no longer fit for use. The expense of all the changes and improvements that are desirable and ought to be made if practicable, will be large, and cannot be met without a great increase of funds, or a painful and discouraging diminution, for a time, of the number of emigrants. Indeed, even before Mr. Pinney's return, orders had been sent out for the erection of some of the most necessary receptacles, funds had been

appropriated to meet the expense, and the work of emigration had been embarrassed in consequence.

Individual friends have sometimes made, and at other times offered, large donations for specified objects ; for the purchase of territory ; for the colonizing of large companies of emancipated slaves ; for the purchase of steam-ships or sailing vessels ; and they have richly earned the gratitude of the Society, and of Liberia. But perhaps our whole history never presented a worthier call for such liberality than this. If any friend will order the erection, at his expense, of a receptacle capable of lodging a hundred emigrants at Sinou ; if another will do the same for Bassa county, and another on the St. Paul's river ; or if a few friends, uniting their forces, will build them all, a great proportion of the present sickness, and, doubtless, some of the mortality, among emigrants, will be saved, and yet the Society will not be compelled to refuse the means of becoming free to slaves who are begging for it, or to check the growth and retard the improvement of Liberia, by refusing, for a time, to afford their usual aid in the emigration of useful men who are already free.

It is not to be understood from these remarks, that the dangers and hardships of emigration are found to be greater than we had formerly supposed ; but only that, with our present information and the necessary funds, they may be so diminished, as no longer to deter any person from emigrating, whose emigration is desirable. Nor is Liberia unprepared to receive, safely, large accessions to the number of her citizens. It is only the means of their safe and comfortable introduction, in such numbers as offer themselves, that are inadequate.

#### *The Parent Society.—The McDonough Legacy.*

The operations of the Parent Society, for the year 1854, were much restricted by the pecuniary distress of the country, and the consequent diminution of its means. Notwithstanding the successful special appeal for the Herndon slaves, its receipts were only \$65,433 93,—being \$16,964 32 less than those of 1853. The amount received from legacies was less by \$6,237 99 ; and that from donations, by \$11,710 02 ; by both, \$17,948 01. On the other hand, the amount received for the expenses of emigrants, from former masters or other friends, or from themselves, was \$31,840 27 ; which was \$1,836 27 greater than in 1853.

With this diminished income, it was necessary to diminish the expenses; and for that reason, applicants for a passage whose circumstances allowed them to wait another year, were deferred. The whole number sent out was only 553; being 230 less than the previous year. Of this number, 363 were gratuitously emancipated, and 29 purchased themselves; making in all 392 who had been slaves, to 161 who were free born.

Even this reduced emigration required the expenditure of all the funds of the Society, and the use of its credit, to as great an extent as, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, it was right to use it. For this reason, when the time had come to make arrangements for the annual expedition in May, and there were already 142 applicants, the Society could not promise a gratuitous passage to any of them. Large remittances were also needed, for building receptacles. The Committee therefore addressed appeals to the several State Societies, and to friends in States where there are no State Societies. Some encouraging answers have been received, but not enough to relieve the Treasury from embarrassment. Still, as there were some whose freedom would be forfeited by longer delay, and as the means of defraying the expenses of others were provided, the ship Cora was chartered, and sailed from Baltimore and Norfolk early in May, with 106 emigrants.

It is expected that some of these emigrants, if the necessary preparations have been made in Liberia, and if the state of the Treasury permits, will commence the new settlement projected on the highlands north of the St. John's river, about 25 miles from the coast, where, some suppose, the acclimating fever may be, at least partially, avoided.

There is some prospect that the Society may, within a few years, begin to receive an accession to its income from the legacy of its munificent friend and patron, the late John McDonough. His executors, by resolutions adopted on the 13th of March last, declared themselves ready to deliver the estate into the hands of those entitled to receive it under his Will. Their receipts, for five years, including of course debts collected, had been \$510,400 24; and their disbursements were \$491,131 38; leaving in their hands, a balance of \$19,268 86. The annual income of the estate, for each of the last two years, had been a trifle short of \$40,000. In the hands of the legatees, it will probably be much greater. One eighth of the clear income goes to the American Colonization

Society for forty years ; besides what is to be expended in colonizing slaves belonging to the estate.

*Liberia.—Industrial Progress.*

In the condition and progress of the Republic of Liberia, we have no evidence of any marked change during the year ; but the facts reported by Mr. Pinney, of the decline of certain villages, and the great increase of well cultivated farms, indicate a gradual change of the most encouraging character. Commerce, too, is rapidly increasing ; though, as much of it passes through ports where, for want of civilized settlements, there are no custom-houses, its exact amount cannot be stated. Domestic tranquillity, including peace with and among the native tribes, appears to be fully established. Some idea of the internal condition and prospects of the Republic may be formed, from the action of the Legislature at its last session.

One act incorporates Monrovia, the capital, as a city, with its mayor, aldermen and common council. Another authorizes the appointment of surveyors in each county, and defines their duties ; which are, to survey and describe the boundaries of lots of public land assigned to emigrants, or offered for sale. Another authorizes the President, by a suitable agent, to import from Europe or the United States, for those who order them, asses or other animals needed for agricultural purposes ; and a steam engine, and six sugar mills, four to be located on the St. Paul's river, where the chief sugar plantations now are, and one in each of the other counties ; all to be worked by the government, which shall take its pay in sugar. Another act provides for the settlement of land difficulties. Another provides for the establishment, in each county, of "manual and mechanic labor asylums," to be called "County Poor Houses ;" in which the Republic undertakes "the support and maintenance of aged widows, destitute orphans," the invalid poor and destitute insane, whether colonists or natives. Another authorizes and directs the laying out, settlement and necessary military defence of a town at Grand Cape Mount, to be called Robertsport. Another provides for issuing treasury notes of fifty cents, one, three, five and ten dollars, redeemable at the Treasury Department in gold and silver, as a uniform currency. Another imposes a duty of one dollar a gallon on all spirits, wines,

cordials and malt liquors imported. Another regulates the sale of public lands, which may be sold at one dollar an acre for river lots, and fifty cents for upland, after having been surveyed and offered at public auction. Other acts make small appropriations for putting Sinou county in a state of defence, and for the construction of roads, bridges and public buildings in that and other counties.

A bill was before the Senate, for incorporating a railroad company; but we are not informed whether it became a law. The project was started by some late emigrants from Pennsylvania, who have established a steam saw-mill on the south branch of the Junk river, some thirty miles southeast from Monrovia, the best lumber market. The branches of the Junk and Mesurado rivers furnish an inland water communication from the mill to Monrovia, except a portage of three or four miles, over a nearly level road. It was proposed to construct a rail road across this portage,—the rails to be of wood, and the cars to be propelled by the cheap muscular power of hired natives. It would accommodate some other traffic besides that in lumber, especially that in lime, for which Monrovia is mostly dependent on Marshall, at the mouth of the Junk river. We are not quite sure whether the road would pay, if made; but we are perfectly sure that the existence of minds among them, capable of planning improvements not too splendid to be practicable, is a very encouraging fact.

### *Proposed Annexation of Sierra Leone.*

During the session of the Legislature, President Roberts returned from Europe, where he had transacted much business on behalf of the Republic. His boldest measure was, his proposal that the British Government should cede Sierra Leone to Liberia. When we consider that Sierra Leone is twice as old as Liberia; has been built up at an expense enormously greater; has more than five times its civilized population, and much more than ten times its wealth, we may easily understand why the Earl of Clarendon received the proposition “with some indications of surprise, and but little favor.” It would be somewhat like annexing Massachusetts to Rhode Island; though Liberia has far the largest territory, and, including heathen natives, at least three times as many inhabitants. After several weeks, during which the President visited Paris, his Lordship expressed himself less unfavorably, and prom-

ised to submit the question to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; though he feared that the time had not arrived for its adoption.

Perhaps the time has not arrived when Liberia can safely receive such an accession. There would be danger that Sierra Leone, with its greater age, population and wealth, and its excellent harbor, making it the commercial emporium of the Republic, would impart its own habits of thought, feeling and action to the whole nation. Still, it is probably best that Sierra Leone, Liberia, and all other civilized communities in that part of Africa, should, at some future time, be united in one independent government; and it may not have been too soon to begin to habituate men's minds to such an arrangement, both in England, Africa and America. This, probably, is all that the President expected to accomplish at that time. The proposition has already some decided and influential advocates in England.

### *Education.*

The educational institutions of Liberia are still, practically, in the hands of the several Christian missions, and sustained by their funds. The High Schools appear to be acquiring a more mature and established character, and have, so far, been able to impart all the instruction that their more advanced pupils were prepared to receive. Some writers in the Liberia Herald have urged, that this dependence on Missionary Schools ought to cease, and that the Common School system which exists in their statute book, ought to be put into operation. That change would be greatly facilitated by a moderate school fund, to be held and invested in the United States; and the Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their meeting in 1854, resolved, that they were ready to receive, invest and set apart, all sums that might be given or bequeathed to them for that purpose. It has been suggested that the legacy of Augustus Graham, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., of \$10,000, for the support of schools in Liberia, should be made the beginning of such a fund.

### *Liberia College.*

Arrangements for the establishment of a College are in progress. In 1850, at the suggestion of this Society, and with the concurrence of the other State and National Colonization Societies, "The

Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia" were incorporated. In 1851, at the request of these Trustees, the Legislature of Liberia passed an Act, establishing "Liberia College," incorporating a Board of its own citizens as its Trustees, and granting them one hundred acres of land, in a very eligible location, for its use. The Trustees of Donations, here, have collected funds, which amounted, January 10, 1855, to \$22,289 71, for its support; all of which, except about \$500 in bank on deposit, was safely and productively invested. They are now negotiating for one or two suitable persons, to go out as the beginning of a Faculty. If suitable persons can be obtained, the Trustees are confident there will be no want of funds for their support, for the erection of buildings, or any other necessary expenses of the College. Their plans and prospects are fully set forth in their own Annual Reports.

*Obituary.—Rev. L. Woods, D. D.*

It would be natural, to close this rapid sketch of our past year's history and our present condition and prospects, by speaking of the strength which new friends have added to our cause; of which some very encouraging things might be said. But our thoughts are more solemnly drawn to the loss of one of our oldest friends, the Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D. He was one of those who, on their own responsibility, called the meeting at which this Society was formed. He was its oldest Vice President, and for ten years had also been a Vice President of the Parent Society. But his interest in our cause was of a much older date. He deeply sympathized in those inquiries, consultations and prayers of his pupils, which, combining with other influences, led to the formation of the Parent Society. He never, even for a time, deserted the cause that he so early loved; and in his will, classed it with the cause of missions, of ministerial education, and other favorite objects, by bequeathing to each, as a token of his continued regard, a legacy of one hundred dollars. Is it certain that his active participation in our labors has ceased with his mortal life? Or may we believe that the privilege of promoting, by higher and holier methods than we can comprehend, the good works which he loved while on earth, is now a part of his exceeding great reward?

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B. This List does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick  
 Rev. Charles L. Woodworth  
 Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt  
 Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding  
 Rev. M. G. Wheeler  
 Barre, Rev. C. M. Nickels  
 Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott  
 Edward Burley  
 Peter Homan  
 Mrs. Sarah Hooper  
 Rev. A. B. Rich  
 Rev. C. T. Thayer  
 R. P. Waters  
 Blackstone, Rev. M. Burdett  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
 Cyrus Alger  
 James S. Amory  
 \*E. T. Andrews  
 William T. Andrews  
 William Appleton  
 Mrs. N. Babcock  
 \*Martin Brunner  
 \*Peter C. Brooks  
 Peter C. Brooks  
 James Brown  
 Seth Bryant  
 P. Butler, Jr.  
 Thomas G. Cary  
 H. S. Chase  
 Theodore Chase  
 B. C. Clark  
 H. R. Coburn  
 \*Henry Codman  
 J. W. Converse  
 Edward Crane  
 B. R. Curtis  
 Thomas B. Curtis  
 Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.  
 Levi A. Dowley  
 James C. Dunn  
 J. W. Edmands  
 Henry Edwards  
 Abner Ellis  
 Edward Everett  
 Timothy Farrar  
 Albert Fearing  
 John Field

Boston, Mrs. M. Field Fowler  
 Jonathan French  
 Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.  
 W. T. Glidden  
 James M. Gordon  
 Moses Grant  
 \*Simon Greenleaf  
 Alpheus Hardy  
 Peter Harvey  
 Franklin Haven  
 William Hayden  
 James Hayward  
 A. Hemenway  
 Henry Hill  
 F. H. Hooper  
 R. C. Hooper  
 George O. Hovey  
 George Howe  
 Deming Jarves  
 Samuel Johnson  
 Nahum Jones  
 N. C. Keep  
 \*Eliphalet Kimball  
 George H. Kuhn  
 Abbott Lawrence  
 Amos A. Lawrence  
 Israel Lombard  
 Miss Abby M. Loring  
 George H. Loring  
 T. R. Marvin  
 B. B. Mussey  
 Henry Newman  
 Julius A. Palmer  
 Charles H. Parker  
 Warren Partridge  
 Henry Plympton  
 B. T. Reed  
 Sampson Reed  
 William Ropes  
 Daniel Safford  
 James Savage  
 \*Robert G. Shaw  
 Quincy A. Shaw  
 Gardner Howland Shaw  
 John Simmons  
 W. W. Stone  
 Enoch Train  
 John S. Tyler

Boston, George B. Upton	Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter
Henry Upham	Rev. E. Y. Garette
George W. Wales	Erastus Grover
George W. Warren	Robert W. Kerr
Dr. John C. Warren	Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth
Joseph Whitney	Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braman
*Thomas Wiggleworth	Rev. John M. Prince
John M. S. Williams	Graaby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.
Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin	Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale
Mrs. Mary Coggin	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard
Boylston, Rev. William H. Sanford	* Edward A. Pearson
Bradford, George Cogswell	* Henry B. Pearson
George Johnson	Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb
Leonard Johnson	Reuben Whitcomb
Albert Kimball	Renben Whitcomb, Jr.
*Samuel Lovejoy	Haverhill, Rev. B. F. Hosford
Mrs. Lucilia Munroe	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana
Brimfield, John Wylds	Rev. Daniel Fitz
Cambridge, William Cranch Bond	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf	Leicester, Joseph A. Denny
Charles Vaughn	Lowell, Rev. George Darling
Joseph E. Worcester	Rev. Henry A. Miles
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith	Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle
Charlestown, James Adams	Lynn, Rev. A. R. Baker
William Carleton	Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
Rev. George E. Ellis	Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor
Rev. O. C. Everett	Rev. Rufus Taylor
*H. P. Fairbanks	Marblehead, *Mrs. William Reed
Rev. William Flint	Medford, Dudley Hall
Henry Foster	*Mrs. Sarah Preston
Addison Gage	Dr. Daniel Swan
Rev. Alexander M. Hopper	Mrs. Sarah Swan
Peter Hubbell	Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd
James Hunnewell	Julius C. Hurd
L. A. Huntington	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole
*Dr. J. S. Hurd	Rev. David Sanford
Dr. S. Kidder	Milford, *Rev. Preston Pond
Dr. Henry Lyon	Millbury, Rev. Nathaniel Beach
Rev. James B. Miles	Simeon Waters
Timothy Sawyer	Monson, Rev. S. Bourne
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr.	Rev. C. B. Kittredge
Dr. A. R. Thompson	A. W. Porter
Amos Tufts	Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis
Samuel Tufts	Rev. Daniel March
William Tufts	L. W. Noyes
Dr. Daniel White	Rev. L. Swain
Clinton, J. D. Otterson	New Bedford, James Arnold
James Patterson	Rev. Wheelock Craig
W. W. Winchester	Job Eddy
Concord, Samuel Hoar	David R. Greene
Conway, Austin Rice	Francis Hathaway
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	George Howland
Mrs. Abigail Burgess	Thomas Mandell
John P. Rice	Charles W. Morgan
Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson	*John Avery Parker
Mrs. M. Brown	William R. Rodman
Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice	William C. Taber
East Douglas, Warren Hunt	New Braintree, *Rev. John Fisk, D. D.
Easthampton, Edward Smith	New Haven, Ct., Rev. John Orcutt
East Medway, Dean Walker	New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard
Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen	Newburyport, *William B. Banister
Mrs. Clarissa Smith	Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins
Fairhaven, *Samuel Borden	Asahel Lyman
Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell	Northbridge, Israel Plummer

N. Brookfield, Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.	Upton, Hartford Stoddard
Oakham, Rev. James Kimball	Eli Warren
Oxford, Alexander Dewitt	Rev. William Warren
Palmer, Rev. Addison Parker	Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott
Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson	W. C. Capron
Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babbidge	Rev. Samuel Clarke
*Rev. Lyman Cutler	Mrs. Sarah J. Cole
Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins	Joseph Day
Quincey, Rev. William P. Lunt	Charles A. Messenger
Raynham, Rev. Robert Carter	J. F. Southwick
Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale	Calvin Taft
Rockville, Timothy Walker	Luke Taft
Roxbury, Miss Harriet Hallett	Moses Taft
Samuel H. Walley	Ware Village, Rev. T. G. Colton
Dr. B F. Wing	Joseph Cummings
Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard	George H. Gilbert
Salem, N. J. Lord	William Hyde
George Peabody	Wenham, Rev. J. Taylor
Michael Shepard	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers
Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane	Rev. Daniel R. Cady
Springfield, Daniel Bontecou	Jabez G. Fisher
Francis Brewer	West Brookfield, Rev. Swift Bvington
Rev. S. G. Buckiogham	West Springfield, Rev. H. M. Field
Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin	Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole
Perez Walker	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox
Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard	Whitinsville, John C. Whitin
Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb	Wilmington, Rev. J. E. Swallow
Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin	Worcester, Mrs. Mary Bangs
Mrs. Margaret C Whitecomb	*J. G. Kendall
Townsend, Joel Adams	*John W. Lincoln
Upton, Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk	Stephen Salisbury
William Hale	*Miss Sarah Waldo
E. B. Stoddard	Wrentham, Miss Julia Hawes

## D O N A T I O N S

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1855.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1854, and another in April 1855,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1855, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> , John Aiken,	15 00	<i>Andover</i> , Dr. S. Tracy,	5 00
Dea. M. Newman,	5 00	Edward Taylor,	3 00
Mrs Dea. Newman,	5 00	James Abbott,	1 00
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	H. B. Abbott,	2 00— <del>32</del> 50
Mary E. Lord,	1 00	<i>Andover</i> , North. Mrs. Phillips,	4 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 00	Misses Phillips,	2 00
Mrs. A. B. Putnam,	2 00	George L. Davis,	5 00
William Phillips Foster,	5 00	Mrs. Mary Osgood,	5 00
E A Park,	10 00	Mrs. Hannah Kittridge,	2 00
W. F. Draper,	1 00	N. Stevens,	5 00
Albert Abbott,	2 00	Rev. P. Osgood,	2 00
S. A. Abbott,	50	Hon. G. P. Osgood,	5 00— <del>30</del> 00
Asa A. Abbott,	1 00	<i>Auburn</i> , Benjamin Wiser,	5 00
William Millett,	2 00	<i>Barnstable</i> , A friend,	1 00
Willard Pike,	2 00	<i>Barre</i> , Coll. Cong. Ch.	30 00
Samuel Farrar,	10 00	<i>Beverly</i> , R. P. Waters, Esq.	15 00

Peverly, Coll. Wash. St. Ch.	12 02	Boston, Jeremiah Hurd,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00	F. W. Newton,	10 00
B. O. Pierce,	2 00	J. C. Howe,	10 00
Hon. R. Rantoul,	3 00	Ous Norcross,	5 00
Benjamin Bryant,	5 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
Edward Burley,	30 00—77 02	D. Denny,	5 00
Bolton, W. H. Robbins,	1 00	J. C. Converse,	5 00
Boston, Amos A. Lawrence,	50 00	H. Clafflin,	5 00
Charles Stoddard,	10 00	C. Homer,	5 00
J. S. Lovering,	10 00	Frauncis C. Head,	5 00
John G. Tappan,	10 00	Cash,	5 00
Charles C. Burr,	10 00	B. T. Reed,	5 00
Edmund Munroe,	10 00	J. Whitney,	5 00
Jonathan French,	10 00	J. A. Dresser,	5 00
Abner Kingman,	10 00	C. H. Peaslee,	5 00
Rufus Choate,	10 00	F. Alger,	5 00
T. Batchelder,	5 00	S. Tilton,	5 00
John Rayner,	5 00	Daniel Kimball,	5 00
William Lincoln,	5 00	William Perkins,	5 00
James McGregor,	5 00	G. M. Barnard,	5 00
J. J. Walworth,	3 00	C. H. F. Mornig,	5 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00	N H Emmons,	5 00
Friend,	3 00	T. B. Wales,	10 00
William J. Hubbard,	2 00	James Vila,	5 00
P. C. Brooks,	100 00	J. H. Mills,	5 00
J. W. Paige,	10 00	J. J. May,	5 00
J. H. Wolcott,	10 00	Charles Homer,	5 00
S. I. Lovett,	5 00	Friend,	2 00
Cash,	5 00	Nathum Jones,	3 00
C. C. Little,	5 00	Mrs. — Burnham,	10 00
William Almy,	5 00	Miss Nancy Dana,	10 00
L. Dana,	5 00	Edward Habich & Co.	20 00
J. C. Proctor,	10 00	Rev. A. Bullard,	5 00
Mrs. N. Babcock,	50 00	E. S. Chesbrough,	5 00
Miss Abby M. Loring,	10 00	Peter Harvey,	25 00
Edward Wyman,	5 00	Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D D.	25 00
S. C. Thwing,	3 00	George H. Kuhn,	20 00
R. Sullivan, Jr.	3 00	Cash,	20 00
Jacob Bancroft,	10 00	Mrs. M. Field Fowler,	30 00
Julius A. Palmer,	10 00	J. W. Edmunds,	20 00
Hon. D. Safford,	10 00	G. P. Curtis,	5 00
Hon. Thomas G. Cary,	10 00	C. G. Loring,	5 00
Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00	R. C. Mackey,	10 00
H. R. Coburn,	10 00	J. C. Proctor,	10 00
Dr. William R. Lawrence,	10 00	W. C. Bond,	10 00
E. S. Chesbrough,	10 00	Benjamu Jacobs,	5 00
Warren Partridge,	30 00	Quincy Tolts,	5 00
W. C. Pond,	10 00	Fearing & Whitney,	5 00
Friend, by Rev. Dr. Blagden,	10 00	Rice & Kendall,	5 00
P. W. Chandler,	25 00	Frances Welch,	5 00
John Field,	10 00	W. S. Bullard,	5 00
Samuel Johnson,	10 00	Oliver Eldridge,	5 00
H. S. Chase,	10 00	C. W. Loring,	3 00
E. S. Tobey,	10 00	William Brown,	3 00
Theodore Chase,	10 00	J. P. Rice,	5 00
George Morey,	10 00	T. R. Marvin,	45 00
C. A. Sweet,	5 00	A well-wisher,	100 00
Waldo Maynard,	5 00	P. Butler,	30 00
Thomas Gafield,	5 00	Thomas G. Cary,	10 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00	E. S. Chesbrough,	10 00
E. A. Atkins,	5 00	John Field,	10 00
Cash,	5 00	George Callender,	10 00
F. Guild,	5 00	Caleb Stetson,	5 00
George Rogers,	5 00	J. H. Ward,	5 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00	E. D. Peters,	5 00
William Parsons,	5 00	C. W. Pierce,	5 00
Thomas P. Cushing,	5 00	Benjamn Thaxter,	5 00
J. A. Blanchard,	5 00	W. R. Sumner,	3 00
Abner Ellis,	20 00		1,487 13
James Hayward,	72 13	Boxford, Coll. by Rev. W. S. Coggins,	30 00
Seth Bryant,	15 00	Bradford, Humphrey Hoyt,	10 00
George W. Wa'es,	30 00	F. Brickett,	2 00
James S. Stone,	10 00	S. C. Sawyer,	2 00

<i>Bradford</i> , Leonard Johnson,	30 00	<i>Charlestown</i> , H & S. P. Hill,	5 00
Rev. Daniel Fitz,	1 00	A. Carlton,	5 00
George Carleton,	1 00	Charles Foster,	5 00
William N. Kimball,	5 00	Edward Lawrence,	5 00
James Kimball, Jr.	2 00	A. W. Crowningshield,	5 00
William Abbott,	1 00	S. F. Tufts,	5 00
B. Greenleaf,	1 00	John Hurd,	5 00
Rev. J. T. McCollom,	1 00	William Carlton,	5 00
Mary Hasseltine,	1 00	Friede,	5 00
Nancy Emerson,	1 00	E. P. Mackintire,	5 00
John H. Lovejoy,	5 00	Reuben Hunt,	5 00
George Kimball,	1 00	Amos Tufts,	5 00
Elizabeth Peabody,	1 00	James Hunnewell,	5 00
George E. Silsbee,	3 00	Eben Barker,	5 00
William F. Porter,	1 00	James Lee, Jr.	5 00
Nathaniel Peabody,	1 00	A. W. Tufts,	5 00
Charlotte Kimball,	2 00	George W. Little,	5 00
Mrs. R. Peabody,	1 00	George S. Hall,	5 00
Leonard Tenney,	1 00	R. Baker, Jr.	5 00
Mary Tenney,	2 00	— Moore,	1 00
George Johnson,	10 00—86 00	A. Andrews,	3 00
<i>Bridgewater</i> , Coll. Trin. Cong. Soc.	10 00	G. Prouty,	2 00
Aretas Hobes,	1 00	T. Marshall,	3 00
Rev. J. D. Farnsworth,	2 00	Elias Crafts,	1 00
B. S. Kingman,	1 00	Samuel Palmer,	1 00
J. B. Hobes,	1 00	Noah Harding,	1 00
T. N. Cushman,	50	Andrew Sawtell,	2 00
J. F. Leach,	50	Amicus,	1 00
Samuel G. Bassett,	50	Moses Cobb,	2 00
Philoander Leach,	1 00	John Skilton,	2 00
A. H. Hayward,	1 00	Elijah Beal,	1 00
George Bassett,	1 00	James K. Frothingham,	1 00
J. M. Leonard,	1 50	A. E. Cutler,	1 00
Nathan Bassett,	2 00	H. Whittney,	1 00
Ezra Hobes,	1 00—24 00	Zadock Bowman,	3 00
<i>Brimfield</i> , L. L. Foster,	2 00	James M. Francis,	2 00
Lucy Fairbanks,	1 00	William Fosdick,	2 00
E. L. Hubbard,	50	Isaac Kendall,	3 00
A. S. Converse,	2 00	J. S. D. Worcester,	1 00
Ebenezer Knight,	2 00	Oliver H. Hay,	2 00
E. B. Allen,	25	Charles A. Smith,	2 00
John Wylds,	30 00	Joseph Goodnow,	3 00
Lucy Fairbanks,	2 00—39 75	W. Tufts,	3 00
<i>Cambridge</i> , James Greenleaf,	30 00	Mrs. G. Barker,	2 00
Charles E. Norton,	10 00—40 00	Charles H. Guild,	3 00
	1854.	Josiah F. Guild,	2 00
<i>Charlestown</i> , L. A. Huntington,	5 00	George Johnson,	2 00
George Johnson,	2 00	Rev. William Flint,	2 00
Charles H. Guild,	3 00	George S. Adams,	3 00
T. H. Greary,	3 00	Rev. O. C. Everett,	3 00
H. J. Hutchins,	3 00	William Abbott,	2 00
Joseph H. Tufts, 2d,	2 00	Robert Wasson,	2 00
Benajah Webster,	2 00	E. Crafts, Jr.	3 00
George S. Adams,	2 00	E. J. Ward,	3 00
Chester Guild,	2 00	J. C. Thomas,	1 00
Josiah F. Guild,	2 00	Lady,	2 00
William Flynt,	2 00	William Byrnes,	2 00
James Fogg,	5 00	A friend,	2 00
	1855.	H. S. Doane,	2 00
Hon. A. R. Thompson,	20 00	Ladies of Harvard Ben. Cir.	60 00
T. T. Sawyer,	20 00	“ First Bap. ch. and so	30 00
Addison Gage,	20 00	“ Winthrop,	30 00
Henry Lyon,	20 00	“ First Parish,	30 00
Peter Hubbell,	30 00	“ St John's Church,	30 00
Dr. Daniel White,	20 00	Gen. Nathaniel Austin,	1 00
D. M. Kenmouth,	10 00	Mrs. H. Maria White,	3 00—582 00
Miss H. Upham,	10 00	<i>Chelmsford</i> , Col. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Jacob Foss,	10 00	Wightman & Bird,	50 00
George Hyde,	10 00	Edmund Swett,	5 00
Henry A. Pierce,	10 00	Samuel F. Wood,	5 00
Rev. George E. Ellis,	5 00	James Bartlett,	50
F. W. Pearson, Jr.,	5 00	James Blood,	50
		Rev. B. F. Clark,	1 00—67 00

<i>Clinton</i> , H. N. Bigelow,	10 00	<i>East Douglas</i> , Mrs. Sally Stone, 1 00
H. Kellogg,	5 00	L. B. Hunt, 2 00
C. F. W. Parkhurst,	2 00	L. Parsons, 50
Frank H. Green,	1 00	A. Hunt, 1 00
L. H. W.	1 00	Dea. Luther Hill, 1 00
Hiram Morgan,	1 00	Edwm A. Hunt, 1 00
B. R. Smith,	1 00	William Hunt, 1 00
A. L. Sawyer,	1 00	Otos W. Hunt, 2 00
E. B. Howe,	1 00	Dea. Albert Butler, 1 00
G. F. Goodale,	1 00	Oliver Hunt, 2 00—22 50
James Patterson,	5 00	<i>Fall River</i> , Richard Borden, 10 00
Charles Greene,	1 00	Jefferson Borden, 5 00
Edmund Harris,	1 00	J. A. Crane, 5 00
C. L. Swan,	3 00	Nathan Durfee, 10 00
Charles G. Stevens,	3 00	E. C. Kilburn, 3 00
Isaac Baldwin,	1 00	R. K. Remington, 5 00
Franklin Forbes,	5 00	J. Cook, 1 00
D. Cameron,	5 00	S. A. Chase, 5 00
J. C. Smith,	2 00	J. Ingersol, 3 00
A. R. Marshall,	1 00	B. Earle, 1 00
W. H. Haskell,	1 00	R. S. Gibbs, 1 00
J. D. Dame,	1 00	B. W. Woodman, 1 00
G. W. Burdett,	1 00	James Buffinton, 1 00
A. A. Burdett,	1 00	Edward S. Chase, 5 00
Sidney Harris, 2d,	5 00	M. Eddy, 1 00
O. H. Chace,	2 00	Thomas Borden, 1 00
Alanson Chace,	3 00	George N. Gibbs, 3 00
Butterfield & Knights,	1 00	Amasa Borden, 25—61 25
William Stearns,	1 00	<i>Fitchburg</i> , Rev. G. B. Wilcox, 1 00
David Chase,	1 00	Abel Thurston, 1 00
G. Greene,	2 00	S. H. Goodnow, 1 00
George Delano,	1 00	G. F. Stiles, 1 00
William Eaton,	1 00	E. Torrey, 2 00
Henry Eddy,	1 00	C. J. Billings, 1 00
Joseph Howe,	1 00	T. R. Boutelle, 2 00
J. J. Boynton,	1 00	P. S. Snow, 1 00
Peter Stevenson,	1 00	Justin Stearns, 2 00
A. Elliott,	1 00	Daniel Messenger, 3 00
Charles Bowman,	1 00	G. F. Bailey, 5 00
John Neil,	2 00	T. S. Blood, 1 00
Milton Jewett,	1 00	John Putnam, 1 00
George P. Smith,	3 00	S. H. Wheeler, 1 00
E. Ballard,	1 00	Thomas E. Daniels, 2 00
George Faulkner,	3 00	James B. Lane, 1 00
L. Coburn,	1 00	Ivers Phillips, 1 00
C. W. Field,	1 00	Dea. Daniel Low, 1 00
A. S. Carlton,	3 00	Addison Hubbard, 1 00—29 00
G. W. Perry,	1 00	<i>Foxboro'</i> , H. H. Sumner, 3 00
W. P. Holder,	1 00	Cash, 5 00
Harry Prescott,	1 00	Cash, 1 00
Edwin Andrews,	1 00	Cash, 5 00
Theodore Jewett,	1 00	William Kerr, 2 00
Stillman Houghton,	1 00	O. Carpenter, 5 00
E. W. Gavesul,	1 00	Tyler Carpenter, 1 00
J. Wright,	1 00	J. T. Carpenter, 1 00
Nathaniel Rice,	1 00	Jacob Leonard, 2 00
David Cowan,	1 00	James W. Foster, 1 00
— Houghton,	25—103 25	Rev. E. Y. Gazette, 1 00
<i>Concord</i> , William Munroe,	5 00	E. P. Carpenter, 5 00
Hon. Samuel Hoar,	100 00—105 00	R. B. Kerr, 3 30
<i>Dorchester</i> , Coll. at Village Ch.	3 08	T. H. Wood, 1 00
Mrs. M. Brown,	10 00	I. G. S. Hitchcock, 2 00
T. D. Quinney,	10 00	Daniel Howe, 15—33 15
Miss B. Oliver,	10 00	<i>Framingham</i> Collection, 28 88
Miss N. Oliver,	5 00	Mrs. Bodwell, 12 45—41 33
Hon. M. P. Wilder,	5 00	<i>Franklin</i> , Caleb Fisher, 10 00
James Clapp,	5 00	<i>Greenfield</i> , Coll. Rev. A. Chandler, D. D. 15 00
Rev. J. H. Means,	3 00	<i>Hadley</i> , First Parish, by S. Dickinson, 14 00
Dea. — Sharp,	2 00	3d par., by C. P. Hitchcock, 12 00—26 00
S. Wales,	1 00	<i>Halifax</i> , Coll. by Rev. Mr. Kimball, 8 00
A female friend,	5 25	Stafford Sturtevant, 5 00—13 00
Thomas Tremlett,	10 00—74 33	
<i>East Douglas</i> , Warren Hunt,	10 00	

<i>Haverhill</i> , Miss Lydia White,	5 00	<i>Monson</i> , Alfred Norcross,	1 00
Rev. L. S. Parker,	1 00	" Lyon,	5 00
A. Cross,	1 00	Alvan Smith,	1 00
H. Kimball,	50	Mrs. Orril Burt,	1 00
W. Goodell,	50	Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00
Samuel Stuart,	1 00	R. F. Fay, Jr.	1 00
P. B. Howe,	2 00	L. T. Newton,	1 00
H. W. Howe,	1 00	Albert Norcross,	3 00
West Parish, Collection,	10 00	Henry Gates,	1 00
North Parish, "	10 00—32 00	Ous Bradford,	1 00
<i>Hingham</i> , Hawkes Fearing,	4 00	Henry Cady,	1 00
Morris Fearing,	1 00—5 00	Cyrus W. Holmes,	2 00
<i>Leicester</i> , Josephus Woodcock,	1 00	J. L. Reynolds,	1 00
Lucius Woodcock,	2 00	Mrs. O. M. Reynolds,	1 00
Joseph A. Denny,	10 00	C. W. Holmes, Jr.	1 00
Isaac Southgate,	5 00	I. R. Flynt,	2 00
Cheney Hatch,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah Flynt,	2 00
Christopher C. Denny,	1 00—22 00	D. D. Moody,	2 00
<i>Lunenburg</i> , Contribution,	2 00	Rev. C. B. Kittridge,	1 00
<i>Lynn</i> , Coll. Central Church,	10 00	A. B. Kittridge,	10
Samuel Boyce,	5 00	Harriet Kittridge,	10
Nathan Breed,	5 00	Maria A. Kittridge,	10—31 30
M. C. Pratt,	5 00	<i>New Bedford</i> , David R. Greene, 20 00	
Coll. First Cong. Church,	64 84	O & G. O. Crocker,	10 00
Samuel Boyce,	5 00—94 84	W. H. Tucker,	3 00
<i>Malden</i> , T. S. Williams,	5 00	T. Hathaway,	5 00
<i>Manchester</i> , Coll. Cong. Ch.	12 16	O. Prescott,	2 00
Ann Lee,	1 00—13 16	S. Hart,	5 00
<i>Manchester</i> , Eng. A. S. Thornton,	25 00	Gideon Allen,	5 00
<i>Mansfield</i> , William Robinson,	3 00	Alexander Gibbs,	10 00
<i>Marblehead</i> , Coll. by Rev. B. R. Allen, 1854.	68 00	Joseph Grinnell,	2 00
		Cash,	1 00
<i>Medford</i> , Dr. D. Swan,	50 00	Edward W. Howland,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00	T. Mandell,	10 00
Dudley Hall,	10 00	Deems Wood,	5 00
	1855.	Edmund Gardner,	3 00
Dr. Daniel Swan,	50 00	Edmund Taber,	3 00
Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00—210 00	William Guild,	5 00
<i>Medway</i> , J. C. Hurd and family, Collection,	30 00	Cash,	1 00
Mrs. Nathaniel Clark,	9 22	William J. Rotch,	3 00
A. B. Monroe,	1 00	Charles W. Morgan,	15 00
A. Brown,	1 00	William C. Taber,	5 00
William B. Boyd,	5 00—47 22	Ward M. Parker,	3 00
<i>Medway</i> , East, Coll. by Rev. J. O. Means,	10 00	A. Colman,	3 00
John S. Walker,	10 00	J. Bourne, Jr.	10 00
Dr. —— Brown,	1 00	Otis Seabury,	5 00
D. C. Stanwood,	50—21 50	S. H. Bartlett, Jr.	3 00
<i>Milford</i> , A. Madden,	50	J. P. Barker,	2 00
<i>Millbury</i> , Eliza Goffe,	2 00	James D. Thompson,	5 00
Mary J. Elliot,	1 00	George Howland, Jr.	5 00
Rev. I. N. Tarbox,	2 00	W. L. Butler,	1 00
Rev. N. Beach,	2 00	A friend,	1 00
J. E. Waters,	1 00	O. Swain,	1 00
Eliza Waters,	50	Robert Gibbs,	10 00
David T. March,	1 00	C. H. Leonard,	10 00
Amasa Wood,	5 00	J. Howland,	5 00
C. V. Wood,	1 00	A. P. Hamlin,	5 00
M. G. Waters,	1 00	Edward L. Baker,	5 00
Charles Hale,	1 00	C. B. Seabury,	2 00
Simeon S. Waters,	2 00	Cash,	.1 00
Aaron Small,	1 00	Abram Barker,	3 00
Samuel A. Small,	1 00	William R. Swain,	10 00
J. S. March,	1 00	Susan Howland,	10 00
Nympha Longley,	1 00	Gilbert R. Thornton,	5 00
Leonard Dwinell,	2 00	P. G. Macomber,	5 00
Horace Waters,	2 00	John W. Shaw,	1 00
Sylvester Smith,	3 00	W. C. Whitridge, Jr.	1 00
E Stearns,	2 00	William R. Rotch,	5 00—235 00
L. Goodell,	2 00	<i>Nichuryport</i> , Mrs. Ann Tracy, 60 00	
Jabez Ellis,	1 00—35 50	Win. B. Banister's estate, 7,022 40	
		" " " 1,000 00	
		" " " 400 00	

Newburyport, Mrs. Sarah W.		Springfield, R. Ashley,	2 00
Hale,	20 00	E. Palmer,	2 00
Miss F. B. Banister,	5 00	E. Trask,	1 00
	—3,507 49	H. A. Robinson,	1 00
Newport, R. I. Rev. William Guild,	5 00	A. Huntington,	2 00
Northampton, S. L. Hinckley, Ex'r of		S. C. Bemis,	1 00
Jane K. Welch,	20 00	G. H. Roberts,	1 00
Oakham James C. Fairbanks,	5 00	William Birnie,	5 00
Dea. James Allen,	1 00	E. W. Storrs,	1 00
Chauncey Colton,	1 00	F. Tiffany,	5 00
William Lincoln,	3 00	E. N. Burgess,	2 00
John Q. Adams,	1 00	D. Smith,	2 00
Albert E. Burt,	1 00	Homer Foote,	5 00
James Packard,	50	E. W. Bond,	1 00
Albert W. Lincoln,	50	Mrs. T. Bond,	1 00
Lewis Dean,	50	L. Warriner,	1 00
Stephen Lincoln,	1 00	Franklin Bliss,	5 00
Mark Haskell,	1 00	A. Parish,	1 00
Nelson Haskell,	50	L. Norton,	1 00
Simon J. Dean,	1 00	William Hatfield,	1 00
Rev. J. Kimball,	3 00	John L. King,	3 00
Unknown, by Rev. J. Kimball,	3 00—23 00	Henry Smith,	1 00
Oxford, Coll. in First Church,	17 00	E. Hayes,	1 00
Rockport, Coll. Cong. Ch.	22 00	J. M. Griggs,	1 00
William Pool,	1 00—23 00	F. Searle,	1 00
Salem, John Bertram,	10 00	I. S. Warriner,	2 00
Rev. S. M. Worcester,	10 00	S. M. Walker,	1 00
Rev. S. M. Worcester,	10 00	George Dwight,	5 00
Coll. in Tab. Ch.	50 65—80 65	Josiah Hooker,	1 00
Shirley, Collection,	5 00	Willis Phelps,	1 00
Southbridge, R. H. Cole,	2 00	Charles Merriam,	5 00
Manning Leonard,	10 00	Henry Stearns,	1 00
Henry A. Morse,	1 00	Ovis Childs,	3 00
James Morse,	1 00—14 00	O. Wilcox,	2 00—151 50
Springfield, George Bliss,	10 00	Swilbury, Coll. in Cong. Ch.	20 00
George Merriam,	5 00	Sutton, Daniel Tenney,	3 00
Betsey Brewer,	10 00	Caroline Gilman,	1 00
Myra Brewer,	5 00	Dea. S. King,	1 00
Theodore Stearns,	1 00	William Terre,	1 00
A. F. Cowles,	1 00	E. A. Terre,	50
J. Lombard,	1 00	Mary Terre,	50
J. Kirkham,	1 00	Mrs. H. Burlard,	1 00
D. Bontecou,	1 00	Rev. George Lyman,	1 00
D. L. Harris,	2 00	L. M. Mascroft,	1 00
J. Brewer,	1 00	Celestina Mascroft,	50
D. J. Bartlett,	2 00	William P. Mascroft,	50—11 00
Albert —	1 00	Swampscott, Coll. by Rev. J. B.	
N. S. Wilcox,	1 00	Clark,	16 50
N. C. Smith,	50	E. R. Mudge,	10 00—26 50
J. B. S.	3 00	Tallahassee, Fa John H. Longley,	2 00
Cash,	50	Templeton, Henry Smith,	5 00
H. Sanderson,	1 00	Paul Kendall,	5 00
E. A. Morris,	2 00	J. W. D. Osgood,	10 00
Henry Brewer,	2 00	A. J. Lincoln,	3 00
J. W. Thompson,	5 00	Col. A. Lee,	10 00
G. M. Atwater,	5 00	Mrs. E. R. Boynton,	5 00
Massasoit House,	5 00	J. W. Work,	3 00
J. Kendall,	1 00	Abel Dudley,	3 00
S. Smith,	3 00	Henry Smith,	5 00
S. E. Howard,	1 00	E. Stone,	2 00
J. B. Kirkham,	1 00	Rev. L. Sabin,	1 00
James Kirkham,	1 00	Rev. E. G. Adams,	1 00
A. W. Chapin,	1 00	J. Bowker,	2 00—55 00
H. Cowl,	50	Tewksbury, Coll. by Rev. R. Tolman,	15 75
G. S. Margeno,	1 00	Topsfield, Coll. by Rev. A. McLoud,	18 46
E. Freeman,	1 00	Upton, Dea. William Fisk, [omit-	
H. Kubbe,	1 00	ted by mistake last year.]	1 00
N. A. Leonard,	1 00	Jacob Taft,	50
N. E. Sturtevant,	1 00	Hartford Stoddard,	5 00
S. Ross,	1 00	E. B. Stoddard,	10 00
W. K. Baker,	1 00	L. P. Bradish,	1 00
H. N. Pinkham,	1 00	Horace Forbush,	1 00

<i>Upton, James A. Hudson,</i>	25	<i>Upton, William Knowlton,</i>	3 00
<i>Mrs. Martha Nelson,</i>	50	<i>Brigham Forbush,</i>	25—85 41
<i>Chloe Nelson,</i>	50	<i>Uxbridge, Mrs. S J. Boynton,</i>	5 00
<i>G O Mason,</i>	10	<i>Mrs. Sarah Jaquith,</i>	1 00—6 00
<i>Daniel Dogan,</i>	10	<i>Webster Coll. Cong. Ch.</i>	7 25
<i>E B. Fisk,</i>	1 00	<i>H H. Stevens,</i>	3 00—10 25
<i>William Hale,</i>	5 00	<i>Wenham, Coll. by Rev. J. Taylor,</i>	60 00
<i>Mrs. E. Hale,</i>	2 00	<i>Westboro', Daniel Bowman,</i>	1 00
<i>C. Olds,</i>	25	<i>Jabez G Fisher,</i>	10 00
<i>Elbridge Sadler,</i>	25	<i>Mes J. G. Fisher,</i>	2 00—13 00
<i>Stephen Rawson,</i>	1 00	<i>West Brookfield, E. A. Cummings,</i>	50
<i>Rev. William Warren,</i>	2 00	<i>Lucy B. Livermore,</i>	50
<i>Palmer Wood,</i>	1 00	<i>Aldine W. Thompson,</i>	50
<i>Alexander R. Sanders,</i>	13	<i>Mary A. Bliss,</i>	50
<i>Loring Johnson,</i>	1 00	<i>Moses Hall,</i>	50
<i>Sarah Wood,</i>	50	<i>George H. Gilbert,</i>	2 00
<i>Elisha Webster,</i>	1 00	<i>C G. Gilbert,</i>	50
<i>Mrs. Ezra Wood,</i>	25	<i>Baxter Ellis, Ex'r of Moses Barnes,</i>	400 00—405 00
<i>Elkanah Briggs,</i>	1 00	<i>Westford, Coll. Union Cong.</i>	
<i>Thomas Nelson,</i>	1 00	<i>Ch.</i>	10 00
<i>Elijah Nelson, 24,</i>	50	<i>Dea Caleb Wright,</i>	1 00
<i>Mrs. Lucretia Wood,</i>	50	<i>Herman D. Fletcher,</i>	1 00
<i>Eliza Hardy,</i>	10	<i>Mrs. Catharine Abbott,</i>	2 00—14 00
<i>Whitman Holbrook,</i>	50	<i>West Springfield, H. Smith,</i>	2 00
<i>D. Gilbert Chapin,</i>	50	<i>Homer Ely,</i>	1 00
<i>William Fisk,</i>	1 00	<i>Lydia Ashley,</i>	25
<i>Mrs. Polly Walker,</i>	25	<i>Cotton Ely,</i>	3 00
<i>Chester Walker,</i>	1 00	<i>Franklin Smith,</i>	12
<i>Ebenezer Walker,</i>	1 00	<i>Genubath Bliss,</i>	50
<i>Sanford Childs,</i>	25	<i>Moses Ashley,</i>	2 00
<i>Timothy Leland,</i>	1 00	<i>Daniel Ashley,</i>	50
<i>Moses Whitney,</i>	1 00	<i>Joseph Smith,</i>	50
<i>Elijah Forbush,</i>	25	<i>Richard Bagg,</i>	50
<i>William Whitney,</i>	25	<i>Aetsa Kent,</i>	2 00
<i>N. W. Holbrook,</i>	1 00	<i>Miss Amanda Bagg,</i>	2 00
<i>Albert Taft,</i>	50	<i>Elisha Eldridge,</i>	1 00
<i>Mrs. E. A. Ward,</i>	50	<i>Caleb Bliss,</i>	25
<i>Miss M. A. Ward,</i>	50	<i>Mrs. Justin Ely,</i>	5 00
<i>O. M. Gore,</i>	25	<i>Mrs. Lucy Belden,</i>	5 00
<i>Eli Warren,</i>	6 00	<i>Mrs. Walter Cooley,</i>	25
<i>D. S. Maynard,</i>	25	<i>Rufus Colton,</i>	25
<i>J. A. Fisk,</i>	1 00	<i>Mrs. Lucretia Colton,</i>	25
<i>R. H. Hasback,</i>	25	<i>Fanny Day,</i>	50
<i>Friend,</i>	15	<i>Daniel Merrick,</i>	2 00
<i>M. Comstock,</i>	50	<i>Varon Day,</i>	35
<i>O. D. Aldrich,</i>	25	<i>Edward Parsons,</i>	75
<i>A. T. Wood,</i>	1 00	<i>U. D. Bliss,</i>	50
<i>Samuel Sadler,</i>	12½	<i>Alonzo Bosworth,</i>	50
<i>Mrs. Eliza Sadler,</i>	25	<i>Lester Wilhams,</i>	50
<i>Elijah Warren,</i>	1 00	<i>Homer Ely,</i>	1 00—32 47
<i>Elisha Wood,</i>	50	<i>Williamsburg, Dr. Daniel Collins,</i>	3 00
<i>Elijah Stoddard,</i>	1 00	<i>Windham Ct. Mrs. S H. Ely,</i>	2 00
<i>Mrs. Amanda Gore,</i>	25	<i>Worcester, Dr. John Green,</i>	10 00
<i>B. F. Aldrich,</i>	1 00	<i>Hon S. Salisbury,</i>	10 00
<i>L. B. and H. Fisk,</i>	1 00	<i>Moses Elhott,</i>	1 00
<i>Sarah Taft,</i>	15	<i>Alexander H. Wilder,</i>	5 00
<i>Isaac T. Johnson,</i>	21	<i>Daniel Ward,</i>	2 00
<i>A &amp; D Putnam,</i>	50	<i>Mrs. Mary Wheeler and sisters,</i>	3 00
<i>George Goddard,</i>	25	<i>William R. Hooper,</i>	4 00
<i>Fisher Taft,</i>	50	<i>William Greenleaf,</i>	3 00
<i>Mrs. M. Ward,</i>	50	<i>M. B. Green,</i>	2 00
<i>Mrs. Jonas Warren,</i>	35	<i>E. S. Nason,</i>	1 00
<i>Mrs. L. Haywood,</i>	37½	<i>Thomas Tucker,</i>	2 00
<i>Willard Wheeler,</i>	25	<i>Perley Goddard,</i>	3 00
<i>J. B. Bradish,</i>	25	<i>B. L. Hardon,</i>	3 00
<i>M. M. Ruggles,</i>	12½	<i>Mrs. Mary Bangs,</i>	5 00
<i>Mrs. D. Rice,</i>	50	<i>Edward Bemis,</i>	1 00
<i>Miss Emily Rice,</i>	25	<i>Asa Walker,</i>	5 00
<i>Asa Wood,</i>	1 00	<i>F. A. Clapp,</i>	1 00—61 00
<i>Mrs. Asa Wood,</i>	1 00	<i>Wrentham, Rev. C. Hitchcock,</i>	5 00
<i>Daniel Holbrook,</i>	25	<i>D. A. Cook,</i>	5 00
<i>Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk,</i>	10 00	<i>H. B. Fisher,</i>	1 00
<i>Thomas J. Hall,</i>	2 00	<i>Miss Julia Hawes,</i>	10 00—21 00
<i>Nahum B. Hall,</i>	1 00		

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

---

### SUBSTANCE OF THE SPEECH OF REV. JOHN O. MEANS, OF EAST MEDWAY.

*Resolved*, That the Republics of West Africa have strong claims to the sympathy and support of American Christians.

**MR. PRESIDENT**,—It is a peculiarity in presenting this cause, that instead of assuming that the judgments of men are convinced, as is the case in regard to most philanthropic movements, and seeking to arouse the feelings, it is necessary at the outset to prove the legitimacy of our claim to Christian sympathy. There is positive opposition to this cause on the part of some Christian men, a secret distrust on the part of many more, and an apathy bordering on indifference on the part of most. This is owing to incidental matters connected with this movement, but forming no necessary part of it. It is owing to the fact that, instead of looking at the matter as a comprehensive scheme of Christian benevolence, especially instead of looking at the practical historic reality, as it stands before the world in the actual existence of the republics of West Africa, various issues between this Society and others absorb the attention.

The resolution says nothing specially of this Society. It speaks of the cause we seek to promote:—The claims of the Republics of West Africa to Christian sympathy and support. There are now existing, republics of free negroes on that broad continent. Looking out upon the Atlantic towards the Western world in which they have lived and suffered, but to which their hearts still yearn; spreading in, towards the mountain ranges which inclose the fertile and populous basins of that strange land, there are societies of Christian men, gathered in families and congregated in towns and associated in civil government under the forms of free republics. Originally of African lineage, they have returned, many out of bondage and all out of oppression, to secure to themselves and their children, rights and immunities which prejudice or power elsewhere deny them. Planted by this Society, and nurtured by its fostering care, and still under its patronage, they have grown to man's estate, and are relieved from dependence and free from its control, and stand forth in their own name and by their own right, to claim the sympathy and support of Christians. And that this claim is just, Mr. President, I desire to show.

I ask your judgment on this cause as an existing fact; and there is no better way of looking at the fact, than to consider the idea of it, as it came into the souls of men of God who were wrestling in prayer for the relief of the oppressed.

What is the essential idea of this cause?

It is, to establish and support a republican nation on the continent of Africa; to constitute this nation of men of African lineage, now suffering

great oppression, for their elevation and for the redemption of a continent to Christ.

Dismiss, for the moment, all thought of side issues, and all regard even of actual facts, and look at the idea of this movement, and tell me, if, when we were assembled in prayerful consultation for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, ministers from their quiet parishes and merchants from the marts of business, disciples of every class from their closets—when we came this morning of one accord into yonder place of prayer and bowed in supplication to the Illuminating Spirit for wisdom to labor successfully for the salvation of the world,—if then the venerable minister of Newport had risen before us and developed, one by one, in all their grandeur, the particulars of his plan, should we not have received the scheme of Dr. Hopkins as the suggestion of Him whose inspiration giveth man understanding?

To appreciate the idea, the particulars of the plan need to be developed. But I suppose, Sir, the reason I was asked to speak at the last moment, without necessary preparation, when you were disappointed of suitable orators, was for the sake of the testimony of one who had been on the coast of Africa for a long season, as to the practicability of colonization. The practicability of the measure is what many who approve the idea, wish to have demonstrated; and I shall speak only of that which bears on this.

To reach logically the question of practicability, however, it is necessary to state at least some particulars of the plan. We must be told what it is proposed to accomplish, to judge whether it be practicable. Let me name, then, merely *three* objects involved in this scheme, and say no more of them than is necessary to be intelligible.

First, the plan looks to the constitution of a Free Nation:—to the constitution of a nation, not from the ruins of existing governments, or where others must give way for it, but by a peaceful establishment on a continent as yet uncivilized and inviting occupancy; and the materials for this nation are not to be procured by taking the youthful vigor of a people who might be impoverished by the loss, as was sometimes the case when Tyre and Carthage and the cities of Greece sent their choicest citizens, doomed by lot, to plant colonies; it is, to take a people oppressed and deprived of the highest civil and social rights, and make *them* a name and a power in the earth.

In the establishment of this republic, there are peculiarities deserving special attention. But I pass this topic with no development. I say nothing of it in its effect on the common wealth of nations, thus to have the riches of Africa opened to our enjoyment; of the increase of population with the progress of civilization, and the greater demands for the products of industry to swell the golden streams which will flow back upon the older nations. I say nothing of the duty of reclaiming all the continents from barbarism, in obedience to the command to subdue and replenish the earth, which is perhaps a precedent condition of the consummation when *the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.* For while the prospect of establishing an independent nation and throwing open a broad continent may fill the mind, it is the people who are to constitute this nation that stamps the movement with the Divine signet.

It was undoubtedly, Sir, a desire to elevate the negro race, that originated this scheme; and inasmuch as there is opposition to it at the outset, on the ground of recognizing and perpetuating a prejudice against this race, it would be unpardonable not to allude to this point, though only a word can be said. The Christian philanthropist is not called upon to dispute the reasonableness of painful facts, but if possible to remove or mitigate them. It is needless to consider whether the free colored people of our country ought to suffer such disabilities as they do. As a sad fact, they are greatly oppressed. We may deplore it, we may remonstrate against it, we may

say it is an unchristian prejudice; but so it is, and so it is likely to be. And it is not countenancing this feeling, but the contrary, to place this people where they may give a practical lie to those who undervalue their capacity. Without intimating an opinion on the alleged organic inferiority of the colored race, there seems now to be, as a practical fact, a distinction between them and others, sufficient to form the ground of a national separation. They have peculiarities which will develop to the best advantage in a distinct nationality. They will do more for the world by separating from those with whom they do not coalesce, and only mingle to their disadvantage. As facts are, it is for the advantage of the negroes to release themselves from the blighting shadow of the whites.

"But have they not as good right here as we?"

It depends upon what is meant by *right*. No man has a right to destroy himself, or to diminish his capacity for usefulness and enjoyment. I have no right, when free from constraint, to continue in a position which brings suffering and degradation to myself and my descendants, without profiting others. What is the practical nature of this "*right?*" I do not ask what ought to be, but what is. "Pity 'tis, 'tis true; 'tis *true*, 'tis pity." Is it any thing more than a *right* to be hewers of wood and drawers of water; an inalienable *right* to be boot-blacks, and a prescriptive *right* to be barbers, and an indefeasible *right* to be waiters and coachmen? It is in sorrow, not sarcasm, that I speak. With the kindest feelings towards the many Christian men, with true respect for some among them, a feeling excited by what I have seen they may become under favorable circumstances, as in Liberia, it is a fact that the colored people are in a degraded position in this country. And it is to remove their degradation that this plan is proposed.

It ought to be understood by this time, that no one goes out under the patronage of this Society save of his own choice. And none should be allured by false promises. It requires self-denial and heroic manliness on their part. But what great blessing does God give to an individual, much less to a nation, without the cost of sacrifices? This plan demands, at the outset, expatriation; and I believe it is as painful to them to leave native land, the homes of their youth and the graves of their ancestors, and the nation whose historic renown, for all they have suffered in it, is dear to them,—it is as painful for them to renounce all this, as it would be for you or me. It is well to concede, and to do it cheerfully, that the people who furnished the first martyr to our independence in the streets of this very city, that were spattered with his blood; the men whose volleys were heard on Bunker Hill, and who served our guns with unflinching valor on the decks slippery with gore as well as on the sod soaked with blood—they have as good a heritage in our land, of right, as any of us. And so had the Israelites a birthright and a residence of two centuries in Egypt, and her flourishing cities were built by their hands. Why did they not stay and insist upon their rights, instead of going forth to new lands as exiles when Providence opened the way? So had the Puritans a right to stay in England. Why did not our fathers insist upon their rights? None knew them better than they; none felt more keenly what it was to leave hearth-stones and altars and the bones of their martyrs, and seek a lodge in the wilderness. How was it, then, they were so eager to go forth? What brought them to the beach in shivering groups at midnight, what hurried them through the sleet and the rain and the breaking waves into leaky ships, but the thought of the wilder tempest behind them, and the hope of escaping to a haven of rest?

Sir, it has been with some a serious objection to this cause, that it tore men away from home. But when a practical case in which we are interested arises, how soon that objection vanishes! Do you urge men to go from New England to Kansas? Do you show them the glory and substantial rewards for leaving the comforts of home and becoming the pioneers

of freedom? You thus answer all that can be said against transferring the down-trodden negro to Africa. There is more claim upon them to assist in the establishment of a free nation in that land, there is as fair prospect of success, there are as good hopes of personal gain, as for any to go to the Territories of the West.

Without disputing the possibility of doing much for them here: granting that Christians may and ought to ameliorate their condition; no one can doubt that it is a sure method of elevating this people, to make a free republic in Africa. That, beyond question, secures complete social equality, and opens every avenue to success. And when there is a powerful and enlightened nation spreading on those shores, the colored people who may have continued here will be the better for it. It is not necessary, as I conceive, to prove that this is the only way of benefiting our oppressed brethren. As facts are, it is a certain and great amelioration of their lot. Is it not so? And is not that plan deserving of Christian sympathy and support, which would make of a down-trodden people a nation in the earth?

But I cannot delay so much as to open this part of the scheme. The comprehensive judgment of Bacon pronounces, that among the first in the esteem of men, should be placed the founders of states. If any one will take in the whole meaning and result of it, and appreciate the grandeur of establishing a free nation where none exists, of opening the width of a continent to civilization, and this by elevating an oppressed people to a place among the nations, he will understand the beginning of this work. It is but the beginning; for, it is

A second object involved in it, to make this free republic a specific instrument for the Christianization of Africa. We are not justified in saying, that there is no hope of carrying the gospel into the heart of that dark continent save by colonies. God works by instruments we should think little fitted for his great designs. The missions of white men on that coast are not in vain. But there are grounds for believing, as I do from personal inspection of the character of the region, that this part of the continent can only be entered prudently by colored men, and that these colonies are the most certain method of subduing it to Christ.

There is truth in the representations of the extreme unhealthiness of the West coast to Europeans. None of the officers or crews of the English, French, or American squadrons are allowed to sleep a single night on shore; and a violation of the rule is sure to be followed by fever. I will not speak of the graves of Cox, and Wright, and Barton, and Williams, and their fellow-sleepers in the beautiful Monrovia cemetery, none of whom lived three months after beginning their labors; nor of the missionaries I saw worn out and returning to this country after a brief trial. Rev. J. L. Wilson, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, when a missionary at the Gaboon, said to me, what he has since repeated publicly, that it seemed to him, God had surrounded Africa with a climate pestilential to the white races, as a barrier to keep them out of it, that it might be reserved for the negro race. It is true, Sir, if there was no other hope, a sickly climate should not and would not withhold Christians from carrying the gospel there. But when there is an instrumentality ready to our hands, when the providence of God so plainly indicates this method, we should adopt it at once. There are fields enough to employ our missionaries elsewhere, and we must be economical of our resources.

No one can question but a prosperous nation of Christian men, spreading from the coast into the interior, is a certain way of leavening the whole mass with the gospel. Let those colonies be sustained heartily, let them grow as, with the dews and rain from heaven in answer to earnest prayer, they will grow; and in a hundred years from to-day they will be doing a work for Christ in that land, which you nor I can compute. There is now a great work for Christ going on there. The controlling influence is relig-

ious. The prominent men are Christian men. Indeed, nine-tenths of the adult colonists are church communicants. Regard is had to the moral improvement of the natives. There is a Christian atmosphere spreading back from those towns. The sound of the Sabbath-bell is rolled onward from the sea-shore, till the distant mountains catch the echo, and send it far inward to the valleys. The influence for good is not to be gauged and reckoned in figures, but it is known by Him who works by such silent processes that we discern them not.

There is a peculiar reason I will only allude to, for rejoicing in this method of converting Africa; as one of the manifestations of that marvelous Providence by which the wrath of man is made to praise God—taking advantage of the most disastrous events for the ultimate good of those who suffer. The multiplied horrors slavery has brought on the African races, God will visit upon the guilty. And yet, this pupillage of slavery, even the special sins of it, may be turned to the glory of God. Multitudes, who would have lived in vile superstitions, have gone from under their heavy burdens to rest in the bosom of their Redeemer. At the cost of suffering, they are made fit to carry the gospel back to their brethren yet sitting in darkness. Contact with the whites has resulted in their oppression; and yet, by this very contact, they have been educated and quickened for a mission they could not otherwise have performed. And the sin and shame of white masters, that speaks in the mingled blood of multitudes, the mixture of races that comes by vile pollution, conduces to the vigor and intelligence and manhood of the suffering. To see how this great curse of Christendom, African slavery, not only in general, but even in its utmost pollutions, is to be overruled for the redemption of a continent, magnifies the Divine glory. No reward, but awful retribution, to those who, from avarice and sensuality, have wronged their fellow-creatures; but by their sufferings a whole people may be made perfect.

But I must leave this part of the scheme, also, and only ask that Christians will ponder it. I confess it is to me the one great, sufficient object to support this movement. If it were developed as it might be, I am sure it would bind to the cause all who long for the triumph of the Redeemer. It is not disparaging the distinctive missionary movements to say, here lies the promise of Afric's redemption. "Not by might, nor by power;" not by learned, cultivated nations, but by this oppressed people, by those who do not gather on our platforms, and who seem not able, if they would, to do any thing for that Saviour whose afflictions they fill up—even by them shall salvation be brought to the homes of their fathers. They may not be trained preachers; they may not be capable of translating the gospel into the language of the Deys, and the Fullahs, and the Veys; they may not cope with the Mohammedan Mandingoies in arguing on "Fate, Free will, Foreknowledge absolute"—metaphysicians who would puzzle Archbishop King on the Origin of Evil; but they may give a practical demonstration how the most terrible evil can be overruled for good; they may translate the gospel into a living republic—a real *Civitas Dei*—and make chapter and verse intelligible to all who can look upon cities and towns and free schools and church spires. They may anoint a herald of salvation whose voice shall wake the continent to life. The shout of a free nation baptized unto Christ, *will* "create a soul under the ribs of death."

The third object involved in this movement, which I can hardly even allude to, is its effect on the Slave Trade and Slavery. This is the aspect most dwelt upon, and less need be said of it. The accomplishment of this plan will result in the extinction of the foreign slave trade and the repression of slavery. It is the testimony of all the officers of the squadrons engaged in repressing the slave trade, that the cheapest and most effectual way is by colonizing the coast. Capt. Canot, whose experience as a slaver and sagacity as a man, qualifies him to speak, frankly said the same to me—

as he has since declared in his "Memoirs." Our cruisers stop the trade by lying off the coast, so as to prevent the embarkation of slaves. But the only effectual way of guarding the beach is, by lining it with colonies. No ship of war in the roadstead is so permanent as a town on the shore. And what is more important, instead of destroying the trade by violence—which has certainly increased the horrors of the "middle passage" tenfold, by the straits to which slavers are driven—colonies put it down by substituting a traffic with the natives, which will supply them with the luxuries they now purchase by slaves, and ultimately prove more lucrative. As a fact, the slave trade has been driven from every part of the coast where colonial authority extends. By extinguishing the slave trade, slavery in Brazil and Cuba will be destroyed: for the number cannot be kept up in those countries without importation. Cut off the supply, and slavery will gradually die out.

So much may these colonies do for the suppression of this gigantic evil. That philanthropy is very narrow, which is interested only in the slaves of this country. Shall nothing be done for the greater multitudes in other lands? That philanthropy seems selfish, which will not support measures for the benefit of the whole colored race, unless it can be demonstrated that they will secure immediate emancipation here.

And the effect on American slavery, of establishing Free Republics in Africa, is no more questionable than the effect of our Republic on civil liberties in Europe. We do not interfere directly in the politics of the European despots. We receive those who are driven from them by oppression. Gathering to ourselves the heroism they contribute, we simply stand forth, a spectacle of a free nation. And every year of our life, as we spread our roots farther over the continent and raise our head higher towards heaven, every recurrence of the Day of our Independence brings nearer the Day of Judgment to despots. What think you will be the effect of a practical demonstration that the colored race is capable of the highest civilization? When it is known that there is a prosperous republic working into the heart of Africa, will not humane Christian men at the South rejoice to impart the blessings of it to their bondmen? Will not such a spectacle surely, though silently, do much to destroy the curse? Without insisting upon co-operation in this scheme to the exclusion of all else; allowing those whose Christian judgments demand other plans to pursue them, may not all do something towards the enfranchisement of slaves throughout the world, by sustaining a nation of freemen in Africa?

I have but named three objects which are specifically proposed, or will necessarily result from this movement; the elevation of our oppressed brethren into a free nation, the Christian civilization of the continent of Africa, and the extinguishment of the slave trade and of slavery. Any one of these, fairly presented, would be enough to gather to this cause every well-wisher to the race.

But is not the accomplishment of the plan by the means proposed, impracticable? Is not this the dream of an enthusiast, who has anticipated the millennium?

Literary men have been speculating on the reason for the decline of poetry in this age. But, Sir, the imagination of man never conceived such sublime poems as are now rehearsing to listening angels. Our inspired men do not indeed "sing" their strains, nor "build the lofty rhyme." They project their conceptions directly upon the life of the world, using the language with which the Creator speaks—visible deeds and tangible facts; and the elements, by their obedient ministries, supply rhythm and cadence to the verse, and the regenerated hearts of men chant the grand accompaniment. The great mechanical changes and the philanthropic movements are the noblest epics of history, and the authors of them have the genuine *aflatus*. The venerable Newport divine, the stern, logical, prosy Calvinist, in con-

ceiving this great scheme, gave proof of a sanctified imagination that could compass the woes of a continent. If Milton's second poem is to be counted a failure, then we may believe it was reserved for another Puritan to sketch a "Paradise Regained." No, Sir, inspired dreamer as he might have been called, what seemed visionary when Dr. Hopkins, seventy-five years ago, proposed this plan, is becoming actual fact. The church has been trained by the pupilage of this half century in missionary labors, to accomplish such schemes.

It is well to concede that it is yet an experiment; but no one can visit those colonies and understand their history, without pronouncing that they contain the elements of a stable Christian state. The country is more inviting than any unoccupied domain. The soil and productions liken it to Cuba, and the staples which give wealth to the tropics cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo and rice, and tropical fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously, or by easy culture. As in all tropical lands, new comers must pass a season of acclimation; and with reasonable care, this is not to be feared by the emigrants. As the population spreads back to the higher lands away from the mangrove swamps, the climate will be eminently salubrious. The character of the people is not to be judged by that of slaves, or of colored men among whites. It does make men of them, to be placed where there are no depressing influences. Of course, many things are unfavorable. Traits developed by servitude appear. Their training has not prepared all of them for subduing a wilderness. Some are better fitted to shine on a plantation, or in a barber's shop, than in the *bush*. The country is not civilized enough for them. But they are becoming more and more appreciated. They show a power of adaptation to circumstances, with which they have not been credited. As a single instance, I saw a man whose life, till middle age, was spent as a stevedore and truckman in Charleston. He knew no other business. By industry, he saved \$1000, and bought his freedom, and earned enough to buy three children and his wife. But she refused to be freed to go to Liberia, and so he invested her value in merchandise and came out. As is the case with too many, he thought he could make a rapid fortune in traffic, and stopped at Monrovia. But at the end of two years, he found the natives were too sharp for him. They had traded him out of his store. Nothing daunted, he now went on to the farm assigned him, and here he found his sphere. He took me over his estate with the pride of a planter. I mounted to the attic of his barn to see his sheaves of rice, and came down to pot-luck in his house, to hear his story of prosperous farming.

The intelligence and good sense of the prominent men may be known from their legislative documents. In visiting the convention which was forming the Constitution of the Republic, the fervid oratory of some told that they were Virginians. Even the penchant of our southern countrymen for new territory re-appears under the African sky. Annexation is going on to an extent that would rejoice Fillibusters; and it is likely that Sierra Leone will before long come into the republic. I must plead guilty of participating in these movements, so far as furbishing up my legal knowledge to draft the deeds, and witnessing the signing, sealing, and delivery of them, by commissioners and head-men, for conveying the sovereignty of three *kingdoms* to the avaricious republic.

The question is often asked, how do those who visit Liberia regard the experiment? And the opinion of any captain who has anchored in Mesurado Roads is accepted as a final judgment. What should we say, if our character before the world and posterity depended upon the reports of some of the travelers who have satirized us? Why, Sir, the rarest thing in the world is a pair of sound eyes; it is the last refinement of education to know how to see; not one in a thousand can do without glasses, and some are afflicted with a strabismus that no lens can correct. It is necessary to make allowances, in judging the colony. They are not thriving as a colony

of Yankees would thrive; and no one should expect it. It was not all sunshine when I was there. It rained six months of the year, and much of the time so steadily, that I did not see rain-bows enough to paint pictures with. But while there is some suffering and discontentment, there is also substantial comfort, social refinement, and real enjoyment, and hearty contentment. The hardest work has been done, the great trials of beginning a colony are over, the present state is more favorable for the colored man than his position in America, and the future is full of hope. If I belonged to this oppressed race, I should not hesitate a moment to cast in my lot there—not merely as a duty, for the good of my people and of Africa, but from simple regard to present and future prosperity. The two great things wanting are, capital and intelligent free negroes,—and these the north ought to furnish. If our colored brethren will understand their own interests, men of enterprise and skill and education, lawyers and doctors and mechanics, and make their home in Liberia; and if Christians will give or lend capital for the outlay indispensable to develop the resources of a new country, which the emigrants are too poor to furnish, there will be very rapid prosperity.

The question of practicability resolves itself into the capacity of this race for high civilization. Those who consider what some of them are doing, under depressing influences, do not call this in question. Every philanthropist should do his utmost to test their capacity; and the way to begin, is to manifest a generous faith in them till it is disproved. There is nothing so discouraging as to be undervalued and despised, and told you are good for nothing, and nothing is expected of you. Sympathy and appreciation are indispensable conditions of perfect development, even of the highly gifted. There is not only growth of mind in individuals; there is growth of mind in a race. Without considering whether men were originally savages and have been educated into civilization, obscure as is the subject, it is matter of history that national character is almost transformed by civilization. The Parliament that now meets in Westminster Hall, once met in a Palaver House, like those to be seen in the villages of Africa:—and, if it were not going out of the way, one might describe legal customs of African tribes, precisely such as prevailed among the Anglo-Saxons when they were in a similar barbarism, and which form the basis of portions of the Common Law of England to-day.

We are warranted by the progress of the experiment to say, this scheme is practicable. And if the success of the colony were not so cheering, no Christian can look at the developments of God's providence in the past, without taking courage for this republic. If we recognized the hand of God in guiding our nation, we must believe that the plan of constituting a Christian nation for the elevation of an outcast race and the redemption of the continent of Africa, will be sustained. Did ever a movement more evidently fall in with God's providences? There are specific tokens which destroy doubt. God is pleased to humble men and nations, in order to exalt them. While all things are moving onward to the triumph of redemption, there are frequently reverse curves to shorten the distance, and backward sweeps to gain momentum. When the degraded are fitted to bless the world, they will be elevated; and their capacity and willingness to do good, is the condition and the price of their exaltation. The Israelites are brought out of Egypt and made a great nation, that they might lift up the gates for the King of glory to come into the world. The Puritans are rescued from tyranny, that they might bring Gentiles to his light, and cause the isles to understand his law. And while the compensative system of Providence makes us hope the redemption of this oppressed people draws nigh, the way in which their elevation will contribute to the evangelization of a continent seals the certainty of the issue. It seems no less than a reflection on the divine character, to disbelieve in the ultimate success of this scheme. We may imagine, Sir, how an Egyptian priest, who believed that God was a calf,

or a crocodile, would receive the announcement that Divine Providence would make the degraded Israelites a mighty nation. We may see the sneer which would curl his lip, as he was told that prophets and kings were in their loins; that those rude hands, gathering straw and moulding clay, would build a city and temple to eclipse Thebes and the temple of the Sun; that those untutored lips would utter strains that would be music to the world when Memnon's melody was silent; and his sneer might be justified by his belief that God was a crawling crocodile. It does not become those who believe that "the Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens," and that to manifest this glory, He "raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill, that He may set him with princes."

Those who doubt the practicability of this scheme, ought at least to wish its success; and this would go far towards securing it. Does any one *hope* it will be a failure? Then why seem studiously to misrepresent it; why eager to magnify its difficulties; why slow to recognize its promise? Why allude to it in contemptuous paragraphs and depreciating notices? It is fair to ask of Christians, however they view the scheme, to deal justly by their oppressed brethren who are struggling into life. There are some who do not feel kindly towards this Society. I wish it were not so. But it is not now this Society that claims Christian courtesy. It is an infant republic—a community of Christian men, beginning to breathe freely after centuries of oppression. It is no longer a colony. The bond to this Society has been severed. It is an independent nation. They have raised a flag, on which a single star shines out of a blue field bounded by our stripes, and they gather under *its* folds now, for weal or for woe. The nation is planted. It will live. It will not die out. And it depends greatly on Christians here and in Europe, what its growth shall be. Christians in Europe, the governments of Europe, give it hearty sympathy and support. The distinct objects of philanthropy involved, ought to unite all hearts in it. Good men of all parts of the land and of the world may join in it, each for the object that most commends it to him. The marvel is, that many engaged in other benevolent enterprises should frown on this. Let the scheme be fairly viewed, not in its one aspect towards slavery in this country, but in its comprehensive grandeur, as seeking the establishment of a free nation, and that by the elevation of a depressed people; as opening to civilization, and above all to the gospel of Christ, a wide continent; as extinguishing the slave trade, and repressing slavery in all lands.

If this commends itself to your Christian sympathy, then choose such methods of support as you think best. If you cannot work with this Society, seek another channel. It asks no monopoly in this Christian charity. I am sure those who are working here, those who are resting from these labors, Hopkins, and Mills, and Buchanan, and Alexander, and Greenleaf, and Bela Edwards, will rejoice to have this holy object accomplished by any men and for any motives. "Though some preach Christ even of envy and strife, *Christ is preached*, and I therein rejoice, yea, and will rejoice." If any will give themselves to this work with a more self-denying earnestness than they: if you will contribute more freely of your worldly substance; if you will bring a more sagacious wisdom to plan, and a more persistent will to execute; if you will go more frequently into the closet, and pour out more agonizing cries to God for His blessing; I believe those who laid the foundation in tears, and those who are building in faith and patience, will rejoice to see you bring the top-stone, and shout grace, grace unto it!

SPEECH OF JOHN O. BRADFORD, ESQ., OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

It is with no feigned humility, Mr. President, I express my regret that I am called upon to participate in the proceedings of this meeting; as, besides performing perhaps the most embarrassing duty of my life, I have a strong conviction that I will be trenching upon time which could be more appropriately occupied by the distinguished friend of colonization who is to follow me. But, Sir, I have been drafted for the service; and I hold that man unfaithful to his trust, who shrinks from the performance of any duty by which he can further the cause of philanthropy, or the still holier purposes of religion. And as a reflection, emanation or combination of both, to my mind the cause of African Colonization is pre-eminently distinguished, commanding itself by the dignity of its subject, the encouragements of the past, and the promises of a glorious future. I am not here, Mr. President, as the apologist of Slavery; neither the advocate of blind, unthinking, persecuting fanaticism. I cannot, Sir, minister to popular prejudice; neither would I willingly give offence to honest popular conviction; and should I give utterance to sentiments not in general accord, I beg you will do me the justice to believe that they are deliberately and honestly cherished.

The subject of African Colonization and its relations to Slavery is a practical one, and we should deal with it, not as vague theorists, but as practical men. It is evidently a question, not of speculation, but of facts; and what do the facts teach us? Why, Sir, that from a period of time almost coeval with the peopling of the earth, a race has existed, marked and known as the servants of their brethren, and distinguished no less by their moral, political and social degradation, than by the unmistakable badge which points them out as a distinct branch of the family of man. The history of this unfortunate people is a history of wrong and oppression. The various nations contiguous to Africa have from time immemorial made drafts upon her population as their convenience required, and her sable sons and daughters have been consigned to bondage as their natural heritage.

In the providence of God, this unfortunate race have reached our shores; and among the various colonies composing our confederation, the system of African slavery was established in its most positive form. Subsequently, several of the colonies which had been most active in the introduction of slavery, saw fit to abolish it, and by the enactment of law, conferred freedom upon their bondmen. The hopes of advancement and elevation founded upon these acts of emancipation, were doomed to disappointment. The good and true men whose object was the black man's highest and best interest, were soon assured that their expectations were not and could not be realized; that the result of their anxious labor was simply a change, without an improvement of condition; that the negro, though nominally free, was practically a slave, and in many instances, without the protection and provision which that relation secured. In a word, Sir, they found in vigorous, sturdy operation, the infallible, immutable law which declares that there can be no substantial appreciation or enjoyment of liberty without the full right of political and social equality, and there can be no social equality without a free, unrestrained mingling of races—an idea tolerated only by the debased and fanatical—a sentiment repugnant to every interest of our nature, as it is a violation of the "higher law" of God himself—a law stamped in characters indelible, living, moving, known and read of all men.

Mr. President, I yield to no man in my just appreciation of the negro character, in my sympathy for his misfortunes, and in my anxious hopes for his ultimate and highest good; but, Sir, I am compelled by a cloud of wit-

nesses, as well as by my own convictions, to believe that in contact with the white man he must ever bear the mark of inferiority; that, educate as you will, theorize and speculate as you may, so long as they tread the same soil, the position of the negro will be one of subserviency, of vassalage, of practical slavery, from which there is no redemption but by an entire separation of races. The great and good men, the very fathers of the efforts made to ameliorate the condition of the African race, were compelled to believe this, and hence turned their attention to Africa as the resting-place of their hopes, as the land where alone the negro could achieve his highest destiny; where, untrammeled and free, he could stand forth in the dignity and glory of regenerated manhood. With these hopes, with feeble means but mighty faith, the Colony of Liberia was projected; and with the results of these noble efforts of philanthropy, it is my fortune to be familiar.

During a cruise of three years on the African station, my visits to the various colonial settlements were frequent, my opportunities for obtaining information ample; and, Sir, it gives me very great pleasure to say that my expectations and even my hopes were realized. As an American citizen, I was proud to find in that land of darkness and barbarism, a young and vigorous Republic, growing and expanding, established upon such a basis and controlled by such influences as give a sure proof that its high mission will be accomplished; that its course, whatever obstacles may oppose, will continue onward and upward.

With a number of the principal persons connected with the Government of Liberia, I had frequent and agreeable intercourse. Mr. Roberts, the President, a colored man from Virginia, has a reputation at home and abroad, as a high-toned, courteous gentleman, a statesman of ability, an upright and honored chief magistrate. The judiciary department was presided over by Samuel Benedict, originally a slave in the State of Georgia—a man whose excellent character, industrious habits and intellectual culture, conferred dignity upon his position. I paid several visits to their Senate and House of Representatives while in session, and found their proceedings marked by an ability, and characterized by a propriety and decorum, which would very favorably compare with bodies of much greater pretension elsewhere.

The best evidence that the laws of the Republic are judiciously framed and faithfully executed, is found in the contented, prosperous and happy condition of the people. Upon this subject, Mr. President, I desire to be explicit, inasmuch as it has been asserted, and boldly, by the opposers of this great cause, that the reverse is the case; that disaffection in the Colony is rife, and that a large portion of the population, disappointed and dejected, if unrestrained by poverty, would abandon it in disgust. I claim, Sir, to be a disinterested witness, and I feel fully authorized to pronounce these statements unequivocally and essentially untrue. During a period of continuous service on the African station, longer, I believe, than any other commissioned officer of the United States Navy, and with a still greater share of personal intercourse with the inhabitants, I met with but two individuals who expressed a desire permanently to return to the United States. One of these was an old lady from Charleston, South Carolina, who had reached the sixty-fifth year of her pilgrimage before landing in the Colony—a period of life when it is not always convenient or agreeable to break off old and form new attachments; and considering that she was a maiden lady, without family interests or influence, I think she was excusable. The other subject was an idle, worthless fellow, who had transgressed the laws of the Commonwealth, and of course disliked the discipline in such cases made and provided. I believe, Sir, I can fearlessly assert that the general tone of the Liberian Colonists is contentedness, happiness, with a strong sense of gratitude to the kind and generous friends in the United States, to whose courageous efforts, under God, they are indebted for their homes, their country, and their nationality.

The geographical position of Liberia is favorable alike for the pursuits of agriculture and commerce. Extending from the British settlement of Sierra Leone on the North, to the river Cavally on the South, it possesses a coast line of about four hundred miles, embracing a population, native and colonial, estimated to exceed two hundred thousand souls. The native population within the colonial limits acknowledge its protection; quite a number of the adults are members of the Christian churches; while many of the children are being educated at the schools, thus potently increasing the instrumentalities for the redemption and regeneration of their race. The territory is well watered, abounds in noble forests, and possesses a soil of luxuriant fertility, yielding a sure and ample return to the husbandman for the labor of his hands. It is pleasant to see in various parts of this extensive territory, in juxtaposition with the rude hut of the native, the comfortable homestead of the colonial farmer, in many instances transformed, as if by magic, from the plodding slave of the South, into the thrifty, independent freeholder of the African Commonwealth.

In Liberia there are various points of interest to an American—Monrovia, the political and commercial metropolis, especially so. Monrovia is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado—is regularly and handsomely laid out, with broad, straight streets; and with its churches and school-houses, very strikingly resembles one of our pleasant New England villages. The residences are generally neat and tasteful, indicative of comfort, while not a few exhibit the possession of comparative wealth and refinement.

The population of Liberia I would characterize as a religious one. They seem to regard themselves as the objects of a special providence; and never have I seen greater attention paid to the obligations and observances of religion. The Sabbath schools, the nurseries of the church, are well filled; and in no part of the world, at the sound of the church bell, is seen so large a portion of the inhabitants pressing towards the temple of worship. I have often participated in their religious services, and always with pleasure. A vivid remembrance of the last sermon I heard in Africa will never pass away. The occasion was a melancholy one, being to pay the last tribute of affection to the memory of a young and accomplished missionary, who, but a few months before, had left a home of affluence and elegance in one of our Southern cities, to labor in benighted Africa, and after a few weeks' service, fell, like a true soldier of the cross, at the post of duty and danger. The congregation was crowded. The preacher, a young black man, was educated and gifted. His discourse, from the words, "There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God," was beautifully and eloquently appropriate. My own mind was never more impressed with the divinity of the Christian faith, or the dignity and true glory of the Christian's hope; and at the conclusion, when the whole congregation rose up and sung the old familiar hymn,

"There is a land of pure delight,"

I assure you, Sir, I could scarcely realize that I was in Africa, and worshiping upon a spot where, a few years before, the wild beasts of the forest roamed undisturbed.

"Peace hath her victories,  
E'en more renowned than war."

I am, Sir, no visionary enthusiast, and it is with no spirit of vain boasting, I say that our national history is perhaps the most interesting on record. Our steady onward march to greatness, our spread of empire and attainment of power, are as unparalleled, as the achievements of our countrymen in the contests of strife and danger are unsurpassed. And, Sir, while the pulse beats, and the heart glows with generous warmth, the memories which cluster around the places consecrated by the blood of our fathers and brothers, will ever be cherished as they should be, precious, fresh and green. But I believe, Sir,

the day will come, when among the proudest trophies, the crowning honors of our land, you will see inscribed, the triumphs of peace, the conquests of humanity, the bloodless victories achieved by your "labor of love" on the shores of down-trodden Africa. With the still small voice which wakes the dead, you have called upon a people long "sitting in the region of the shadow of death" to "arise and shine;" and where, but a few years since, the rich, dank forests were inhabited only by wild beasts and still more savage men, you now find civilized people, comfortable houses, and cultivated fields. Where superstition and despotism rioted; where cruelty and bloodshed held their orgies, you will find established and in vigorous operation, a Republic like our own; you will see the sovereign people, assembling to select their servants; and you will see those servants discharging their duties with a fidelity and dignity, most worthy of commendation. Yes, Sir; and on the very spot where stood the barracoon of the slave hunter, from whence was heard the lamentations and wailings of the manacled victims of cupidity and sorrow, you now behold a beautiful temple dedicated to religion, and listen with delight to the melody of voices giving praises "unto Him who hath loved us."

Your work, Mr. President, is a good one, and your record is on high. You are engaged in a warfare. You have to contend with an opposition, fierce and unrelenting; with enemies who ransack the vocabulary of our language for words of bitterness and madness and blasphemy, to vent their hate. But who are they? They are the men who, in other days and in other lands, in the name of liberty, established a reign of licentiousness and despotism unparalleled, fattened the soil with the best blood of the nation, overthrew the altars of religion, and impiously proclaimed the dethronement of God himself. These are the men, Sir, who, in our midst, in the sacred name of freedom, and as the true friend of the slave, preach the downfall of our government, traduce the institutions and brand as infamous the ministers of religion, repudiate the teachings of the Bible, and trample under feet the very blood of our redemption. Conceal it as you will, disguise it as you may, the spirit which ushered in the reign of desolation in France, is rife among us, growing, expanding, strengthening; and to-day, in New England, in Boston, almost within the very sound of my voice, is represented with the genius, the wit, the eloquence and poetry, the coarseness, the vulgarity, the disgusting diabolism, which marked that midnight age of our world. "The heathen" may "rage, and the people imagine a vain thing," but the cause of Colonization will prosper. Sustained by the labor and sympathies of good men, it has been crowned with the benediction of Heaven. Calumniated and misrepresented by the infidel, the profligate and the fanatical, it has passed the fiery ordeal unscathed, and to-day stands forth in fairer beauty, the cause of humanity, the cause of God, demanding the fealty of our intellects and the homage of our hearts.

As Americans, proud of our glorious institutions, strong in the faith that the principles of our government are those which best conduce to the welfare of man, we should earnestly sustain the young and interesting Republic of Liberia, standing, as it does, a beacon in the midst of surrounding darkness, to guide the nations into the paths of political and social redemption. As philanthropists, if we desire to banish from the highway of nations the cursed slave trade, let us do it in the only effectual way in which it can be done, and as it has been done in and by Liberia; by planting Christian colonies along the coast, and instructing the degraded natives in the arts of peace and in the blessings of civilization. As a people professing to be the followers of the Prince of Peace, the claims of Africa upon our sympathies are unbounded. The men of the North and the men of the South have been partners in the infliction of a great wrong, in tearing away her sons and daughters, and in appropriating their labor and sweat and toil and strength to increase our store. And, Sir, is it not meet and right, that for

bone and muscle, flesh and blood, spirit and life, we should bear to them the blessings of religion, teach them the way of salvation, and point them to the highway which leadeth to the better land? I believe, Sir, this dispensation is resting upon us, the people of the United States; and if we are faithful to our trust, and Africa, through our instrumentality, shall arise from the slumbers and darkness of ages, and stand forth, a redeemed and regenerate people, we will then have fulfilled our high mission, and stand acquitted in the "latter day."

---

#### SPEECH OF THE REV. J. B. PINNEY.

[Owing to circumstances not under our control, and not seasonably known, Mr. Pinney had not time to finish his speech, before it was necessary to surrender the Hall to another Society. We therefore add some statements, selected from his speeches at New York, Brooklyn and Hartford, which he probably would have made, had time permitted.]

Mr. Pinney said he had visited Africa four times, and had full opportunity of seeing its growth in different stages of its history. He had very recently returned from his fourth visit there. He set forth the progress of this infant Colony in Africa, under the scriptural figure of the little stone cut out of the mountain without hands, becoming a great mountain, and absorbing mighty kingdoms. In the community in Liberia, there are all the elements that are in action for the revolution of the world. There is the Gospel of Christ; there is a free Civil Government; all that is desirable in the British Constitution, and in our Constitution, has been transplanted thither; and this Government is successfully conducted by a people, many of whom were once slaves, and all of whom had had little or no experience in politics. Their political affairs, however, are carried on with spirit and intelligence. You have there a young Republic, an embryo giant, a copy of our own civil, social, and Christian institutions, which will live, if every Colonization Society becomes extinct, and which may sustain the cause of freedom after our own system is dissolved.

Mr. Pinney's last voyage was occasioned mainly by tidings which had reached this country from Africa, and which had much alarmed the friends of Colonization. We knew that severe disasters had formerly occurred during the period of the acclimation of emigrants; but for many years so little complaint had been heard on this score, that it had come to be considered quite an easy thing to go to Africa; when we were astonished at receiving the information, that of one company which had gone three years previously, *more than one half* had perished; and that in another, which was sent out a year ago, a very heavy mortality had ensued. We were not only astonished at the occurrence of these facts, but also at the causes which were assigned. It was said that the physicians who attended the sick were incompetent; that the agents who acted for the Society were unfaithful, and that the extent of the calamity had thus been greatly augmented.

Embarking on board the Estelle, with twenty-six emigrants, he arrived at Monrovia late on Saturday evening, December 26. While in Africa, he saw a great many things. Some of them pained his heart; for they implied blame of the agent of the Society for want of the exercise of care and circumspection; but he saw, on the other hand, other things which were calculated to revive hope, and encouraged him to perseverance in the work.

At half past nine o'clock on Sabbath morning, Mr. Pinney was landed upon the beach, at Monrovia. He climbed the hill that rose before him, glad to set

his feet once more upon the soil of Africa. As he entered the main street of the town, he heard a number of voices, as if a congregation was in the act of worshiping, and turning into a street at his left hand, came upon a large stone church, from which the sounds proceeded. Determining that his first visit in the country should be made to the house of God, he entered. Fifty or sixty young scholars were gathered in the Sunday school. Some of the teachers he did not know; but he recognized others, who were small children when he left the place fifteen years before. The superintendent, Mr. Horne, immediately came forward, recognized him, and gave him a cordial welcome. He was then introduced to the scholars, and addressed them; and he said he found as much pleasure in speaking to those Sunday-school children in Africa, as he had ever done in addressing those whom he had been in the habit of superintending for years past in New York.

On Tuesday he started, in a fine boat, to visit the settlements on the St. Paul's river. In ascending Stockton Creek to the river, he stopped at New Georgia, a settlement of re-captured slaves, who had been liberated through the efforts of Mr. Gurley, and were located upon that river at the expense of the United States Government. The settlement was very much dilapidated. It was not equal to its condition fifteen or twenty years ago. The streets were not so well looking, and there were evidences of a great physical deterioration. Mr. Pinney had no time or opportunity to form a satisfactory judgment in regard to the moral condition of the people.

He resumed his voyage, and came out upon the St. Paul's River, at the town of Caldwell. In the appearance of this place, also, he was much disappointed. The Colonization Society had, in 1832, constructed at this point two receptacles for emigrants, capable of accommodating two hundred persons. Of these there was scarcely a trace remaining. The town of Caldwell itself, which, twenty years ago, extended for a distance of four miles along the bank of the river, and was celebrated at that time for its fine farms, was much reduced in size and deteriorated in appearance. Lower Caldwell was not so flourishing as it was twenty years ago. In the same district which was so flourishing and popular, not more than half the number of the former population existed at the period of Mr. Pinney's visit. Still, in the midst of this decay, there were evidences of thrift and prosperity on the part of individuals. An offer was made to Mr. Pinney, during his visit, by a resident in Caldwell, to furnish one hundred thousand bricks for a new receptacle, at the rate of \$2.50 per thousand; but Mr. Pinney not having been authorized to enter into such negotiations, no bargain was made. With this exception, he saw very little of a spirit of enterprise among the people of the place. They were not prosperous. There were no sugar farms. The staples cultivated were the sweet potato and the cassava, and some few little herbs besides. The principal occupation of the inhabitants, when they had work at all, was sawing timber.

From Caldwell, Mr. Pinney went over to the right bank of the river, and stopped at a place called Virginia. This is a little village, scattered along the river for four miles, with small houses, mostly covered with thatched roofs. At this point there was the only receptacle for emigrants that was built in any thing like a permanent manner. The building was of brick, originally, perhaps, of the dimensions of sixty by twenty-five feet, and divided on the lower floor into six rooms, available for families. Up stairs there were four gable rooms. The entire premises would have been well filled with forty persons. Mr. Pinney said he would not have been willing to see sixty placed inside of it. This house, however, was also in bad repair. He found but little to induce him to make a longer tarry, and so ascended the river ten miles further, to Millsburgh.

On the passage up the river, the aspect of affairs began to change. Where, but a few years ago, there were but three or four native villages, there are now fine farms, lining the banks of the river for miles together.

Brick houses were visible from the river; the sugar cane was growing; and Mr. Pinney passed not less than thirty farms upon which the cane was seen. On two of these farms sugar-mills were in operation, and Mr. Pinney went on shore to witness the scene. The work, however, was very poorly done. The colonists possessing no advantageous means of labor, the culture of the sugar cane, in consequence of the drawbacks and expenses which attend its manufacture, is really unprofitable to them. The proprietors of the sugar-farms are compelled to hire men to cut and carry the cane to mill, and to grind it after it gets there. The mode of manufacture is as primitive as it can well be. We recollect the old-fashioned cider mills of our boyhood, where the sweep was carried around by oxen: and it is somewhat after this fashion that the sugar-mills of Liberia are operated; only instead of oxen, twelve or fifteen men are hired to carry the sweep around, and are paid for this work by the day or month.

Mr. Pinney visited eight of these farms, and conversed freely with the owners. Upon one of these, belonging to Mr. Hooper, he found evidences of thrift, energy, and prosperity, which were truly encouraging. Mr. Hooper was formerly gardener to Mr. James Dickinson, of New York, and superintended the grounds of that gentleman's country residence on the North River. He had been in Liberia only three years, and yet he had one of the most thriving coffee plantations that Mr. Pinney had seen. The thought, said Mr. P., cheered his heart, when he considered how a little enterprise and energy had produced this amount of prosperity and happiness, and that, too, as the work of one man, who, but three or four years before, had been a dependent upon another.

He reached at length the old town of Millsburgh. It was there that he had known Philip Moore, and Outland, and White, and other noble old Liberians. He looked around for them; but they were gone. The town was much smaller than when he left it, and indeed this peculiarity was observable during the whole progress of his voyage up the St. Paul's river: while the farming region generally displayed far more energy and prosperity.

The next morning he descended the river, and could not fail again to observe that there was a great disposition to develop the resources of the country. The coffee on the banks of the river exceeded Mr. Pinney's previous expectations of the perfection at which the coffee tree may arrive in Africa. He had often heard the African coffee spoken of as equal to that grown in the Brazils or the West Indies, but became satisfied from his examinations of the plant, that there is no such place in the world as Africa for growing coffee. A single plant, four years old and fifteen feet high, he had seen loaded with coffee berries. Branches which extended from two to three feet from the body of the tree, bent beneath the weight of clusters which covered them to the end. Mr. Pinney was persuaded that a little capital invested in the cultivation of coffee in Africa would, in the course of a few years, yield a very large return. He had but little sympathy with those who complained of hard times in that region; for the land, rich in tropical vegetation, needs only to receive the seed to produce abundant and most remunerative harvests. Those who cannot exist comfortably, ought almost to suffer, for their poverty must be occasioned by a criminal negligence and the highest indolence. He knew persons who were once in infirm health, who are this day strong and well, and have become so since they went forth to labor in Africa. There is no country in the world, in his opinion, where so little labor is required to supply the wants of life, as Africa.

Mr. Pinney spent two weeks in Monrovia and its neighborhood. His vessel then sailed for Bassa Cove, the next city to the south. He remained here five days, and on the second day of his tarry, ascended the River St. John's. On the banks of this stream, fifteen years ago, there were no villages. On the southern bank, there are now but three or four farms, and they do not extend more than a mile back. On the opposite bank the farms

stretch along for a distance of eight miles, and are fifteen or twenty in number. The farm of Mr. Seymour, a man formerly of Hartford, Ct., is a noble specimen of New England perseverance and industry. Mr. Seymour has already invented several improvements in the modes of cleaning coffee, and upon his farm Mr. Pinney saw two thousand coffee trees completely loaded with the berries.

It was during this visit that Mr. Pinney fell in with a man whose history was very remarkable. He introduced himself, on hearing Mr. Pinney's name, as Mr. Jackson. Mr. P. had no recollection of him. Jackson said to him, "Don't you remember my writing to you some time ago?" "Yes," was the reply, "but I cannot recall your history." And then the story came out. Jackson was one of a party of slaves who had been set free by their master in Kentucky, in 1844, taken on to Baltimore by Mr. Pinney, and dispatched thence to Liberia. Mr. Jackson is now a prosperous and comfortable farmer, owning a good place on the St. John's River, and a prominent man in the colony. Mr. Pinney said he had never had so much reason to thank God as when he saw this man, whose condition had so totally changed with the lapse of a few years.

Here, too, Mr. Pinney was delighted with new manifestations of the bounties of nature. Upon Mr. Jackson's place was growing the African cocoa, a little plant of extraordinary productiveness. It is a root, three hills of which yielded three flour-barrels full, while a single acre produces five tons of tubers of better quality than our potato. The plant requires no culture. The simple act of planting is all that is required.

Yet, in the midst of these provisions for the comfort of man, melancholy reflections intrude themselves. For the emigrant who seeks a home in that region, there is no accommodation that he may enjoy until he has passed the crisis of the period of acclimation. The manner in which two or three hundred emigrants are crowded together in quarters that are not suited to receive them, is calculated to excite the animadversions of the enemies of Colonization. Mr. Pinney earnestly urged the necessity of providing better accommodations for emigrants during their acclimation, even if, for that purpose, emigration must for a time be restrained.

Mr. Pinney then visited Sinou and Cape Palmas. At the latter, the state of affairs was excellent. There were better roads, and they were constantly traversed by teams drawing loaded wagons. Some forty yoke of oxen were at work. The oxen were but little larger than our calves, and four to six of them were required to draw one of the wagons; still they were oxen, and he was glad to see that they were employed. These wagons were drawing stone for the new orphan asylum which the Episcopal church is erecting at Harper.

Liberian commerce is more than doubling itself every five years. Its actual degree of progress does not appear, because a very considerable share of the exports is made through the English trading posts that have been established between Cape Palmas and Monrovia and at native towns. English merchants make a practice of selling goods to the natives at these places, and receive in exchange all the products of the country. A very large proportion of the native products never go through the custom-house at all; but it is undeniable, judging even by the imperfect statements of the yearly value of this commerce, that it is exceedingly profitable, and is growing in value. The English, the French, and the Dutch are all striving to obtain the monopoly of the trade. The natives, incited by the hope of gain, and finding that they could render materials productive which they had been accustomed to discard as worthless, had begun to save. The palm nuts, which they formerly threw away, are now carefully gathered up, and cracked; and the kernel, which is full of a delicate oil, commands a good price, and is largely exported. Large quantities of these nuts are exported to France, and the oil from them has, in several instances, found its way to

the United States, as the finest quality of olive oil. [A Liberian claims the extraction of this oil as his invention.]

Augustus Washington, who went from Hartford, Ct., and whose unfavorable statements were a chief cause of Mr. Pinney's voyage, he found at Monrovia, a successful merchant, he having discontinued his daguerreotype business when his first stock of material was exhausted, as he could do better in other ways, although he received upwards of \$1,000 for daguerreotypes the first year of his residence there. He has now a fine sugar farm on the St. Paul's river, and is doing a good wholesale and retail business in his Monrovia store, has purchased two boats to commence a regular line of packets up and down the river, has built one house which he rents to the Colonization Society for the reception of emigrants, and is now erecting another.

One evil, which is not confined to Liberia, Mr. P. found prevailing there, viz., extravagance in dress and living. Love of display was shown in the rich silks and expensive dresses almost universally worn in the churches, and also in the splendid houses erected by the colored men from this country. Two houses were instanced, costing \$10,000 and upwards, built by a physician, Dr. Ford McGill, and his brother James.

Those already at Liberia are anxious that more of the free colored men from the North should leave this country for that Republic, as one free colored man who has been accustomed to providing for himself, is worth five slaves who have been dependent upon others. Mr. P. thinks they may pass a law for the purpose of repressing the large importation of emancipated slaves, unless more free men go out from here.

The moral condition of Liberia seemed very good to Mr. P., and although he was much amongst the common people while there, he heard no profanity, saw no drunkenness, and even met no grog-shop in the Republic. Their churches are in a healthy state, and their Sabbath schools well attended and prosperous.

---

[It seems proper to state, that the resident agents have supplied the want of receptacles as they could, by hiring private buildings; but it has not always been possible for them to do it to their own satisfaction; and for some reason yet unexplained, the Board of Directors has never been fully informed of the deficiency. It will be fully before them at their next meeting; and, in the mean time, the Executive Committee are doing what they can to supply the deficiency. See Report, under the head of "Health Department."]

C O N S T I T U T I O N  
O F T H E  
M A S S A C H U S E T T S   C O L O N I Z A T I O N   S O C I E T Y .

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

FIFTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 28, 1856.

---

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY C. C. P. MOODY, 52 WASHINGTON STREET,

1856.



FIFTEENTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

# Massachusetts Colonization Society.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 28, 1856.

---

BOSTON

PRINTED BY C. C. P. MOODY, 52 WASHINGTON STREET,

1856.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1856.

---

### PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS,
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.

### SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

### AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

### MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD.
ALBERT FEARING,	DR. DANIEL WHITE.
T. R. MARVIN.	DR. A. R. THOMPSON.
JAMES C. DUNN.	HENRY PLYMPTON.
B. C. CLARK.	

### AGENT.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

---

The Society's Office is at No. 26, Joy's Building, Washington Street,  
Boston.

## A N N U A L M E E T I N G .

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Fifteenth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, May 28, 1856. The President being necessarily absent, the Hon. ALBERT FEARING was called to the Chair.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented and accepted; and it was ordered that portions of it be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

The Officers for the year now ending were unanimously re-elected to the same offices for the year ensuing.

Adjourned, to meet at the Tremont Temple, at 3 P. M., for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment; WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

At the request of the President, the Meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. CHICKERING, D. D., of Portland, Me.

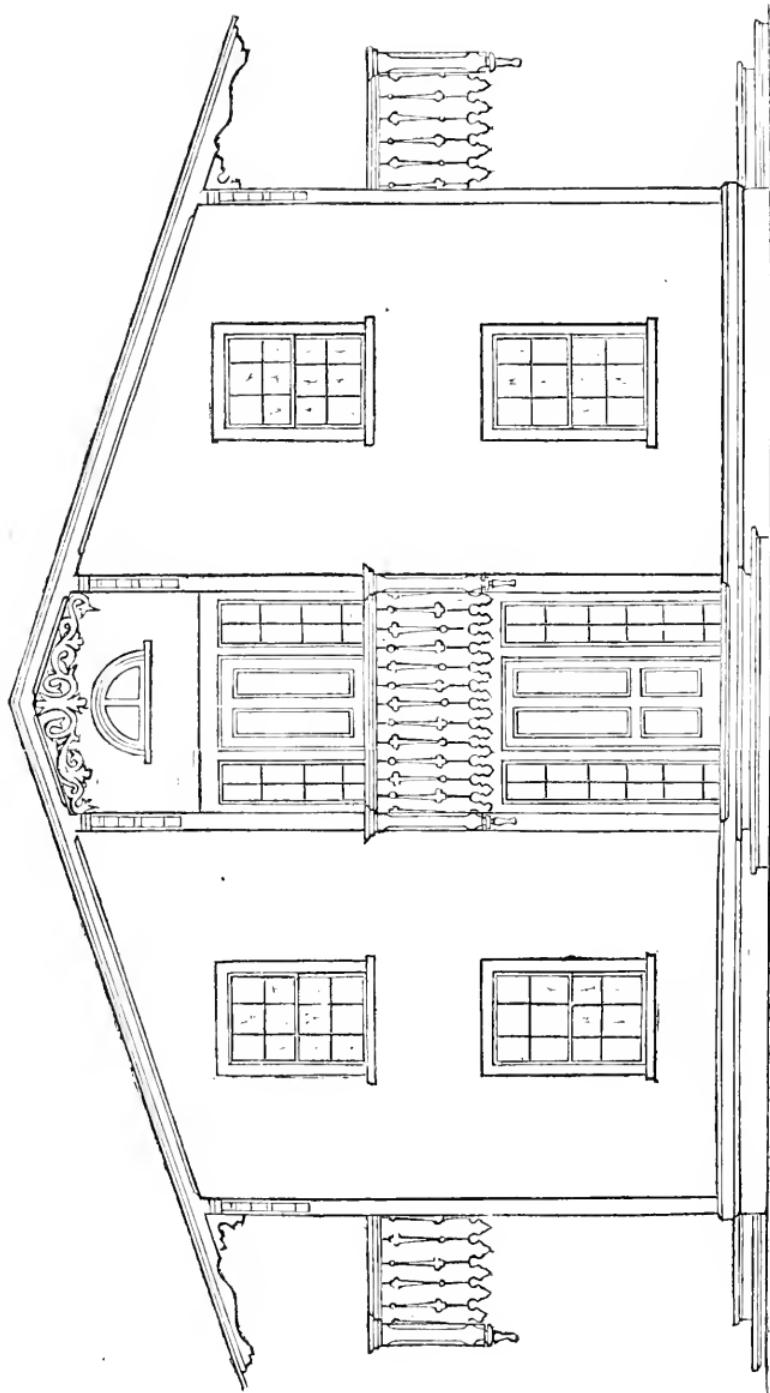
After appropriate introductory remarks by the President, the Secretary read portions of the Annual Report.

The Rev. R. W. CUSHMAN, D. D., of this City, then delivered an able and interesting address.

Another speaker having been detained by unexpected official business in another place, the Meeting was then closed with the Doxology, and the Benediction by the Rev. DR. CUSHMAN.

TAYLOR & DAAMS.

END VIEW OF RECEPTION. Scale 1-8 inch to a foot.



## A N N U A L   R E P O R T.

---

### THE ELVIRA OWEN. *Her Emigrants.*

Yesterday, the ship Elvira Owen, of 873 tons, sailed from this port for Liberia, having on board two emigrants for Liberia. They are a young man and his wife, from Connecticut. The ship is expected to receive on board about 200 emigrants at Hampton Roads, and 150 or more at Savannah, making in all from 350 to 375 by this expedition.

The whole expense of more than 100 of these emigrants, and about half of the expense of 43 others, will be borne by their masters, or the estates of their deceased masters. The expenses of others will be met by charitable funds already provided. Fifty others, or more, from Kentucky, are supposed to be mostly emancipated slaves, with some provision for their expenses. A large majority of the whole obtain their freedom by emigration.

The whole number of applicants for a passage by this ship has been 640, of whom about 450 would thus obtain their freedom. As the ship could not receive so many, about three hundred are compelled to wait till fall, though ample provision is made for the expense of some of them. It is believed, however, that none of their important interests will be endangered by the delay.

The reasons for chartering a ship at this port, where but two of the emigrants could conveniently embark, need to be stated; especially as they are matters of general interest to the friends of our enterprise.

### *The Receptacles.*

The buildings erected many years ago, for the accomodation of emigrants while passing through their acclimation and preparing their own houses, were never large enough to receive the

number now annually sent out, and some of them had gone to decay. Hiring private houses, or parts of houses, was found too expensive, and objectionable on other accounts. Buildings were needed at four settlements, large enough to meet the wants of the present increased emigration ; and the need of two of them was immediate and urgent. Built of Liberia brick and lumber, on stone foundations, they would cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000 each, and require several years for their completion. Our affairs were not in a condition to bear either the expense or the delay. The question arose, of supplying the want, as a similar want had been supplied in California, — by sending out wooden buildings ready made. As much of the work would be done by machinery, the cost would be less than that of building them there ; and by Burnettizing, — that is, steeping in a solution of chloride of zinc, — the parts most liable to decay, their durability might be increased, in a degree which must yet be ascertained by experience. With these facts before them, the Board of Directors, at their adjourned meeting at Washington, in March, ordered the Executive Committee to erect two of the buildings this year, and appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose.

By request of the Executive Committee, received March 11, the Secretary of this Society, aided by an efficient Committee of the Board of Managers, commenced the work. The dimensions and general idea of the buildings having been determined on, the specifications and drawings were generously furnished, without charge, by ~~I.~~ B. Young, Architect, and Messrs. Flint & Kent contracted to furnish the buildings, ready framed, with the joiners' and glaziers' work all done, and to place them on the wharf, ready for shipment, for \$6,600 ; leaving \$3,400 for the expense of freight and erection. This, it is hoped, will be a sufficient sum.

Each of these buildings is 96 feet long, 36 feet wide, and two stories high. Through the centre of each story, from end to end, runs a hall 8 feet wide, and another from front to rear, 6 feet wide. In the second story, at each end of each hall, is a balcony of the same width, over the door below. On the lower floor, from the transverse hall to one end, is a dining room, 40 feet by 14, a stairway leading to the second story, and under the stair-

way, a large closet, for table furniture and the like, connected with the dining room. The remaining three-fourths of the story is divided into nine rooms, each 14 feet by 15, and 9 feet high. Each room has two windows, and a door opening into the central hall. The dining room and three other corner rooms, have each an additional window, looking out at the end of the building. Narrow windows, one at each side of each outer door, light the halls. The second story has twelve rooms, each 14 feet by 15,— except that space for the stairway is taken out of one of the rooms,— and 8 feet high. The windows and doors of these rooms are as in the second story; the doors at the ends of the halls opening into the balconies, with side-lights to light the halls. The roof projects about 6 feet at the sides and ends, which, in that latitude, is sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of the rays of the sun, at noon, at any of the windows, except slightly, for a few weeks before and after the winter solstice. With a pavement or planking below, the projecting roofs form a piazza, surrounding the whole house. Each is to be placed on a foundation of stone, or brick, rising two feet above the surface of the ground. The cooking will be done, as is usual in warm climates, in detached kitchens, of cheap construction.

One of these buildings is to be erected at Monrovia, on a stone foundation, which has been ordered to be ready when the ship arrives. The other will be placed at Grand Cape Mount or Sinou, as shall be determined by a Committee, on arrival at Monrovia.

Each of these buildings was put on board separately from the other, and the several pieces were so marked and numbered, that there need be no mistake in the erection.

In view of the liability to loss or damage in landing, transportation and erection, the contractors have also put on board a generous supply of duplicate pieces and extra lumber. A good supply of paint and oil, for the walls, has been added by the Society. The roofs, being Burnettized, will be left unpainted. The Society also sent large cooking stoves, with their boilers and other appendages, for the kitchens, and, though the emigrants usually have their own furniture, twelve dozen cheap, but comfortable and substantial, chairs.

The houses ought to be ready for occupation in one month, at the farthest, after their arrival. If this is successfully accomplished, at least half our work in providing Receptacles will be done ; and if Burnettizing proves as good a preservative in that climate as in some other situations, and if the painting is properly done and renewed when needed, and tolerable care taken of them in other respects, there will be no reason to complain of their want of durability. In respect to comfort and health, it is believed that they will be better than if built of brick or stone.

Towards the expense of these receptacles, \$5,000 has been appropriated by the New York Colonization Society, and further assistance is expected from other Societies.

*Cargo. — Outfit. — Library.*

As these buildings must be put on board at Boston, economy required that the ship should receive her other cargo, so far as practicable, at the same time and place. This consisted of beef, pork, bacon, fish, flour, meal, bread, and other provisions ; carts, ploughs, hoes, axes, and a general assortment of hard ware ; crockery ; dry goods in great variety, suitable to the climate and wants of the people ; shoes, and many other articles. Some of these goods are for the use of the emigrants on the voyage, and during the six months of their acclimation ; other portions are to be sold, to pay for rice and other native provisions for emigrants, for labor in erecting the buildings, and other expenses in Liberia ; and other portions had been ordered by citizens of Liberia, for their own use. There were also 18,000 gallons of water, and casks to hold it ; and a large supply of medicines, for the use of our physicians in their attendance on emigrants. The amount of these various purchases was more than \$16,000. There were also the Library and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus of the late Dr. Rufus Kittridge, of Portsmouth, N. H., which had been bequeathed to the government of Liberia, and were valued at \$5,000. There were also seeds for a kitchen garden, attached to each Receptacle ; and Bibles and Testaments from the Bible Society, and Primers from the Tract Society, to be used by the emigrants as

school books on the voyage, and for general distribution among them. The whole invoice at the Custom House amounted to about \$28,000. The charter of the ship costs \$9,900; and sundry expenses are yet to be incurred at Hampton Roads, at Savannah, and at the ports of debarkation in Liberia.

Something was saved by paying cash on delivery for the greater part of the provisions and other goods purchased in Boston. But, as the sums to be received from emancipating masters and their executors will not be paid till the emigrants are actually on board, and as the receipt of some other funds must be delayed for similar reasons, it was necessary to make some use of the credit of the Society.

To select and charter the ship, make the necessary purchases, and superintend her whole outfit, the Financial Secretary of the Parent Society arrived here April 25, and remained till May 24. Though in delicate health, and confined to his chamber much of the time by the inclemency of the weather, he displayed an energetic activity, a knowledge of business in its various details, and a promptness and accuracy in transacting it, highly creditable to himself, and to the Society whose finances are entrusted to his care. Nothing, it is believed, was left unsettled, but three small bills for services. These he had called for, but they were not ready to be presented. For the convenience of emigrants, only one purchase, costing \$2,50, was found desirable, though not absolutely necessary, after his departure.

#### *REV. JOHN SEYS.—*The Interior Experiment.**

At Savannah, the Elvira Owen will take on board the Rev. John Seys, who, having twice resided in Liberia as Superintendent of the Methodist Missions, is thoroughly inured to the climate, and well acquainted with the inhabitants, both emigrant and native. Mr. Seys will have a general superintendence of the emigrants, and will act as their chaplain and school master, on the voyage; and on his arrival, will take care that the Receptacles are properly erected. He will then make arrangements for the great experiment which is the principal object of his voyage.

On the arrival of our autumnal expedition, he is to take some twelve or fifteen of the most suitable emigrants, land them soon after sunrise, and convey them as far as practicable before sunset, to a place prepared for their reception in the hill country of the interior, where they are to spend the season of their acclimation. As the coast fever is never taken between sunrise and sunset, they will have passed the low sea-board region without taking it; and on the hills, at such a distance from the coast as may, with good previous arrangements, be reached in a single day, they will, it is hoped, either escape it wholly, or have it in a greatly mitigated form. If this experiment proves successful, it will divest emigration of its greatest terror, and lead to the rapid settlement of the interior. The expense necessary to be incurred for this experiment the present year, is estimated at about \$5,000; of which a large part—we hope, the whole—will be furnished by the New Jersey Society.

It is very important that the Society should be enabled to meet the indebtedness growing out of these transactions, without impairing its ability to provide for the 300 applicants, almost, who have been deferred till autumn, and for others who doubtless will apply and ought to be accepted. But this will require vigorous efforts to raise funds, and prompt and liberal responses.

#### THE PARENT SOCIETY IN 1855.—*The Maine Ship.*

The unusual character and amount of the operations just described, are in part the result of the history of the previous year.

The nature of our business is such, that much of it must be done on credit; as some of the work must be performed before its value can be ascertained, and sometimes we must earn the funds with which we are to pay, before we are entitled to receive them, though they are already provided, and in safe custody. The Directors, at their meeting in January, 1855, found that the indebtedness of the Society had reached a point at which, though not dangerous to our creditors, it was decidedly embarrassing to our operations. They therefore recommended to the Executive Committee, to make the reduction of the debt an

object of special attention during the year then commencing, even at the expense of diminishing the annual emigration. This was done, to a very gratifying extent.

The same winter, Congress enacted a new passenger law, the provisions of which seem to have been arranged with reference to the emigration from Europe to the United States. At least, they were not arranged with reference to our wants, as some of them greatly increase the expense, without adding anything to the safety, comfort, or convenience of the passengers. Under this law, economy requires us to use fewer and larger ships than formerly, for the same number of passengers. It is usually difficult, and often impossible, to charter a ship of such size and construction as we can economically use under this law. It was thought very important, therefore, that the Society should own a ship of a size and construction adapted to its use. This subject engaged the early and earnest attention of the Maine Colonization Society.

That Society was formed February 22, 1855. At its invitation, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, then General Travelling Agent of the Parent Society, spent the greater part of the summer and autumn in that State, aiding the Maine Society in its efforts to raise the means of furnishing a ship. Funds were subscribed, to the amount, it is understood, of about \$13,000, and there were liberal promises of assistance from other quarters. The Executive Committee of the Maine Society pledged that Society to raise what might be wanting to make up \$30,000, the estimated cost. A Committee containing several wealthy and experienced ship-builders and owners, which had been appointed by the Society, resolved, Dec. 28th, that the pledge was sufficient, and that they would go forward and build the ship; and they advertised for proposals.

### *Emigration in 1855.*

During these efforts to pay debts, to procure a ship, and to make other preparations for enlarged and improved operations, but little was done in sending out emigrants. The whole number sent out in 1855 was only 207; of whom 79 were free born, 5 purchased themselves, and 123 were emancipated. This

makes the whole number sent out by the Society, free born, 3,623; purchased by themselves or friends, 306; emancipated, 5,035; total, 8,964. Besides these, the Maryland Colonization Society has sent about 1,000 to its Colony at Cape Palmas; and from 1,000 to 2,000 have been rescued from slave ships and barracoons, and settled in Liberia.

#### THE PARENT SOCIETY IN 1856.—*A Ship under Contract.*

The proceedings of the Maine Society arrested the attention of our friends generally, and especially of JOHN STEVENS, Esq., of Talbot county, Md. He had already corresponded with Dr. Hall, General Agent of the Maryland Society, concerning another Liberia packet, to be owned and sailed, like the former, by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company. January 2, 1856, before the resolution of the Maine Committee, of Dec. 28, was known, Mr. Latrobe, President of the Parent Society, wrote to him on the desirableness of a ship, to be owned by the Society, and of his assistance in procuring it. Mr. Stevens replied, Jan. 23, that he had nearly determined to furnish the \$35,000 supposed to be necessary, and "an additional thousand dollars would make no difference," if it should be wanted; but, having been informed of the prospects in Maine, he deferred his decision until they could have an interview. February 4, Mr. Latrobe wrote again, informing him of serious difficulties, still in the way of the seasonable execution of the Maine enterprise. Mr. Stevens replied, Feb. 12, offering to give the whole \$36,000; and, to make all safe in case of his death, he proposed at once to transfer certain securities which he described, amounting to \$34,828, and to advance the rest in cash; the funds, and the ship when built, to be held by trustees, for the use of the Society, and to be liable for no debts, except those growing out of its preservation and employment. The gift was accepted, with thanks, by the Executive Committee; Mr. Latrobe, President of the Society, Mr. Whittlesey, a member of the Executive Committee, and Dr. Hall, a Director for life, who had been approved by Mr. Stevens, were appointed Trustees; an assignment was drawn up, and sent to Mr. Stevens, and was returned with his signature, and a check for the bal-

ance, in a letter dated March 1. The letter was written by an amanuensis, except the last sentence of a postscript, dated March 8. The gentleman who brought it, stated that the life of Mr. Stevens was "hanging by a thread." April 4, Mr. Latrobe was informed of his death. As he perceived his end approaching, he repeatedly expressed his joy that he had been allowed to live to finish this work. The deed of assignment had been sent to Talbot county, to be recorded. The Clerk, when asked for his bill, replied that Col. Stevens had sent and paid it himself.

The contract with Messrs. Abrahams & Asheraft, for building the ship, was signed April 18. The hull and spars are to be completed by October 1, and it is hoped that she will be ready for sea in November. Her measurement will be nearly 700 tons. The expense of coppering, of tanks for fresh water, of a double set of sails, and other desirable appurtenances, will be added by the Maryland Colonization Society, to be paid for in the transportation of emigrants from Maryland.

#### THE STATE SOCIETY.

The separate action of this State Society, for the past year, like that of the Parent Society, shows less than usual; for which there have been several reasons.

Very little has been received from legacies. Of that of Nathaniel Storrs, which was expected to yield from \$4,000 to \$6,000 last September, no part has been received; the executors having found unexpected hindrances in the way of a final settlement at that time. It is not yet certain when a settlement of that estate will be practicable; and it is feared that, by the depreciation of stocks, the amount to be ultimately received will be seriously diminished.

In September, the Rev. M. G. Wheeler closed his labors as Agent of this Society, having accepted the Pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in Dartmouth. The preceding months, always the least productive part of the year, had yielded even less than usual; so that we received but little aid from his able and faithful labors. For the remainder of the year, the Rev. M. G. Pratt has been our only Agent for the collection of funds. The time of the Secretary has been very much occupied

with labors preparatory to the expedition of the Elvira Owen, and other matters connected with the business of the Parent Society. And some of the largest operations of the year could not be matured before April 30, when our financial year closes. On that day, the receipts into our Treasury had been only \$5,0488, while the payments had been \$6,151 71; so that a balance was due to the Treasurer, of \$1,136 83. Arrangements are in contemplation, for some increase of Collecting Agency during the year now commencing.

*Our Physicians, Drs. Laing and Snowden.*

The Physicians educated by this Society, are both now practising in Liberia. All that we hear from Dr. Laing is in general terms, that he is "well, and doing well," with an occasional mention of his presence in various parts of the country, where his skill is needed. His family, so far as is known, enjoy good health. Dr. Snowden returned to this country for his family in April, 1855, as mentioned in our Report of that year, expecting to sail for Liberia about the next September. But, owing to some derangement of the plans of the New York Society, the vessel did not leave that port till December 24. The schedule of her 54 emigrants begins thus :

Emigrants' names.	Age.	Church	Education.	Occupation	State.	Where to.
Dr. I. H. Snowden,	29	Epis.	Superior.	Physician.	Mass.	Sinou.
C. O. Snowden,	24	"			"	"
S. W. Snowden,	60	M. E.			"	"
L. E. Snowden,	6				"	"
Mrs. A. A. Williams,	28	Epis.			"	"

These names designate Dr. Snowden, his wife, his mother, his daughter, and his wife's sister. Several of their relatives and friends are desirous to follow them, as soon as can conveniently be done.

Dr. Snowden took out with him some important additions to his Medical Library and Surgical Apparatus, and a supply of Medicines, which was censured by some as extravagant, but which has not prevented the necessity of a much larger shipment by the Elvira Owen.

The Lamartine, in which they sailed, arrived at Monrovia, after a very quick and pleasant passage of 31 days. Having made temporary arrangements for the comfort of his family, he proceeded to his station at Sinou, where, from circumstances soon to be mentioned, his services were much needed. Early in April, he again visited Monrovia, and found his family recovering from their acclimating fever. Their removal to Sinou, he expected, would be favorable to their health.

### *Liberia.—General Progress.—Present Government.*

The history of Liberia, for the year 1855, is thus narrated in the Annual Report of the Parent Society :—

“A new and prosperous settlement has been formed at Cape Mount, almost on the very spot where formerly existed a notorious slave factory. The government of Liberia has the honor of commencing this settlement, and paying the larger part of the expenses. The 7th of April last, President Roberts, in company with A. D. Williams, left Monrovia in the government schooner “Lark,” with about seventy volunteers, and all the necessaries for defence and comfort. They were all landed in excellent health and spirits, highly pleased with their new home. They were successful in all their plans, found the natives friendly and well disposed to the settlement, the prospects for trade remarkably good, and at our last advices all things promised well. The place is called Robertsport.

“In Monrovia, the Alexander High School has been re-organized with very favorable prospects. This institution is destined to accomplish a vast amount of good in Liberia.

“The Monrovia Academy, under the superintendence of the Rev. James W. Horne, is in a prosperous condition, and has made arrangements to enlarge its operations.

“A new seminary for *young misses* has been opened in the seminary buildings, (up stairs,) under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church mission.

“In Bassa county, the Protestant Episcopalian mission has established a seminary of learning. The mission building is nearly finished, and presents a handsome appearance. Several private buildings, of improved style, have been erected.

“Within the past year, Liberia has passed through a political excitement, unlike anything which she had before experienced. President Roberts, who had so long nobly filled the Presidential chair, had declined a re-election, whereupon an animated contest sprung up as to his successor. The election was held the 1st of May, when Stephen A. Benson was elected President, and Beverly P. Yates, Vice President, to serve for the term of two years, commencing the 1st instant. They were elected by large majorities, and the excitement of the can-

vass soon subsided, and all things again moved on with their former easy and gentle flow.

"In the various departments of moral and social organization, there is a gradual improvement. New churches have been built in various localities; new fields of missionary labor have been opened, and the spiritual laborers have entered upon their work, while many of the older churches have enjoyed refreshing seasons of divine grace."

President Benson was inaugurated Jan. 7th, 1856. His address, on that occasion, compares respectably with those of his predecessor. Most, if not all, of the members of the former cabinet, were re-appointed to the same offices. Daniel B. Warner is Secretary of State; John H. Chavers, Secretary of the Treasury; Francis Payne, Attorney General; and John H. Paxton, Postmaster General.

It may be worthy of remark, that these men are almost wholly of Liberian education. President Benson emigrated with his parents in 1822, when six years of age; Vice President Yates, in 1829, aged 18; Warner, in 1823, aged 9; Chavers, in 1826, aged 8; and Payne in 1829, aged 15.

### *Insurrection in Sinou.*

It is our painful duty to notice an insurrection among the native tribes in Sinou County, where no display of the military power of the Republic has ever before been called for; though the Bootoo people were distinguished by Barbot, as long ago as 1701, as "dexterous thieves," who "ought to be well looked to in dealing with them."

The settlement of this County was commenced at Greenville, by 37 emigrants from Mississippi, who arrived in the brig Mail, July 9, 1838. Greenville is situated on the right or north-west bank of the Sinou river, at its mouth. On the other side of the river, jutting a little farther into the ocean, is Bloobara, with a territory extending perhaps ten miles down the coast. About six miles on the other side of Greenville, to the north-west, is Grand Bootoo, and four miles farther, Little Bootoo, the fortified stronghold of that tribe. From the original 37, of whom 34 were emancipated slaves, the civilized population had increased to 1,700; and above Greenville, on the same side of the river, are the agricultural towns of Blunt-

ville, Readville, Lexington, Farmersville, and Louisiana. Though still struggling with poverty, their wealth must have appeared to the thievish natives too enormous to be longer spared. There was nothing like it nearer than Bassa County on one side, and Cape Palmas on the other, each a hundred miles distant, and therefore beyond their knowledge. How they found an opportunity for plunder, and how they used it, President Roberts states in a letter dated Dec. 14, 1855. He says:—

"Some months ago, some little irritation was manifested by the Blue Barre people, in consequence of the arrest and punishment of three or four persons belonging to that tribe, for robberies committed on the settlers, and it is known that the Bootoo people, at the time, endeavored to incite them to acts of insubordination. But it was believed that good feeling and good understanding had been restored. The impression, however, now is, that this ill feeling has remained, and that the Bootoos have finally succeeded in persuading them to take arms against us, though it is alleged they have resorted to arms in consequence of the burning, they say, of one of their towns of three or four worthless huts, by the settlers. The circumstances are these:—On the 18th ultimo, a canoe and three Kroomen, belonging to the British barque Ariel, lying in the harbor of Greenville, while proceeding to the shore, were seized and detained by some Fishmen residing at Blue Barre. The following day, the sheriff of the County, with a small party, was directed, on application of the supercargo of the barque for a process to recover the persons and the property seized, to proceed to Blue Barre and demand the canoe and men, and to inform the parties that, if they had any complaint against the men seized, they would be adjusted at the settlement. After some hesitation, one of the canoe-men was given up, with a promise that the other two would be set at liberty the next day. The sheriff quietly returned to the river, with, as he positively asserts, the whole of his party, and had entered his boat, when he discovered some of the houses on fire. He thought the fire accidental. I regret, however, there seems to be a possibility that the fire may have been communicated by a mischievous settler boy, who, it appears, was on the Blue Barre side at the time of the occurrence; but the strongest impression is, that these huts were fired by their own hands, to create a pretext for commencing hostilities. This matter will be thoroughly investigated.

"The morning after this occurrence, without inquiry or demand for redress, as had hitherto been their custom in cases of difficulty arising between them and the settlers, they barbarously murdered two of our citizens who had crossed to the Blue Barre side to pursue their labors as sawyers; and, later in the day, a party crossed to Readsville, and murdered an old man and his daughter. By this time the alarm of war had spread through the settlements, and hasty preparations were made

for their defence. On the 21st, the settlements of Readsville and Bluntville were attacked by a large force; the inhabitants of the latter place, thinking themselves too weak to defend the settlement successfully, abandoned it, and fell back upon Readsville. Thus abandoned, this settlement, of course, was soon sacked and reduced to ashes. The 23d, unsuccessful attacks were made on the settlements of Louisiana and Upper Farmersville.

"On the 24th and 25th, the Blue Barre, Bootoo, and Sinou tribes combined, made furious attacks on the settlement of Lexington, but were, happily, repulsed, without loss on our side. I regret to say, however, the following day, (26th,) the natives returned, and succeeded in burning a number of houses in this settlement, including the church and school house. Since which time, at last advices, no concentrated attack had been made. The settlers are now only annoyed by small parties endeavoring to cut off communications with the several settlements. We have lost in all, eight killed and six wounded. Their loss not ascertained; supposed to be considerable."

"A small detachment of men has been sent down to assist in the defence of the settlements, until the Legislature should determine what further steps should be taken to restore peace and order."

As we learn from other sources, some 200 or 250 troops left Monrovia for Sinou, the last on Jan. 26. They were accompanied by more than one hundred natives, under their chiefs, Mamora and Pa Fwana, who were to act as scouts and "bush-beaters;" and were joined by 70 or 80 troops from Bassa County. The whole force was under the command of General Lewis, and was accompanied by President Benson. Landing at Greenville, and everywhere offering peace on submission to the laws, before commencing hostilities, and the offer being everywhere rejected, they first marched up the river through the country of the Sinou tribe, capturing more than twenty towns. Returning to the coast, they captured Grand and Little Bootoo and their dependencies. At the latter, which had been considered the stronghold of the confederacy, they recovered a large portion of the property of which the river settlements had been robbed. They then returned to Greenville, hoping that the Bloobara people would submit without further resistance. It seems probable, however, from the brief statements which have been received, that this hope was disappointed, and that it was found necessary to cross the river and capture the towns of the Bloobara tribe. Resistance of the laws appearing to have been effectually put down, the troops returned to Monrovia early in March.

Dr. Laing accompanied the expedition ; and Dr. Snowden, having made temporary arrangements for his family, soon followed, as their services were indispensable.

During the military operations, it does not appear that the army lost a single man in battle ; though there were some deaths from casualties and disease. From this fact, it may be inferred that the destruction of life among the natives has not been great. The native towns taken and punished by loss of property are said to be about one hundred.

By this destruction of property and interruption of labor in the agricultural towns of Sinou county, a great amount of destitution and suffering has been caused. This was met by an appropriation of \$1,000 from the national treasury, and by private charity to an amount unknown, but probably much greater. Yet it is asserted that, after all, there were several deaths by starvation ; an occurrence, we believe, never before known in Liberia.

#### *Foreign Relations.*

The foreign relations of the Republic appear to remain undisturbed, and are extending.

The Legislature, at its late session, ratified a treaty of friendship and commerce with the "State of Maryland in Liberia," which was formerly the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. This settles the question, what relation those Americo-Afriean Republics shall sustain to each other for the present. At some future time, doubtless, their union will be made more intimate.

The Legislature also, Jan. 19, ratified a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with the "Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg." Such a treaty seems to have been needed, to regulate the growing commerce between the African and German Republics.

The Hon. J. J. Roberts, late President, is now on a visit to England and France, on public business, the nature of which is not known. He is expected to visit the United States before his return.

The law enacted by the Congress in the winter of 1855, for re-modeling the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, authorizes the appointment of a Consul or Commercial

Agent at Monrovia, with a salary of \$1,000. A Commercial Agent has been appointed. The act, however, by necessary implication, recognizes the existence of a government at Monrovia, capable of granting an exeqatur to a consul, and therefore having the attributes of a sovereign and independent State. It thus places our government in the same relation to Liberia, which it sustains to many of the sovereign States of Europe, with which we have diplomatic relations.

*Agriculture. — Sugar. — Coffee.*

Except as interrupted by insurrection at one extremity of the territory, and set forward by the new settlement at Cape Mount at the other, the industrial interests of Liberia seem to be making about their usual progress. Something is indicated by the order for the carts, ploughs, and the like, that have been sent out by the Elvira Owen. The want of better machinery for the increasing sugar business has been in part supplied by A. G. Phelps and H. M. Schieffelin, Esqrs., of New York, who have sent out a small steam sugar mill, to be located on the St. Paul's, where it is most needed. Of coffee, President Benson appears to be the largest grower, having a plantation of 25 acres in Bassa County, which is expected to yield several thousand pounds this year, though a large part of the trees are still young.

*Minerals. — Native Iron.*

No profit has yet been derived from the mineral resources of the country. It has long been known that iron ore is abundant there. Within the year, it has been ascertained that much of it, in places easily accessible, is of excellent quality for smelting.

The oxide of iron which, when prepared for the use of the painter, constitutes the well-known "Indian Red," is abundant on Cape Mesurado.

But the discovery most interesting to the scientific world, is that of pure malleable Native Iron. It has long been known that the natives have an iron of their own, of peculiar and very excellent quality, from which they make various implements of industry and war. From this, some have inferred that they understand smelting. But this is a mistake. A piece of their iron, the

composition and structure of which had not been affected by heat or blows, except slightly on one side, was submitted to Dr. A. A. Hayes, of this City. His analysis shows conclusively that it is not an ore, nor meteoric iron, but terrestrial metallic iron in its virgin state, as gold, silver and copper are sometimes found, and unalloyed with any other metal.

This is a mineral entirely new to science ; the only well-authenticated terrestrial native iron previously known, being a few small specimens found in Germany, alloyed with 6 per cent. of lead and 1.5 per cent of copper. About the same time, however, a few small grains were found among the basalt of Scotland and Ireland.

The commercial value of this discovery remains to be ascertained, and will depend on its abundance, and the expense of procuring it and bringing it to market. The natives say it is abundant, and is obtained by digging it from the earth, or by breaking the rocks which inclose it, by blows or heat. There is evidence that in some neighborhoods, they find enough to supply their few rude wants. Its region seems to extend the whole length of Liberia, and to lie from 25 to 100 miles inland. No mass has yet been heard of, estimated to weigh more than five or six pounds. It may prove immensely valuable ; but at present, the abundant and excellent ores, near the coast, are more reliable as a source of profit.

There is reason to believe that Liberia, though destitute of gold and silver, contains other mineral resources of great value, of which investigations, now in progress, and conducted almost without expense, will soon furnish definite information.

#### **EDUCATION IN LIBERIA. — *The College. — High Schools.***

Liberia College is not yet in operation ; but arrangements for the organization of a Faculty are far advanced, and it is hoped, will be ready for announcement in a few months. The funds for its support, held by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, amounted, at the annual meeting of the Trustees in January, to \$23,684 07, and are accumulating. No serious difficulty is apprehended in increasing the amount, when the opening of the College shall call for it.

As yet, no students have been fully prepared to enter upon a Collegiate course of study. Those farthest advanced are in the Alexander High School, of which the Rev. D. A. Wilson is Principal. In that school are thirteen scholars, sustained by the income of the Bloomfield and Beveridge Funds, held in trust by the New York Colonization Society. Of these, nine are studying Latin, and two, Greek. The Rev. J. W. Horne, Principal of the Methodist High School, returned in the Lamartine, and has resumed his labors.

*The Graham Legacy.—Common Schools.—Teachers offered.*

Of the legacy of \$10,000, left by the late Augustus Graham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the American Colonization Society, in trust for the support of Schools in Liberia, the last installment was paid in April of this year; so that the whole fund is now ready to be permanently invested for its appropriate use. This, it is hoped, will be made the beginning of a Common School Fund for Liberia, as contemplated by the following resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors, Jan. 19, 1854 :

“ *Resolved*, That the Board are ready to receive, invest and set apart, for the purposes of Common School Education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money, as may be given or bequeathed to them for that purpose.”

The Republic needs to be relieved from its present dependence on the missions for the means of Common School Education. The missions have done great good in this respect, for which they deserve and receive the hearty thanks of the Liberians. But the interests of the nation require more of secular instruction, than it is the appropriate work of missions to impart. This need is felt, and publicly urged, by Liberians themselves. At the same time, colored persons, of suitable age, character, and acquirements, are asking for employment as Common School Teachers in Liberia. They are ready and desirous to emigrate for that purpose, as soon as they can be assured of employment and support. Some of them are esteemed members of our churches, and are actuated mainly by a desire to labor where a part of their pupils will be children of heathen families. Facts within our knowledge forbid us to doubt, that a

reasonable assurance of employment and support would soon call forth any number of well qualified volunteers that may be needed.

This want may best be met, so far as we can now judge, by an increase of the Fund which the Graham Legacy commences, and by expending its annual income in assisting such schools as may be established under the laws of the Republic; or, possibly, for a short time at first, in assisting parents to support schools under competent teachers in neighborhoods where they are most needed. Or, if donors prefer, they may make donations to be expended as soon as needed for current expenses of schools, instead of requiring their investment as permanent funds.

It is important, however, that whatever is done on this subject, be done according to some well arranged system, the product of careful, well-informed, comprehensive thought, to which many minds have contributed. Individual efforts, made according to each one's judgment, without concert, may easily throw the work of Common School Education in Liberia, into disastrous confusion. But the course indicated by the Directors, in their resolution just quoted, will be perfectly safe; and its administration may be modified from time to time, as experience suggests.

With this brief statement of facts, the Managers commit the cause, for another year, to the benevolence of all who feel for Africans and their posterity, and to the wise and merciful disposal of Him who is "mightier than the voice of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea," and who has hitherto been pleased to use our labors in executing His own designs of mercy towards one of the most deeply ruined portions of our ruined race.

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N.B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick,  
 Rev. Charles L. Woodworth,  
 Andover, Rev. J. S. C. Greene,  
 Samuel Lawrence,  
 Rev. M. G. Pratt,  
 Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss,  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding,  
 Barre, Rev. C. M. Nichels,  
 Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott  
 Edward Burley,  
 Mrs. Harriet Burley,  
 Peter Homan,  
 Mrs. Sarah Hooper,  
 Rev. A. B. Rich,  
 Rev. C. T. Thayer,  
 R. P. Waters,  
 Blackstone, Rev. M. Burdett,  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
 \*Cyrus Alger,  
 James S. Amory,  
 \*E. T. Andrews,  
 William T. Andrews,  
 William Appleton,  
 Mrs. N. Babcock,  
 E. B. Bigelow,  
 H. D. P. Bigelow,  
 \*Martin Brimmer,  
 \*Peter C. Brooks,  
 Peter C. Brooks,  
 \*James Brown,  
 Seth Bryant,  
 P. Butler, Jr.,  
 Thomas G. Cary,  
 H. S. Chase,  
 Theodore Chase,  
 B. C. Clark,  
 H. R. Coburn,  
 \*Henry Codman,  
 J. W. Converse,  
 Edward Crane,  
 B. R. Curtis,  
 Thomas B. Curtis,  
 Rev. R. W. Cushman, D.D.  
 Levi A. Dowley,  
 James C. Dunn,  
 J. W. Edmonds,  
 Henry Edwards,

Boston, Abner Ellis,  
 Edward Everett,  
 Timothy Farrar,  
 Albert Fearing,  
 John Field,  
 Mrs. M. Field Fowler,  
 Jonathan French,  
 Rev. A. S. Gannett, D. D.  
 W. T. Glidden,  
 James M. Gordon,  
 Moses Grant,  
 \*Simon Greenleaf,  
 Alpheus Hardy,  
 Peter Harvey,  
 Franklin Haven,  
 William Hayden,  
 James Hayward,  
 A. Hemerway,  
 Henry Hill,  
 F. H. Hooper,  
 R. C. Hooper,  
 George O. Hovey,  
 George Howe,  
 Deming Jarves,  
 Samuel Johnstone,  
 Nahum Jones,  
 N. C. Keep,  
 \*Eliphalet Kimball,  
 Abner Kingman,  
 George H. Kuhn,  
 \*Abbott Lawrence,  
 Amos A. Lawrence,  
 Israel Lombard,  
 Miss Abby M. Loring,  
 George H. Loring,  
 T. R. Marvin,  
 B. B. Mussey,  
 Henry Newman,  
 Julins A. Palmer,  
 Charles H. Parker,  
 Warren Partridge,  
 Henry Plympton,  
 B. T. Reed,  
 Sampson Reed,  
 William Ropes,  
 \*Daniel Safford,  
 James Savage,

\*Robert G. Shaw,  
 Quincy A. Shaw,  
 Gardner Howland Shaw,  
 John Summons,  
 Enoch Train,  
 John S. Tyler,  
 George B. Upton,  
 Henry Upham.  
 George W. Wales,  
 George W. Warren.

\*Dr. John C. Warren,  
 Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.  
 Joseph Whitney,

\*Thomas Wigglesworth,  
 John M. S. Williams.

Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin,  
 Mrs. Mary Coggin,  
 Boylston, Rev. William H. Sanford,  
 Bradford, George Cogswell,  
 George Johnson,  
 Leonard Johnson,  
 Albert Kimball.

\*Samuel Lovejoy,  
 Mrs. Lucilia Munroe,  
 Brimfield, John Wyles.

Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.  
 Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf,  
 Charles Vaughn.  
 Joseph E. Worcester,

Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith,  
 Charlestown, James Adams,  
 William Carleton.  
 Rev. George E. Ellis,  
 Rev. O. C. Everett,

\*H. P. Fairbanks,  
 Henry Foster,  
 Addison Gage,  
 Rev. Alexander M. Hopper,  
 Peter Hubbell,  
 James Hunnewell,  
 L. A. Huntington,

\*Dr. J. S. Hurd,  
 Dr. S. Kidder,  
 Dr. Henry Lyon,  
 Rev. James B. Miles,  
 Timothy T. Sawyer,  
 Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr.,  
 Dr. A. R. Thompson,  
 Amos Tufts,  
 Samuel Tufts,  
 William Tufts,  
 Dr. Daniel White,

Clinton, D. Cameron,  
 J. D. Otterson,  
 James Patterson,  
 W. W. Winchester,

Concord, Samuel Hoar,  
 Conway, Austin Rice,  
 Dartmouth, Rev. M. G. Wheeler,  
 Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.  
 Mrs. Abigail Burgess,  
 John P. Rice,

Dorchester, Mrs. Amasa Stetson,

Mrs. M. Brown,  
 Douglass, Rev. C. D. Rice,  
 East Douglass, Warren Hunt,  
 Easthampton, Edward Smith,  
 East Medway, Dean Walker,  
 Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen,

Mrs. Clarissa Smith,  
 Fairhaven, \*Samuel Borden,  
 Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell,  
 Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter,  
 Rev. E. Y. Garette,  
 Erastus Grover,  
 Robert W. Kerr,

Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox,  
 Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth,  
 Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braman,  
 Rev. John M. Prince,  
 Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.,  
 Greenfield, Rev. William Flint,  
 Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale,  
 Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,  
 \*Edward A. Pearson,  
 Henry B. Pearson,  
 Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb,  
 Reuben Whitcomb,  
 Reuben Whitcomb, Jr.,  
 Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale,  
 Rev. B. F. Hosford,  
 Holliston, Timothy Walker,  
 Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana,  
 Rev. Daniel Fitz,  
 Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,  
 Leicester, Joseph A. Denny,  
 Rev. John Nelson, D. D.,  
 Lowell, Rev. George Darling,  
 Rev. Henry A. Miles,  
 Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle,  
 Lynn, Rev. A. R. Baker,  
 Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.,  
 Malden, Rev. A. C. Adams,  
 C. C. P. Moody,  
 Dea Thomas Sargent,

Manchester, \*Rev. O. A. Taylor,  
 Rev. Rufus Taylor,  
 Marblehead, \*Mrs. William Reed,  
 Medford, Dudley Hall,  
 \*Mrs. Sarah Preston,  
 Dr. Daniel Swan,  
 Mrs. Sarah Swan,

Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd,  
 Julius C. Hurd,  
 Medway Village, Capt. John Cole,  
 Rev. David Sanford,  
 Milford, \*Rev. Preston Pond,  
 Milbury, Rev. Nathaniel Beach,  
 \*Simeon Waters,

Monson, Rev. S. Bourne,  
 Rev. T. G. Colton,  
 Rev. C. B. Kittredge,  
 A. W. Porter,

Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis,  
 Rev. Daniel March,  
 L. W. Noyes,

Rev. L. Swain,  
 New Bedford, James Arnold,  
 Rev. Wheelock Craig,  
 \*Job Eddy,  
 David R. Green,  
 Francis Hathaway,  
 \*George Howland,  
 Thomas Mandell,  
 Charles W. Morgan,  
 \*John Avery Parker,  
 \*William R. Rodman,  
 William C. Taber,  
 New Braintree, \*Rev. John Fisk, D. D.,  
 New Haven, Ct., Rev. John Orcutt,  
 New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard,  
 Newburyport, \*William B. Banister,  
 Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.,  
 New York, Rev. H. M. Fields,  
 William W. Stone,  
 Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins,  
 Asahel Lyman,  
 Northbridge, Israel Plummer,  
 N. Brookfield, Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.,  
 Oakham, Rev. James Kimball,  
 Oxford, Alexander Dewitt,  
 Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson,  
 Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babbage,  
 \*Rev. Lyman Cutler,  
 Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.,  
 Raynham, Rev. Robert Carver,  
 Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale,  
 Roxbury, Miss Harriet Hallett,  
 Samuel H. Walley,  
 Dr. B. F. Wing,  
 Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard,  
 Salem, N. J. Lord,  
 George Peabody,  
 Michael Shepard,  
 Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane,  
 South Danvers, Rev. James O Murray,  
 Springfield, Daniel Bontecou,  
 Francis Brewer,  
 Rev. S. G. Buckingham,  
 Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin,  
 Rev. Addison Parker,  
 \*Perez Walker,

Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb,  
 Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin,  
 Townsend, Joel Adams,  
 Upton, Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk,  
 Dea. William Fisk,  
 William Hale,  
 William Knowlton,  
 E. B. Stoddard,  
 Hartford Stoddard,  
 Eli Warren,  
 Rev. William Warren,  
 Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott,  
 W. C. Capron,  
 Rev. Samuel Clarke,  
 Mrs. Sarah J. Boynton,  
 Joseph Day,  
 Charles A. Messenger,  
 J. F. Southwick,  
 Calvin Taft,  
 Luke Taft,  
 Moses Taft,  
 Ware Village, Joseph Cummings,  
 Alpheus Demond,  
 George H. Gilbert,  
 William Hyde,  
 Rev. A. E. P. Perkins,  
 Charles A. Stevens,  
 Wenham, Rev. J. Taylor,  
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers,  
 Jabez G. Fisher,  
 West Brookfield, Rev. Swift Byington,  
 West Cambridge, Rev. Daniel R. Cady,  
 Whitinsville, P. Whitin Dudley,  
 Samuel Fletcher,  
 J. C. Whitin,  
 Williamsburg, Rev. S. C. Wilcox,  
 Wilmington, Rev. J. E. Swallow,  
 Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole,  
 Worcester, Mrs. Mary Bangs,  
 \*J. G. Kendall,  
 \*John W. Lincoln,  
 Stephen Salsbury,  
 \*Miss Sarah Waldo,  
 Mrs. Margaret C. Whitcomb,  
 Wrentham, Miss Julia Hawes.

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30,<sup>1</sup> 1856.

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1855, and another in April, 1856,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1856, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> .—John Aiken,	\$15 00	D. Hildreth,	2 00
Mrs. Punchard,	5 00	Amos Lefavour,	1 00
M. Foster, Jr.	1 00	Albert Thorndike,	5 00
Dea. M. Newman,	5 00	J. Pickett,	2 00
William P. Foster,	5 00	Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Friend,	5 00
Mrs. S. Dow,	5 00	S. Fiske,	50
J. S. Eaton,	5 00	Elizabeth B. Day,	50
G. Wardwell,	2 00	Eunice Haskell,	1 00
W. Pike,	1 00	Charles Davis,	1 00
Samuel Farrar,	5 00	David Lefavour,	2 00
Mrs. Justin Edwards,	1 00	I. Lefavour,	50
George L. Abbott,	1 00	John Safford,	1 00
Mrs. A. Putnam,	2 00	Sarah S. Tracy,	5 00
J. L. Taylor,	2 00	Ben. P. Kimball,	1 00
D. Oliphant,	1 00	Alpheus Davis,	1 00
A. Abbott,	1 00	Israel Trask,	1 00
A. A. Abbott,	40	Rev. A. B. Rich,	1 00
J. H. Manning,	1 00	Edward Burley,	30 00
J. S. C. Greene,	100 00	Benjamin O. Pierce,	5 00—100 50
John Stimson,	2 00	<i>Boston</i> , Hon. R. C. Winthrop,	30 00
Cash,	1 00	Amos A. Lawrence,	50 00
William P. Millett,	2 00	Abner Kingman,	30 00
N. Frye,	3 00	A Friend,	10 00
S. Tracy,	3 00	J. S. Lovering,	10 00
J. Chickering,	2 00	J. G. Tappan,	10 00
W. G. T. Shedd,	2 00	Edmund Munroe,	10 00
W. F. Draper,	1 00	A. Heard,	10 00
Samuel Lawrence,	30 00	R. Choate,	10 00
Edward Taylor,	2 00	S. S. Lewis,	5 00
E. A. Park,	10 00	A. Kendall,	5 00
P. Barrows,	2 00—223 40	S. P. Fuller,	5 00
<i>Andover, Nor.</i> —Geo. Hodges,	5 00	Frederick Jones,	7 00
<i>Barre</i> .—Ladies' Ben. Society,	10 00	Ormond Dutton,	13 00
<i>Beverly</i> .—Hon. R. Rantoul,	3 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
William Endicott,	2 00	William Ropes,	50 00
A. N. Clark,	1 00	Sewall, Day & Co.,	50 00
Caleb Wallis,	1 00	J. W. Paige,	10 00
Miss — Griffin,	1 00	J. H. Wolcott,	10 00
Elizabeth Lee,	1 00	Samuel Cooper,	10 00
Jeremiah Trask,	1 00	C. C. Burr,	10 00
Luther Burt,	50	George Morey,	10 00
Dea. N. Batchelder,	1 00	E. S. Tobey,	10 00
George Floyd,	50	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
John Lovett,	2 00	Theodore Chase,	10 00
Elizabeth Wallis,	1 00	Thomas Wigglesworth	10 00
Mark Knowlton,	1 00	John Rayner,	5 00
O. Trask,	50	C. C. Little,	5 00
S. Dike,	50	Edward Wyman,	5 00
James Briant,	5 00	J. Lowell,	5 00
J. L. Foster,	2 00	J. Gove,	5 00
Richard Pickett.	1 00	Thomas Gaffield.	5 00

Boston, R. B. Storer,	5 00	T. B. Reed,	10 00
J. B. Kittell,	5 00	A. Hemenway,	10 00
H. H. Leavitt,	1 00	C. Thompson, Jr.,	10 00
P. C. Brooks,	100 00	E. E. Davison,	5 00
H. S. Chase,	10 00	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
George Rogers,	10 00	S. Hooper,	10 00
Cash,	10 00	E. Munroe,	10 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00	George Callander,	10 00
Cash,	5 00	Caleb G. Loring,	10 00
William Parsons,	5 00	Rice, Kendall & Co.,	10 00
E. B. Bigelow,	30 00	M. Field Fowler,	10 00
John Field,	10 00	Sampson Reed,	10 00
Charles H. Mills,	10 00	William Perkins,	10 00
F. Guild,	5 00	A. Heard,	10 00
Jabez C. Howe,	5 00	Charles Vaughn,	10 00
D. Denny,	5 00	A. A. L.	10 00
H. Claflin,	5 00	Cash,	10 00
John Allison,	3 00	J. G. Kidder,	10 00
Otis Norcross,	5 00	Oliver Eldridge,	10 00
W. C. Bond,	5 00	Daniel Kimball,	5 00
J. J. Walworth,	3 00	S. Tilton & Co.,	5 00
Edward Crust,	5 00	James McGregor,	5 00
J. Read,	5 00	E. S. Tobey,	5 00
Joseph Whitney,	5 00	William Parsons,	5 00
T. Batcheller,	5 00	R. B. Storer,	5 00
E. D. Peters,	5 00	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
J. Lee, Jr.,	5 00	Francis C. Head,	5 00
Hall & Fowle,	5 00	C. H. F. Moring,	5 00
Waldo Flint,	5 00	Francis Welch,	5 00
Mrs. J. Wetherell,	5 00	Eben Da'e,	5 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00	Benjamin Thaxter,	5 00
James Thorndike,	3 00	Quincy Tufts,	5 00
G. D. Dutton,	2 00	Fearing, Rhodes & Ripley,	5 00
S. C. Thwing,	3 00	J. H. Ward,	5 00
R. Sullivan, Jr.,	3 00	Caleb Stetson,	5 00
Friend,	3 00	George W. Torrey,	5 00
N. K. Skinner,	1 00	G. Foster Williams,	5 00
G. M. Barnard,	5 00	G. W. T.	5 00
S. Wildes,	2 00	Cash,	5 00
W. R. Sumner,	3 00	Miss A. Loring,	5 00
R. F. Bond,	5 00	Gilman S. Low,	5 00
James Hayward,	50 00	C. H. Peaslee,	5 00
William R. Lawrence,	10 00	Jeremiah Hurd,	3 00
J. A. Lowell,	5 00	E. Lombard,	3 00
Edward Everett	10 00	J. Hall, Jr.,	1 00
James S. Stone,	10 00	S. Kidder,	2 00
George B. Upton,	25 00	Rev. G. W. Blagden,	5 00-1,561 25
J. French,	5 00	Brookfield, North.—George S.	
J. C. Converse,	3 00	Lowe,	1 00
John J. May,	5 00	Daniel Whiting,	2 00
James Vila,	5 00	S. S. Edmonds,	15 00
Nahum Jones,	5 00	Ezra Batcheller,	25 00
Henry Plympton,	10 00	Thomas Snell, Jr.,	5 00
Charles Scudder & Co.,	10 25	A. W. Bartlett,	2 00
Miss E. Cushing,	2 00	Harvey Belcher,	1 00
T. R. Marvin,	30 00	H. A. Belcher,	0 25
William Ropes,	100 00	M. L. Jenks,	0 50
P. Butler, Jr.,	30 00	G. H. Dewing,	10 00
Edward Habich & Co.,	20 00	L. Stoddard,	1 00
Abner Kingman,	50 00	Alanson Haskell,	1 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham,	25 00	William Adams,	2 00
George B. Upton,	25 00	Pliny Nye,	1 00--66 75
Glidden & Williams,	20 00	Brockport, West.—Alanson	
Charles Stoddard,	10 00	Hamilton,	10 00
J. S. Lovering,	10 00	Baxter Ellis,	2 00
Thomas G. Cary,	10 00	Alvin Woods,	1 00
Theodore Chase,	5 00	S. L. Barnes,	50
H. S. Chase,	10 00	C. E. Gilbert,	50— 14 00

<i>Charlestown</i> .—James Skelton,	1 00		N. Brackett,	2 00
N. Merrill,	2 00	— 3 00	Cyrus Stone,	2 00
An. Col. just beginning.			L. P. Haywood,	2 00
<i>Chelsea</i> .—John H. Osgood,	20 60		Dr. — Reynolds,	2 00
Azel Ames,	10 00		C. Warren,	1 00
J. Campbell,	5 00		J. S. Keyes,	3 00
R. S. Frost,	5 00		Mrs. A. P. Gourgas,	1 00
G. B. Swazey,	2 00		G. M. Brooks,	1 00— 70 00
E. H. Ryder,	5 00			
C. B. Atkins,	3 00		<i>Danvers</i> .—Coll. by Rev. M. P.	
S. D. Massey,	2 00		Braman, D. D.,	59 83
Friend,	1 00		Coll. by Rev. J. Fletcher,	13 00
A. R. Campbell,	2 00		" South.—Francis Dane,	5 00
George H. Chapman, Jr.,	7 00		George Osborn,	2 00
E. Sherman,	15 00— 77 00		Mrs. Gen. Sutton,	1 00
" North.—Coll. Rev. C.		2 98	Mrs. Dr. Osgood,	2 00
Greenwood,			Mrs. E. Sutton,	2 00
			E. Upton,	4 00
<i>Cicopee</i> .—Mrs. E. Carter,	1 00		Coll. by Rev. J. C. Murray,	27 75— 43 75
J. C. Browning,	25	— 1 25	<i>Dover</i> .—Collection,	3 58
<i>Clinton</i> , II. A. Marshall,	1 00		<i>Fall River</i> .—Richard Borden,	10 00
G. Green,	5 00		S. A. Chase,	5 00
H. O. Gieely,	2 00		William R. Bush,	1 00
Walter W. Pierce,	1 00		R. K. Remington,	5 00
G. P. Smith,	3 00		G. N. Gibbs,	2 00
H. N. Bigelow,	10 00		Nathan Durfee,	9 00
C. L. Swan,	3 00		Edward S. Chase,	2 00— 34 00
J. Neil,	2 00		<i>Falmouth</i> .—Coll. by Rev. H.	
Henry Eddy,	1 00		B. Hooker,	20 00
Archibald Elliot,	1 00		Mrs. Martha Vinal,	20 00— 50 00
Peter Stevenson,	2 00		<i>Foxboro</i> .—Erastus Grover,	2 00
John B. Dana,	1 00		T. Carpenter,	1 00
A. S. Carlton,	2 00		A. Bicknell,	50
J. H. Vose,	1 00		R. N. Kerr,	3 00— 6 50
E. Andrews,	1 00		<i>Galesburg</i> , Ill. F. J. Parker,	1 00
E. W. Goodale,	1 00		<i>Granby</i> , Samuel Ayres,	10 00
D. Cameron,	5 00		<i>Groton</i> , B. Soc. Mid. N.	1 00
A. E. Bigelow,	1 00		Coll. by Rev. D. Powers,	
Samuel T. Bigelow,	1 00		in Groton, Concord, and	
B. R. Smith,	1 00		Northbridge,	55 96
E. Ballard,	1 00		<i>Hadley</i> , Coll. First Church,	20 00
C. W. Field,	1 00		" " Third Church,	21 00
Friend,	50		<i>Harrard</i> , Dea. R. Whitcomb,	15 00
O. A. Smith,	2 00		Dea. R. Whitecomb, Jr.,	5 00
C. Stevens, Esq.,	1 00		Mrs. L. D. Whitecomb,	3 00
Alanson Chase,	3 00		Peter D. Conant,	1 00
A. K. Marshall,	2 00		Luke Pollard, Jr.,	1 00
Dea. James Patterson,	1 00— 56 50		William Emerson,	1 00
<i>Concord</i> .—George M. Barrett,	7 00— 7 00		Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	50 00
Hon. Samuel Hoar,	50 00		Mrs. L. D. Whitecomb,	5 00— 81 00
William Munroe,	2 00		<i>Harverhill</i> .—Miss Lydia White,	5 00— 5 00
Cyrus Warren,	1 00		Moses Nichols,	5 00
Mrs. L. Bates,	1 00		S. Chase,	2 00
J. M. Cheney,	2 00		A. Kittridge,	15 00
N. Brooks,	2 00		J. A. Nichols,	1 00
Mrs. L. P. Haywood,	3 00		J. E. Ames,	1 00
Cyrus Stowe,	2 00		W. R. Whittier,	1 00
George M. Barrett,	1 00		M. D. George,	2 00
Mrs. E. Barrett,	1 00		Samuel Brainard,	1 00
Miss E. A. Barrett,	1 00		Mrs. J. R. Howe,	1 00
Nehemiah Ball,	1 00		J. H. Farnsworth,	3 00
Daniel Shattuck,	2 00		William Lucy,	1 00
John L. Keyes,	2 00		F. Brickett,	1 00
Mrs. Julia Gleason,	2 00— 73 00		M. How,	1 00
<i>Concord</i> , by Rev. D. Powers,			E. J. M. Hale,	30 00
Rev. B. Frost,	1 00		Benjamin Emerson,	1 00
E. C. Damon,	50 00		Benjamin Kimball,	1 00
Mr. Munroe,	1 00		D. S. Dickinson,	1 00
Mrs. L. Bates,	1 00		J. P. Kendall,	1 00

<i>Haverhill</i> , Mrs. M. P. Chase,	1 00—	73 00	Judah Loring,	2 00
<i>Hingham</i> .—Hawkes Fearing,	4 00		Dr S. Kidder,	2 00
Morris Fearing,	1 00—	5 00	Samuel Teel, Jr.,	2 00
<i>Ipswich</i> .—Coll. Rev. D. Fitz,	28 58		George Pratt,	1 00
Coll. Rev. R. Southgate,	26 26—	54 84	Mrs John Sparrell,	2 00
<i>Leicester</i> .—Josephus Wood-			F. H. Kidder,	2 00
cock,	2 00		G. S. Wheelright,	5 00— 121 00
B. Upham,	1 00		<i>New Bedford</i> , Isaac Bly,	5 00
Joseph A. Denny,	10 00		I. D. Hall,	3 00
Samuel Hurd,	2 00		Benjamin S. Clarke,	1 00
Elizabeth S. White,	1 00		Charles W. Morgan,	10 00
Leander Warren,	2 00		W. W. Swain,	10 00
Isaac Southgate,	5 00		T. Mandell,	10 00
Cheney Hatch,	2 00		W. H. Taylor,	3 00
Rev. P. Cummings,	1 00		D. R. Greene,	20 00
Rev. J. Nelson, D. D.,	1 00		O. Prescott,	3 00
Horatio Henshaw,	50		George Howland,	10 00
Mrs. L. Denny,	3 00		J. A. Standish,	3 00
Mrs. Dr. Nelson,	50—	31 00	James Thompson,	5 00
<i>Lee</i> .—Rev. Nahum Gale,	1 00		I. D. Hall,	2 00
Leonard Church,	2 00		H. Tabor,	3 00
Hubbard Bartlett,	3 00		Edward L. Baker,	5 00
William I. Bartlett,	10 00		W. M. Parker,	2 00
Stephen Bradley, Jr.,	2 00		William Taber,	5 00
H. Garfield,	2 00		Ed. Taber,	3 00
A. Hyde,	1 00		S. Leonard,	5 00
J. C. Stevens,	1 00		Robert Gibbs,	5 00
Charles Bradley,	1 00		Abner Barker,	3 00
William G. Hall,	1 00		Dennis Wood,	5 00
Lyman Foot,	1 00		S. W. Shaw,	1 00
Beech & Royce,	1 00		W. C. Whitridge,	1 00
E. C. Hall,	50		Perry G Macomber,	5 00
S. B. Hall,	50		Cash,	2 00
Coll. Rev. N. Sheldon,	5 00—	32 00	Gilbert Thornton,	2 00— 123 00
<i>Long Meadow</i> , Coll. Rev. J. H. Harding,	23 00		<i>Newburyport</i> , Estate of W. B.	
<i>Lowell</i> , W. S. Southworth,	5 00		Banister,	330 00
C. F. Battles,	2 00		Miss Nancy Emerson,	30 00—360 00
J. B. Deblois,	25		<i>Northbridge</i> , by Rev. D. Powers.	
D. Holt,	1 00—	8 25	Lyman Fay,	1 00
<i>Malden</i> , N. Sylvester,	5 00		Rev. W. Bates,	3 00
Dea. Thomas Sargent,	2 00		Capt. B. Taft,	1 00
Capt. Henry Rich,	1 00		Marvel Taft,	1 00
I. S. Shapleigh,	1 00		Dea. J. Batchelor,	5 00
S. B. French,	1 00		Z. Batchelor,	1 00
N. Norton,	1 00		E. F. Batchelor,	1 00
F. C. Whittemore,	5 00		Joel White,	50
Mrs. J. S. Eaton,	1 00		J. M. Morse,	3 00
G. L. Fall,	1 00		Alphonzo Rawson,	25
Mrs. A. H. Ball,	1 00		Joseph Taft,	50
Cash,	50		J. W. Young,	50
Samuel Cox,	6 00		Simeon Fuller,	1 00
D. P. Cox,	3 00		H. C. Rivford,	1 50
George P. Cox,	3 00		Others, names obliterated,	5 00— 25 25
Miss Mary C. Waitt,	1 00		<i>Pittsfield</i> , Collection,	20 63
Friend,	1 00		<i>Roxbury</i> , John Tracy,	5 00
Otis Minot,	5 00		<i>Shirley</i> , through Dea. C. Lawrence,	9 25
S. S. Sprague,	1 00		<i>Springfield</i> , J. L. Brewer,	1 00
N. Newcomb, Jr.,	1 00		George Merriam,	5 00
G. Haven,	1 00—	41 50	Friend,	5 00
Add. subscribed :—			D. J. Battell,	1 00
C. C. P. Moody,	60 00		H. C. Smith,	1 00
F. C. Whittemore,	5 00		Joel Kendall,	1 00
T. S. Williams,	20 00		H. Brewer, Jr.,	3 00
<i>Winchester</i> , Rev. R. Taylor,	2 00		E. W. Bond,	1 00
<i>Marblehead</i> , Coll. Rev. B. R. Allen,	86 11		Harvey Sanderson,	1 00
<i>Melford</i> , Dr. D. Swan.	50 00		Franklin Bliss,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00		C. H. Chaffee,	1 00
Dudley Hall.	5 00		Alexander Mann,	1 00

G. H. Roberts,	1 00	Joel Taft,	50
Theodore Stebbins,	1 00	Loring Johnson,	1 00
E. Hayes,	1 00	William S. Johnson,	50
J. D. Waeriner,	1 00	Eliza A. Ward,	50
Christopher Stebbins,	5 00	Samuel King,	50
E. Savage,	2 00	L. P. Bradish,	1 00
Mrs. Myra Brewer,	5 00	C. W. Bradish,	50
Miss Betsey Brewer,	10 00	Mrs. A. Holbrook,	25
J. M. Griggs,	1 00	Albert Sadler,	50
H. A. Robinson,	1 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
Joel Miller,	25	De Witt Fisher,	50
J. B. Stebbins,	2 99	J. M. Hudson,	50
E. A. Morris,	2 00	J. H. Lesure,	50
S. Smith,	2 00	Elijah Childs,	50
Hon. George Bliss,	10 00	Asa Wood,	1 00
Charles Merriam,	5 00	Mrs. M. Forbush,	25
G. M. Atwater,	5 00	Mrs. Dulcina Rice,	50
E. Palmer,	2 00	Amanda M. Rice,	25
E. Trask,	1 00	Miss Chloe Whitney,	1 00
R. Ashley,	1 00	Mrs. B. Carpenter,	1 00
O. W. Wilcox,	2 00	R. H. Harback,	25
G. S. Margerum,	1 00	E. B. Fisk,	1 00
W. L. Wilcox,	50	William Wellington,	25
William Hatfield,	1 00	William Hale,	5 00
Henry Smith,	1 00	Mrs. M. Hale,	2 00
T. M. Walker,	1 00	Mrs. L. Moore,	50
M. & E. S. Chapin,	5 00	B. R. Holbrook,	1 00
William K. Baker,	1 00	A. T. Wood,	1 00
Sidney Ross,	1 00	J. B. Bradish,	25
D. Bontecou,	1 00	E. W. Mowrey,	25
Mrs. T. Bond,	1 00	Anstis Putnam,	25
E. Palmer,	1 00	T. F. Hall,	2 00
Rev. H. M. Parsons,	4 00—100	E. B. Stoddard,	5 00
<i>Springfield, West, Mrs. J. Ely,</i>	3 00	Mrs. Eliza Saddler,	25
Mrs. Justin Ely, 2d,	1 00— 4 00	Samuel Saddler,	25
<i>Stockbridge, Collection,</i>	30 00	J. A. Fisk,	1 00
<i>Swampscot, Coll. Rev. J. B.</i>		Abishai Webster,	1 00
Clarke,	5 00	Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00
E. R. Mndge,	10 00— 15 00	N. W. Holbrook,	1 00
<i>Townsend, Mrs. Mary Adams,</i>	1 00	Elbridge Sadler,	25
Miss Polly Giles,	1 00	Mrs. Hannah Wood,	50
Mrs. Mary Giles,	1 00	Thomas Nelson,	50
Daniel Giles,	1 00	Mrs. F. Nelson,	50
Daniel Adams,	2 00	Elijah Nelson,	50
Mrs. Sally Warner,	50	Mrs. Lucretia Wood,	50
Eri Lewis,	1 00	Whitman Holbrook,	50
John Proctor,	50	Elisha Chapin,	25
Mrs. Josiah Colson,	25	A. Haywood,	10
Nathaniel Whitcomb,	50	Mrs. Lucy Fisk,	1 20
Walter Haynes,	50	Dea. William Fisk,	2 00
Alvah Stickney,	1 00	Charles A. Fisk,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Bertram,	1 00	Mrs. Elisha Walker,	25
Noah Ball,	1 00	L. B. & H. W. Fisk,	1 00
Jesse Seaver,	1 00	Jonathan Wood,	50
Mrs. Samuel Stone,	1 00	A. & D. Putnam,	1 00
Mrs Mary Giles,	1 00	Fisher Taft,	50
Miss Polly Giles,	1 00	George Goddard,	50
N. F. Cummings,	1 00	Isaac T. Johnson,	20
E. S. Wilder,	1 00	Mrs. Amanda Gore,	50
Calvin Boutwell,	50	Mrs. Jonathan Wood,	50
<i>T. Harbor, Nathan Farrar,</i>	50	Samuel Lesure,	25
Mrs. Betsey Farrar,	50	M. M. Ruggles,	25
Abner Proctor,	50	Mrs. Joseph Forbush,	25
Benjamin Brown,	25— 20 50	Maria Packard,	25
<i>Upton, Mrs Rnht C. Fiske,</i>	5 00	Hannah Bradish,	25
Hartford Stoddard,	5 00	E. Fowler,	25
Rev. William Warren	2 00	Susan Whitney,	50
William Knowlton,	3 00	Mrs. Mary Putnam,	10
Horace Forbush,	1 50	Chester Walker,	1 00

*Upton*, Mrs. Chester Walker, 50  
*Ebenezer Walker*, 1 00 — 73 35  
 By a fault of the mails, the following from  
 Upon were not received till after April 30th.

Dr. John Starkweather,	1 00	Miss Sarah Williams,	25
Eikanah Briggs,	1 00	Daniel Hill,	1 00
Moses Whitney,	1 00	Dea. W. C. Capron,	5 00
B. U. Forbush,	25	Moses Taft,	5 00
Timothy Leland,	1 00	Willard Judson,	2 00
E. Forbush,	25	James W. Abbott,	10
Maria Packard,	25	Jacob J. Abbott,	10 — 78 52
Abigail Leland,	25	Ware, W. Hyde.	5 00
S. D. Chapin,	1 00	H. Ives,	1 00
Joseph Forbush,	25	George H. Gilbert,	10 00
Mrs. L. Hayward,	50 — 6 75	Theodore Field,	1 00
<i>Uxbridge</i> , Rev. S. Clark,	1 00	William Ward,	62
Joseph Day,	10 00	F. Spooner,	1 00
Samuel R. Beals,	1 00	S. T. Spaulding,	1 00
Jacob Taft,	1 00	Otis Lane,	2 00
G. S. Taft,	1 00	George R. Winslow,	1 00
Alfred Arnold,	1 00	J. R. Lawton,	1 00
Richard Sayles,	1 00	W. S. Brackenbridge,	1 00
Charles Wing,	1 00	F. DeWitt,	1 00
Francis Deane,	1 00	Alpheus Demond,	2 00
Charles H. Wilcox,	1 00	Thomas D. Demond,	1 00
W. W. Thayer,	1 00	A. L. Devens,	5 00
N. S. Brown,	1 00	J. Rice,	1 00
C. Murdock,	1 00	Lewis Demond,	1 00
R. D. Mowry,	1 00	J. Cummings,	2 00
E. Salisbury,	50	O. Sage,	10 00
Warren Lackey,	1 00	H. L. Spicer,	1 00
Charles Ellis,	1 00	S. Snow,	1 00
S. W. Capron,	1 00	E. C. Richardson,	1 00
N. Taft,	25	Charles A. Stevens,	5 00 — 55 62
J. C. Keith,	50	<i>Westboro'</i> , Collection,	32 70
J. S. Taft,	1 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , Betsey Whitin,	5 00
E. T. Seagrave,	50	P. C. Whitin,	10 00
T. B. Whiting,	2 00	P. Whitin,	5 00
C. G. Wood,	1 00	J. C. Whitin,	10 00
Samuel C. Lovett,	50	James F. Whitin,	5 00
Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 00	J. A. Prentice,	50
Lyman Adams,	50	Israel Plummer,	10 00
Elias Wheelock,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	5 00
Mrs. Dr. Bennett,	1 00	Ephraim S. Fletcher,	1 00
Mrs. R. G. Stetson,	1 00	C. T. Chapin,	1 00
Zadock Taft,	1 00	Joel. Smith,	1 00
Moses S. Murdock,	25	R. H. Brown,	1 00
E. W. Leonard,	1 00	A. J. Gardner,	1 00
S. W. Scott,	1 00	William Mattison,	1 00
H. Baylies,	25	William Dixon,	1 00
S. M. Baylies,	50	William Kendall,	2 00
S. B. Wilmarth,	25	S. P. Morse,	1 00
C. E. Seagrave,	50	Nathan F. Newell,	50
Mrs. Joel Lackey,	50	Lyman A. Jones,	1 00
J. W. Robbins,	50	Benedict Remington,	50
H. Capron,	2 00	Dea. S. F. Batchelder,	2 00
R. Taft,	1 00	Isaac T. Pierce,	2 00
M. D. F. Steer,	2 00	L. F. Smith,	1 00
Rensselaer Sayles,	1 00	H. A. Goodell,	50
Jonathan Mellen,	50	Mrs. Euuice Chapin,	1 00
Luke Taft,	5 00	John Lawton,	50
A. S. Sweet,	50	H. C. Carr,	50
G. R. Spaulding,	1 00	Mrs. A. C. Spring,	25
Danford Upham,	2 00	Mrs. Ann Dudley,	2 00
Mrs. Peter Legg,	1 00	P. Whitin Dudley,	3 00
A. A. Wood,	1 00	Rev. L. F. Clarke,	1 00 — 76 25
Dea. A. Buillard,	82	<i>Worcester</i> , Calvin Taft,	10 00
Mrs. Phebe Wingate,	1 00	Charles Washburn,	3 00
Mr. E. Burill,	50	P. L. Moen,	20 00
George Williams,	1 00	S. Salisbury,	5 00
Hannah Arnold,	1 00	Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00
Stephen Williams,	1 00	Friend,	1 00
Gustavus Williams,	25	Asa Walker,	5 00
		Mrs. Mary G. Bangs,	5 00
		Edward Benis,	1 00
		G. A. Clapp,	1 00
		Fennou & Sou,	2 00
		J. H. Wright,	1 00 — 59 00
		Wrentham, Rev. C. Hitchcock, D.D.,	5 00
		Miss Jemima Hawes,	5 00
		Hiram B. Fisher,	1 00 — 11 00

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

MAY 27, 1857.



SIXTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 27, 1857.

BOSTON:  
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS ST.  
1857.

29.5  
56.5  
N. 35°

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Sixteenth Annual Meeting, at its Office in Boston, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, May 27, 1857; the Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, Vice President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Account, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, accepted, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

The Officers for the last year were unanimously elected, by ballot, to the same offices for the year ensuing.

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for public exercises.

---

AFTERNOON.—The Society met, according to adjournment; WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. J. M. MANNING opened the meeting with prayer.

After introductory remarks by the President, and reading from the Annual Report by the Secretary, the Rev. Professor W. G. T. SHEDD, of Andover, delivered a very able and eloquent address.

The congregation sang the 117th Psalm, and the Rev. H. HUMPHREY, D. D., closed the exercises with the benediction.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1857.

---

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS,
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD,
ALBERT FEARING,	DR. DANIEL WHITE,
T. R. MARVIN,	DR. A. R. THOMPSON,
JAMES C. DUNN,	HENRY PLYMPTON.
B. C. CLARK,	

AGENT.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

---

 The Society's Office is at No. 26 Joy's Building, Washington Street,  
Boston.

## A N N U A L R E P O R T.

---

### Emigrants by the Elvira Owen.

OUR last Report mentioned the sailing, on the day previous to its presentation, of the ship Elvira Owen, from Boston, for Norfolk, Savannah and Liberia; having on board two emigrants, the materials of two large buildings for the reception of emigrants on landing, provisions for the voyage, and other articles for various uses in Africa. This was one of the most important expeditions ever sent out, and was, on the whole, very successfully conducted. She received on board 177 additional emigrants at Hampton Roads, and 142 at Savannah, making 321 in all. Of these, 44 were free born, 8 purchased their freedom, and 269 were gratuitously emancipated. Among them were 23, emancipated by the will of Nelson Graves, of Woodford County, Kentucky, and furnished with \$14,800, for their emigration and settlement; and 43 emancipated and furnished with \$15,000, by will of James Kelly, of Kilmarnock, Lancaster County, Virginia. Mrs. Elizabeth Holderness, of Columbus, Mississippi, sent 14, paying \$968 for the expense of their emigration, and furnishing outfits with a careful liberality almost parental. David Floyd, of Rocky Plains, Newton County, Georgia, sent 19, for whose expenses he paid \$1,225. From the estate of George M. Waters, Gwinnett County, Georgia, were 41, for whom \$1,380 were paid. Others were provided for with similar liberality.

On the passage from Hampton Roads to Savannah, the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent of the Society, made arrangements for daily worship, and by the aid of the Bibles, Testaments and School Books sent from Boston, organized a school; and these were kept up, as far as circumstances permitted, during the whole voyage.

On the voyage, it was discovered that some of the emigrants

had unhappily brought the seeds of the measles on board with them. Of course, the spread of the disease could not be prevented. There were, in all, 91 cases. Its prevalence, as all who know that disease must anticipate, brought on other diseases. Of 21 white persons on board, only one escaped sickness. It is not surprising that there were 21 deaths, and two children were so reduced that they died soon after landing.

### The Receptacles.

The materials were landed for one Receptacle at Monrovia, and for the other at Robertsport, without the loss or breaking of a single piece. The framing, grooving, matching, and the like, proved to have been done correctly, excepting only the mis-fitting of a door-easing or two, which was easily rectified ; and the whole went together, as had been predicted, "like a bedstead." They furnish accommodations far superior to any ever existing there before. The cost of both, including freight and the expense of erection, was \$12,000 ; though the estimated cost had been \$15,000 each, before this plan was adopted. That at Robertsport, where, from the newness of the settlement, private accommodations were not so good as at Monrovia, was solemnly dedicated to its appropriate use by religious services, and the emigrants moved into it, before it was quite completed. Their health was immediately improved.

It may be well to mention here, though out of the order of time, that we are attempting a still further improvement in this matter of Receptacles. We propose to substitute several small cottages for the large buildings which have heretofore been thought necessary. Small timbers cost much less originally, and may be transported and handled in every way much more easily and cheaply, in proportion to their size, than large ones. There are some manifest advantages in placing 50 or 100 emigrants in several houses, as closely contiguous as is consistent with perfect ventilation, instead of one large building. We therefore send out this spring, by the Society's ship, three cottages for the Receptacle at Sinou, affording about half the accommodations that are needed there. It was not thought best to send a greater number, till experience shall have shown how they answer their purpose, and what modifications of the plan may be desirable. They are one

story and an half high, with two rooms each on the lower floor and two above, and a projecting roof at the sides and ends. The doors and windows are so arranged, that each may be used as two tenements. The cost of such cottages, on the wharf at Boston, is about \$300 each; more or less, according to the quality of the stock and workmanship. On this plan, if no unforeseen objections arise, an amount of accommodation equal to that afforded by the Receptacles at Monrovia and Robertsport can be furnished at less than half the cost; and the cottages, if any change should render them needless as Receptacles, can be sold and easily removed to other sites.

#### **The Society's Ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens.**

Our last Report mentioned the signing of the contract for building the Society's ship, for which \$36,000 had been given by John Stevens, Esq., of Talbot County, Maryland. F. W. Brune, Esq., of Baltimore, gave \$1,200 to furnish two iron tanks, large enough to hold all the water that would be needed on the voyage. Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Baltimore, furnished an appropriate library for the cabin. The Maryland Colonization Society paid in advance, for the passage of emigrants from time to time, \$8,000, which was needed for coppering and other expenses.

#### **First Voyage of the Mary Caroline Stevens.**

The ship was completed, and sailed from Baltimore, November 30, and from Norfolk, December 6, with 217 emigrants, of whom 9 were free born, 12 purchased themselves, and 196 were gratuitously emancipated. Of these, Richard Hoff, Esq., of Egbert County, Georgia, emancipated 54, gave them a liberal outfit, and paid the Society \$3,780 for their expenses. From Massachusetts there were six; Mrs. Mary Jane Triplett, a sister of Dr. Snowden, of Sinou, with her two daughters; Miss Sarah E. Grant, with an orphan daughter of a deceased friend; and Miss E. S. Mallory, a highly educated young lady from Templeton. Mrs. Triplett will join her brother at Sinou. Miss Grant is competent to instruct a primary school, in which employment she hoped to be useful to heathen children. The members of the Bowdoin Street Church, Boston, of which she is a member, gave her a liberal outfit for that purpose. Miss Mallory was enabled to complete her preparation to instruct

a female seminary of high order, by the liberality of the Rev. L. Sabin, of Templeton, in whose family she was brought up, and of other friends in that vicinity. Almost immediately on her arrival, her services were wanted in a school already established ; but she accepted only such temporary employment as was safe before acclimation.

### Emigration in 1856.

The whole number sent out during the year 1856, was 538. Of these, 53 were free born, 20 purchased themselves, and 465 were gratuitously emancipated. The amount paid to the Society for expenses of emigrants, not including outfits furnished to the emigrants themselves, was \$22,676 09.

### Schools in the Receptacles.

The ship carried out instructions and an agent for still another improvement in connection with the Receptacles. At the adjourned meeting of the Directors in March, 1856, the Committee on Emigration had suggested the establishment of workshops and a model farm at each Receptacle. A little later, the Rev. Alexander Crummell, of Monrovia, in a letter to a friend, suggested that each Receptacle should have its school. In the words of the last Report of the Parent Society :—

“ On the 24th of October, the Executive Committee referred the subject of establishing a common English and Agricultural school in each of the Receptacles in Liberia, to a select committee, who, on the 7th of November, reported a plan, which was adopted. The Committee stated in their report, that each Receptacle would accommodate one hundred and twenty-five emigrants, about one-third of whom would be of a proper age to attend school ; that some adults might attend with benefit ; that the Society’s ship would make two voyages in a year, bringing emigrants to each Receptacle at the end of six months, so that they would be constantly occupied ; that, as she would carry 196 adults, equal to about 240 of all ages, we might expect a school of forty scholars to be kept up at least ten months in the year, in which the rudiments of a common school education might be acquired ; that, as land suitable for cultivation would surround or adjoin each Receptacle, adults as well as children might find

benefit to mind as well as body by agricultural occupation, and do something, perhaps much, towards their own support. On recommendation of the Committee, it was resolved to establish such a school in connection with each Receptacle ; to apply the income of the legacy of ten thousand dollars from Augustus Graham, now amounting to \$660 annually, to the support of those schools ; that board and lodging be allowed to the teachers as part of their compensation ; that the children of parents who are unable to educate them, be allowed a reasonable privilege beyond the term of six months ; that, should the schools not be full, the agents of the Society be authorized to place in them a certain number of pupils who may pay for their instruction, and thus the teachers be occupied and education be extended ; that the teachers be men of piety, maintain Sabbath schools, and give instruction in the Bible and religious books ; that each Receptacle have a suitable library ; that a Board of Trustees, consisting of the President of the Republic, the Agents and Physicians at Cape Mount and Monrovia, be chosen, with authority to appoint and remove the teachers, subject to the approval of this Committee, and adopt regulations for the benefit of all concerned ; and that the teachers be required to report fully and minutely to the Trustees at the end of each term of five months. The American Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Union Societies, as they have generously done on former occasions, kindly contributed a liberal supply of their books for the use and benefit of these schools."

Thomas M. Chester, an emigrant from Pennsylvania, who had returned and acquired the rudiments of a classical education in the Academy at Thetford, Vt., went out under an engagement as teacher of one of these schools.

#### **Dr. Hall's Superintendence of the Voyage.**

With great propriety, the superintendence of this voyage was committed to Dr. James Hall, who is one of the Trustees who hold the ship for the use of the Society, who superintended her construction, and who gladly availed himself of this opportunity to visit, once more, the scenes of his early and important labors in Africa. In his Report of this voyage, he says :—

“The ship now at the service of the Society, for amplitude of space, ventilation, and every desirable arrangement, is all that we

could desire. Our permanent tanks and water casks are all sufficient to relieve us from any apprehensions as to quality and quantity of water; and our cooking apparatus is so perfect and extensive, that we are able at all times to prepare the emigrants' food in the best manner and in sufficient variety. This I consider one of the greatest advantages of our new ship, scarcely to be appreciated by any one who has not suffered from ill-cooked food even for a ship's complement on board ordinary vessels in foul weather. We have had one of the most stormy passages I have ever known, for four weeks in succession without one watch of fair wind, constantly pitching into a head sea, often under close-reefed topsails, and lying-to for days in a gale. Yet we have not been obliged to intermit one meal, or one article of a meal, of our weekly programme for emigrants, or of our ordinary cabin fare, even baking fresh bread every morning for over two hundred people. This is attributable to the remarkable easy motion of the ship."

His arrival at Monrovia was most opportune, enabling him to render important services in a very difficult crisis of public affairs.

#### The Health Experiment in the Interior.

Dr. Hall selected 21 of the emigrants by this voyage, to make the experiment, which Mr. Seys had previously gone out to conduct, on the comparative healthiness of the interior highlands. Mr. Seys, after completing his arrangements for the emigrants by the Elvira Owen, had visited all the most promising locations, had found the "New Jersey Purchase" ill adapted to the purpose, and had selected an elevated site in the Queah country, about 30 miles east from Millsburgh, and 50 from Monrovia. The Queahs have always been distinguished as a peaceful, quiet, friendly people, and more agricultural than most of the surrounding tribes. Some of the leading men among them had known Mr. Seys, while formerly residing in Liberia as a missionary; and they were extremely desirous that a settlement should be established among them. Under the influence of this desire, they readily conveyed by deed to the American Colonization Society, a tract of land 20 miles square, for the trifling sum, considered as a gift rather than a payment, of \$40, or only ten cents per square mile. Mr. Seys caused the road to be widened and straightened from Augustus Washington's landing on the St. Paul's River to the Methodist Mission

station at Robertsville ; and from thence, Zodah Queah, with 20 men, opened a wide road, as straight as the nature of the country permitted, to the great tree on the summit of Mount Fawblee, which marks the centre of the purchase, and then cleared away the forest growth to prepare for the erection of the necessary houses. When Mr. Seys sent to him from Robertsville, for 20 carriers to transport his effects to Mount Fawblee, Zodah sent 24 ; and on their arrival the work of erection immediately commenced.

On the arrival of the Society's ship, a dispatch was sent to Mr. Seys, who immediately repaired to Monrovia, transferred the selected emigrants, 19 males, 2 females and one child 7 years old, to boats, gave each a dose of quinine, ascended the St. Paul's river, and reached Robertsville, six miles from its banks, the same day. The next day, at 2½ P. M., they arrived at Mount Fawblee, and at the foot of the staff from which the Liberian flag was waving, united in hymns of praise and prayer. At the latest dates, only one of this company had felt the fever, and that but slightly ; while it had attacked at least four-fifths of the other emigrants as usual. The Legislature have named the place Careysburgh, in honor of the memorable Lot Carey.

If the end of this experiment proves as favorable as its beginning, we shall earnestly desire to push our settlements into the interior as fast as practicable ; but a variety of obstacles, some already known, and others, probably, yet to be discovered, may retard our progress. The latest accounts, however, indicate that the Receptacle at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, is nearly or quite as favorable to health as Careysburgh. If this indication continues, the need of pressing immediately into the interior will be less urgent, though the planting of interior settlements cannot be abandoned.

#### **Annexation of Cape Palmas.**

While the ship was at Monrovia, an application arrived from Cape Palmas, soliciting aid in a war with some of the native tribes. Dr. Hall, then agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, was the founder and first Governor of the Colony at that place. From its commencement in 1834, it had, though sometimes with difficulty, avoided any armed collision with the natives. Though having a civilized population of only about 1,000, it had, with the approbation of the Maryland Society, assumed political independence.

A treaty of amity and commerce had been negotiated between it and the Republic of Liberia, of which it had never been a part. The present war had grown, in some way not yet clearly understood, out of its attempts to prevent wars among the native tribes in its vicinity. The hostile combination was strong, and the second battle had terminated in favor of the natives. No ships of war, English, French or American, were at hand to aid them. There was no resource, but to apply to the stronger government at Monrovia. That government was under no political obligation to render aid, and its treasury was exhausted, and somewhat inconveniently in debt. Dr. Hall, acting for the Maryland Society, advanced \$5,000 towards the expense of an expedition, and united with others in persuading Gen. Roberts, late President, to accept the command. The Legislature authorized the raising of volunteers. In five days, 115 were raised, all preparations were made, and the Mary Caroline Stevens sailed with them for Cape Palmas. On their arrival, the people there proposed to annex themselves as a county to the Republic. The necessary formalities, except ratification at Monrovia, were agreed on and executed. Peace was made with and among the native tribes. A British steamer came along, and took Gen. Roberts and his troops back to Monrovia. This campaign, at a distance of 250 miles, by which a territory having 130 miles of sea-coast and more than 100,000 inhabitants was restored to a state of peace and added to the Republic without a battle, was finished in about three weeks. On the return of the expedition, President Benson called a special meeting of the Legislature, to consider the question of ratifying the act of annexation.

After this annexation, the sea-coast of the Republic will extend from the Shebar on the north-west to the Rio Pedro on the south-east, a distance of about 520 miles ; a little greater than the length of coast, disregarding sinuosities, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Norfolk, Va. Supposing it to average 45 miles in width, it would contain 23,400 square miles, and leaving out, in the comparison, one-fourth of Berkshire County in Massachusetts, would be 24 square miles larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware. It contains very little waste land ; and it is a very moderate estimate of its fertility, to assume that its 14,876,000 acres, if well tilled, could furnish the necessities of life for an equal number of inhabitants. When more is wanted

farther inland, the negotiation of Mr. Seys, at the rate of 64 acres for a cent, in presents, shows how it may be obtained. No more funds will need to be raised, therefore, for the purchase of territory, unless it should become advisable to commence a new enterprise on some distant part of the coast.

### Industrial Progress.

The Annual Message of President Benson, delivered December 3, 1856, is full of encouragement. The revenue for the year had been \$42,644 44; which was an advance of 25 per cent on that of the preceding year. The expenditures, omitting the purchase of the President's house for \$14,000, in fourteen annual installments, had been \$45,349 76; so that the deficiency, even in that year of uncommon exigencies, had been only \$2,705 32. The exportation of palm oil, of which, within the President's recollection, not a thousand gallons a year could be purchased on 400 miles of coast, had risen to more than a million of gallons annually; and there has been a similar increase of other products. He has evidence that, in the interior, millions of pounds of native cotton are made into cloths annually, some specimens of which reach the coast; and he believes that a few years of suitable encouragement would cause millions of pounds of the raw material to be brought to the coast for sale and exportation. He notices, favorably, the formation of a joint stock company on the St. Paul's for opening roads into the interior. He proposes an annual fair at the Capital in December, when the Legislature meets, for the exhibition of products and the distribution of premiums, (at which, he writes to a friend, he intends to be a competitor;) and the formation of a National Agricultural Society, with County Auxiliaries; and the location of Agents at suitable points, to promote industry and civilization among the natives, as required in the fifth article of the Constitution. The Legislature appropriated \$3,000 annually, for exploration and opening roads in the interior.

The branch of agricultural industry now attracting most attention, is the cultivation of sugar. Large tracts on the St. Paul's have been planted with cane. A steam sugar-mill is now in operation, which cost about \$4,000, and another, of much greater cost, goes out by the Society's ship on her present voyage.

One firm at Monrovia, M'Gill Brothers, having a schooner of

100 tons, built for them in Baltimore in 1848, remitted to their agent in that city nearly \$15,000, to be expended in building another of 109 tons and purchasing her cargo. She sailed November 10, 1856. This was done without interrupting their usual orders of goods from England, for their extensive wholesale trade at Monrovia, and while keeping their other schooner, and several smaller craft, in active employment.

#### Liberia College.

Another important event of the year is the appointment of a President of Liberia College, and the shipment of materials for the College buildings.

The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, having accumulated a fund of nearly \$24,000, and, after careful and extensive inquiries, selected the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts as the most suitable person to be its first President, and ascertained his willingness to accept that office, made arrangements with him to visit the United States as soon as practicable after the conclusion of his fourth term as President of the Republic. After some delay for the transaction of business of the Republic with the courts of London and Paris, he arrived at Boston, met the Trustees, was elected President of the College and accepted the office, July 26, 1856.

The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., Architect, under the direction of the Trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. It is to be 70 feet long by 45 feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which will be inserted into blocks of granite. It will contain apartments for two members of the Faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms,

and other accommodations. The kitchen is to be a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The eleven dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for twenty-two members of the regular College classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years. They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number; and when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense.

As wood and iron work, by the use of machinery, can be done much cheaper here than in a new country like Liberia, contracts were made with Messrs. Flint & Kent, for the doors, windows, frames, and all the wood work of the interior and roof, and with Messrs. Chase Brothers & Co., for the iron frame and railing of the verandah. As these made it necessary to charter a ship, it was thought best to ballast her in part with brick, of a better appearance than are made in Liberia, enough for the outer courses of the walls, and for the floors of the lower story. The remainder of the brick, the lime and other materials, will be procured in Liberia.

The ship *Dirigo* was chartered, the building materials put on board according to contract, with merchandise enough to pay for labor and purchases in Liberia, and a small amount of freight on private account. She sailed, December 28, 1856, and early in February, landed all her cargo at Monrovia in good condition.

The tract of land granted to the College by the Republic was supposed to be the best location for the buildings; but, on clearing away the dense forest-growth from a part of it, unexpected objections showed themselves, and the President and Trustees, after a careful examination, determined to exchange it for a better. At the date of our latest advices, the question of its location had not been finally settled. This, and other unavoidable hinderances, will prevent the erection of the buildings till after the termination of the present rainy season, or, in the language of the country, "till the next dries;" the "dries" being the only season in which brick walls can be advantageously constructed. The whole expense of the buildings, including, as they do, two tenements for members of the Faculty, Library and Chapel, will come within \$20,000, and may not exceed \$18,000.

Providing a suitable Faculty has always been considered one of the most difficult tasks included in the establishment of this College. From facts within their knowledge, but which it would be

premature to make public at present, the Trustees confidently hope that such a Faculty, composed of men who choose Liberia as their home, will be found as soon and as fast as they are needed.

### The State Society.

These labors and expenditures for Collegiate education in Liberia, have in some degree interfered with the collection of funds in Massachusetts for the ordinary purposes of Colonization. The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia and the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, though composed in part of the same persons, are distinct bodies, and the funds raised or expended by one of them do not appear in the accounts of the other. Some of the most efficient officers of the Society have been obliged to labor mostly for the Trustees, and some liberal friends of the Society have found it necessary to place most of what they could give this year for Liberia, in the Treasury of the Trustees. During a large part of the year, too, many of our friends thought it their duty to give for the relief of Kansas, what they had usually given to us. For many months, the applications of our agent for leave to address congregations were—not exactly refused, but—generally deferred, till the claims of Kansas should become less urgent. With our consent, the Parent Society sent the Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., late President of Columbian College, in Washington, and many years a member of the Executive Committee, into Massachusetts as their Agent; hoping that his eloquence, his great weight of character, and his perfect knowledge of the subject, would enable him to exert a great and salutary influence. In respect to his influence on the opinions of those with whom he came in contact, they were not disappointed; but, during the entire summer, he was able to accomplish but very little in the collection of funds. The exact amount has not yet been reported to us, and his collections do not appear in our annual account. Later in the year, after the severest crisis had passed, the Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the Parent Society, rendered us important aid; and our Agent, the Rev. M. G. Pratt, was able to accomplish as much in the last four months, from January to April, inclusive, as in all the rest of the year; the latter part of that time being the most productive. For reasons in the highest degree honorable to all concerned, the legacy of Thomas

Tarbell, Esq., formerly a member of the Board of Managers, could not be paid till after April 30, when our financial year closes. It has since been paid, but does not appear in the account now presented. In the face of all these embarrassments, there were considerable amounts that, notwithstanding the certain prospect of a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, must be paid, in Boston, New York and Washington, to carry on the general work of Colonization ; and they have been paid. The Treasurer's account, as audited, shows that the receipts, from May 1, 1856, to April 30, 1857, were \$5,268 38 ; the disbursements, \$7,261 84 ; the balance, \$1,993 46.

The next financial year, commencing May, 1857, has opened much more auspiciously than did the last ; and there is every reason to hope that its favorable character will continue.

#### **Encouraging Donations.**

The Parent Society, too, has reason to rejoice in the promise, and indeed in the performance, of the opening year. The venerable David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi, has long been a subscriber of \$500 a year to its funds. Near the close of 1855, perceiving that the receipts of the year had been insufficient, he added a donation of \$5,000. In April of this year, he made another donation, of \$25,000. This was followed by the "first payment on the legacy of John McDonough, deceased, from the proceeds of his estate to June 30, 1856, \$12,534 09." And this was soon followed by another donation from Mr. Hunt, of \$20,000.

The three donations of Mr. Hunt, within one year and an half, amount to \$50,000, being \$14,000 larger than that of Mr. Stevens for building the Society's ship. Let the friends of colored men in Massachusetts and other States act with a like liberality, and we shall no longer be obliged to defer the freedom of slaves, ready to be emancipated gratuitously as soon as they can emigrate, from spring till fall, and then from fall till spring, and then from spring till fall, till their hearts sicken with hope deferred.

## DONATIONS

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1857.*

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1856, and another in April, 1857,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1857, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. [See page 23.] Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> , John Aiken,	15 00	Charles Davis,	1 00
Samuel Farrar,	10 00	B. P. Kimball,	1 00
O. H. Perry,	10 00	Richard Pickett,	2 00
Mrs. Dea. Newman,	5 00	Cash,	.50
M. Foster,	1 00	A. N. Clark,	1 00
J. L. Taylor,	3 00	D. Ihldreth,	2 00
W. Phillips Foster,	5 00	R. Rantoul,	5 00
John Stimson,	2 00	S. E. Griffin,	1 00
Dr. Stephen Tracy,	3 00	Israel Trask,	1 00
Jacob Chickering,	5 00	S. Fiske,	.50
R. A. Roberts,	1 00	Albert Thorndike,	5 00
Mrs. J. Edwards,	1 00	B. O. Pierce?	3 00—52 31
Albert Abbott,	.50	<i>Boston</i> , Frederick Jones,	10 00
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	H. D. P. Bigelow,	30 00
F. Cogswell,	5 00	Shoe dealers in Pearl Street,	90 00
W. G. T. Shedd,	2 00	William Ropes,	10 00
J. S. Eaton,	3 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
Rev. David Oliphant,	1 00—77 50	G. R. Fiske,	.50
<i>North</i> , G. Hodges,	5 00	P. C. Brooks,	100 00
George L. Davis,	5 00	G. H. Kuhn,	20 00
Charles Furber,	1 00	E. B. Bigelow,	20 00
Hon. G. P. Osgood,	5 00	R. C. Mackey,	20 00
S. H. Parker,	1 00	C. C. Burr,	10 00
Mrs. Mary Osgood,	5 00	James Lawrence,	10 00
Dr. Joseph Kittridge,	1 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
Misses Phillips,	5 00	D. M. Kinmouth,	10 00
Mrs. Hannah Kittridge,	3 00	J. H. Walcott,	10 00
Mrs. Susan Farnham,	10 00	C. P. Curtis,	10 00
Rev. P. Osgood,	1 00	John Lowell,	5 00
N. Stevens,	5 00—47 00	John G. Tappan,	10 00
<i>Attleboro'</i> , Coll. First Church,	21 74	John P. Ober,	10 00
Enos A. Bailey,	2 00	Charles H. Mills,	10 00
B. A. Comings,	1 00	John Field,	10 00
T. H. Capron,	1 00	James Read,	10 00
Charles E. Haynes,	1 00	J. S. Stone,	10 00
Rev. Charles D. Lothrop,	3 26—30 00	P. Harvey,	5 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Coll. Washington St.	15 56	C. Homer,	5 00
Church,	.50	J. W. Paige,	5 00
Miss E. B. Day,	2 00	Stephen P. Fuller,	5 00
William Endicott,	2 00	A. G. P.	5 00
Amos Lefavour,	2 00	C. G. Chadwick,	5 00
David Lefavour,	2 00	Mrs. Elijah Loring,	5 00
A. K. Ober,	1 00	Mrs. Cornelia Thompson,	5 00
J. Pickett,	2 00	Miss Abby M. Loring,	5 00
Caleb Wallis,	1 00	Chickering & Sons,	5 00
Charles H. Butman,	.50	Thomas Gafield,	5 00
Nathan Batchelder,	.25	F. Alger,	5 00
John Lovett,	.2 00	John Gove,	5 00
George Floyd,	1 00	John B. Kettell,	5 00

M. Grant,	5 00	G. D. Dutton,	2 00
J. A. Blanchard,	5 00	Joseph Breck,	3 00
P. Merrick,	5 00	Alexander Wadsworth,	3 00
R. Baker, Jr.	5 00	Quiney Tufts,	5 00
Joseph B. Whall,	5 00	Solomon Wildes,	5 00
James Lee, Jr.	5 00	P. Butler, Jr.	30 00
Henry Clafin,	5 00	Friend,	20 00
William C. Bond,	5 00	William H. Knights,	30 00
J. C. Bond,	5 00	G. H. Kuhn,	20 00
T. Batcheller,	5 00	Abner Kingman,	50 00
Joseph Whitney,	5 00	Glidden & Williams,	25 00
G. T. W.	1 00	Edward Habich & Co.	20 00
W. Maynard,	2 00	M. Field Fowler,	20 00
Matthew Bunney,	2 00	Sewall, Day & Co.	25 00
S. C. Thwing,	3 00	Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.	20 00
R. Sullivan,	3 00	Abner Ellis,	10 00
Henry Plympton,	10 00	Charles Stoddard,	10 00
Charles G. Loring,	20 00	J. S. Lovering,	10 00
Mrs. —— Tracy,	5 00	Frederick Jones,	10 00
Miss —— Denme,	5 00	Theodore Chase,	10 00
R. Raymond,	5 00	William Parsons,	10 00
Joseph C. Tyler,	5 00	Edward Munroe,	10 00
S. D. Warren,	5 00	S. Hooper,	10 00
H. Lyman Frost,	5 00	A. Hemenway,	10 00
J. M. Pinkerton,	2 00	George Callender,	10 00
J. W. Kimball,	2 00	J. W. Paige,	10 00
A. Hobart,	2 00	R. Choate,	10 00
George P. Denny,	2 00	Rice, Kendall & Co.	10 00
P. Bradley,	2 00	A. Heard,	10 00
T. H. Leavitt,	2 00	H. S. Chase,	10 00
D. Bryant,	2 00	Charles Vaughn,	10 00
William Lumb,	3 00	Edward Everett,	10 00
J. W. Norcross,	2 00	George W. Thayer,	10 00
F. L. Washburn,	1 00	J. A. Lowell,	5 00
H. Knapp,	1 00	S. E. Davidson,	5 00
S. C. Chandler,	1 00	E. Lombard,	5 00
Carver Johnson,	1 00	B. T. Reed,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
Cash,	5 00	Joseph Walker,	5 00
Bowdoin St. Ch. Em. exp.	29 75	Nahum Jones,	5 00
James Hayward,	50 00	James McGregor,	5 00
Samuel Johnson,	10 00	Francis C. Head,	5 00
Charles Brooks,	3 00	C. H. F. Moring,	5 00
Henry Hall,	3 00	W. Almy and F. Almy,	5 00
James H. Beal,	2 00	R. C. Winthrop,	5 00
Dr. John Homans,	1 00	R. B. Storer,	5 00
John T. Heard,	5 00	C. Homer,	5 00
Miss E. L. Humphrey,	5 00	Richard Soule,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Eben Dale,	5 00
N. C. Poor,	10 00	Francis Welch,	5 00
Thomas B. Curtis,	20 00	Oliver Eldridge,	5 00
H. Newman,	10 00	J. H. Ward,	5 00
I. Bangs,	10 00	Cash,	5 00
N. A. Thompson,	10 00	Daniel Pratt, Jr.	5 00
John C. Lee,	10 00	William Munroe,	5 00
W. H. Gardner,	10 00	N. K. Skinner,	1 00
Edward Crift,	5 00	N. N.	1 00
John J. May,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Otus Norcross,	10 00	J. Hurd,	3 00
E. Jones,	5 00		—1,496 00
G. M. Barnard,	5 00	Boxford, W. st. Coll. Rev. C. E. Park,	7 00
D. Denny,	5 00	Bradford, H. Hoyt,	5 00
Benjamin Beal,	5 00	S. L. I. Spear,	5 00
T. C. Whittemore,	5 00	Allen Hall,	1 00
E. Atkins,	5 00	A. Brown,	1 00
Jabez C. Howe,	5 00	S. C. Sawyer,	3 00
S. R. Payson,	5 00	Daniel Fitz,	1 00
John A. Parks,	5 00	Rev. G. W. Campbell,	1 00
Mrs. M. J. Hudson,	5 60	William Elliott,	1 00
Daniel Cummings,	3 00	Leouard Tenny,	1 00
J. Howland,	2 00	Mrs. Mary Tenney,	2 00
W. R. Sumner,	3 00	George Johnson,	5 00

G. Carlton,	1 00	James K. Frothingham,	2 00
Leonard Johnson & Sons,	30 00	John Skilton,	2 00
Dr. William Cogswell,	1 00	J. S. D. Worcester,	1 00
George E. Silsbee,	10 00	E. Crafts, Jr.	3 00
Rev. J. F. McCollom,	2 00	A. Whitney,	1 00
Isaac Morse,	1 00	William Abbott,	2 00
Miss B. E. Lovejoy,	1 00	J. H. Robert,	1 00
Benjamin Greenleaf,	1 00	Charles A. Smith,	1 00
Mrs. D. B. Kimball,	1 50	William Fosdick,	1 00
Miss R. Peabody,	.50	Friend,	.50
J. B. Kimball,	1 00	George E. Lincoln,	2 00
Rev. Nathan Munroe,	2 00	Thomas Chamberlain,	1 00
Miss Mary Hasseltine,	1 00	George S. Adams,	2 00
Mrs. Chloe Hasseltine,	.50	N. Merrill,	2 00
John H. Lovejoy,	5 00—84 50	James Hunnewell,	5 00
Brimfield, S. A. Hitchcock,	3 00	E. P. Mackintire,	5 00
Dr. Eli Knights,	1 00	Dr. Daniel White,	20 00—243 00
Mrs. Lucy Fairbanks,	1 00—5 00	Chelsea, Jeremiah Campbell,	5 00
Brookfield, West, Dea. Alfred		J. H. Osgood,	10 00
White,	1 00	E. H. Ryder,	.50
Dea. Baxter Ellis,	1 00	George H. Chapman, Jr.	3 00
Mrs. A. Foote,	1 00	Rufus S. Frost,	2 00
Mrs. Lucy Curtis,	1 00	S. D. Massey,	3 00—23 00
Friends to Colonization,	1 00	Concord, William Munroe,	5 00
George H. Gilbert,	1 00	Rev. L. H. Augier,	2 00
Mrs. Rachel Gilbert,	.50	G. M. Brooks,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Blair,	1 00	N. Brooks,	2 00
Joseph Ross,	1 00—3 50	Mrs. E. C. Damon,	5 00
Charlestown, Timothy T. Sawyer,	20 00	E. C. Damon,	25 00
P. Hubbell,	20 00	E. A. Barrett,	2 00
Charles Foster,	5 00	Mrs. Doreas Barrett,	1 00
Edward Lawrence,	5 00	Mrs. G. M. Barrett,	2 00
A. W. Crowninshield,	5 00	Samuel Lees,	1 00
W. Tufts,	5 00	William Munroe,	2 00
A. Carlton,	5 00	Miss M. S. Munroe,	50
Addison Gage,	5 00	A. S. Dodd,	50
Henry Lyon,	5 00	J. M. Dodd,	1 00
G. Hyde,	10 00	Daniel Shattuck,	2 00
George S. Hall,	5 00	Mrs. Lucy P. Haywood,	3 00
H. & S. P. Hill,	5 00	Cyrus Stow,	2 00
Reuben Hunt,	5 00	John Brown,	1 00
T. Marshall,	5 00	J. M. Cheney,	2 00
Chester Guild, Jr.	5 00	Mrs. L. Bates,	1 00
John Hurd,	5 00	C. Warren,	1 00
James Adams,	10 00	George M. Barrett,	1 00—63 50
William Carlton,	5 00	Dartmouth, South, John Southworth,	1 00
Amos Tufts,	5 00	Mrs. Abby Bailey,	1 00
Samuel F. Tufts,	5 00	Friend,	2 00
A. R. Thompson,	10 00	Dea. M. Thacher,	10 00
Thomas Greenleaf,	5 00	Dea. S. Staples,	1 00
Daniel Johnson,	5 00	Mrs. Sarah Taylor,	10 00—25 00
Eben Barker,	2 00	Enfield, Coll. Rev. R. McEwen,	15 00
Samuel Palmer,	1 00	Essex, Coll. Cong. Ch.	21 89
Miss H. Upham,	2 00	Georgetown, Coll. Rev. J. M. Prince,	16 00
J. Kendall,	3 00	Greenfield, Coll. Rev. A. Chandler,	21 51
Moses G. Cobb,	2 00	Hudley, Coll. Third Church,	13 56
H. S. Doane,	1 00	Hamilton, Coll. Rev. J. H. Mordough,	10 00
William M. Byrnes,	1 00	Hanover, Coll. Second Cong. Ch.	10 00
Oliver H. Hay,	1 00	Hingham, Hawkes Fearing,	4 00
J. H. Jewett,	1 00	Morris Fearing,	1 00—5 00
Joseph Goodnow,	3 00	Leicester, L. Warren,	2 00
George Johnson,	2 00	D. Biscoe,	1 00
H. Whitney,	1 00	Joseph A. Denny,	10 00
Mrs. George Barker,	2 00	S. Hurd,	2 00
Friend,	2 00	Joseph Murdock,	3 00
James Skilton,	1 00	Moses Holman,	1 00
James Dana,	1 00	Dea. J. Murdock,	1 00
Rev. O. C. Everett,	3 00	A. White,	1 00
T. & J. Doane,	2 00	C. Hatch,	5 00
James M. Francis,	2 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
Francis W. Pearson,	3 00		

Rev. John Nelson, D. D.	1 00	<i>Shirley</i> , Orth. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	5 00
John Woodcock,	3 00—35 00	<i>Southbridge</i> , Robert H. Cole,	2 00
<i>Lowell</i> , W. S. Southworth,	5 00	<i>Springfield</i> , George Bliss,	10 00
Joseph S. Holt,	1 00	William Birnie,	10 00
C. F. Battles.	1 00—7 00	Homer Foote,	5 00
<i>Lynnfield</i> , South, Rev. A. P. Chute,	1 00	George Merriam,	5 00
<i>Malden</i> , T. S. Williams,	20 00	J. B. Stebbins,	5 00
C. C. P. Moody,	60 00—80 00	Rev. F. T. Tiffany,	5 00
<i>Manchester</i> , Friend,	20 00	J. M. Thompson,	5 00
<i>Marblehead</i> , Coll. Rev. B. R. Allen,	60 00	L. Gorham,	5 00
<i>Medford</i> , Infant Sab. School		Mrs. Ellen Bangs,	5 00
2d Cong. Ch.	23 00	C. Merriam,	5 00
Dr. D. Swan,	50 00	F. S. Bailey,	3 00
Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00	Franklin Bliss,	3 00
Francis S. Kidder,	3 00—131 00	Samuel S. Day,	5 00
<i>Monson</i> , M. P. Barton,	1 00	E. D. Beach,	5 00
L. D. Brackenridge,	50	Otis Childs,	5 00
Dr. A. Smith,	1 00	Henry Brewer, Jr.	5 00
Mrs. Orril Burt,	1 00	James S. Whitney,	5 00
J. Tufts,	1 00	Rev. H. M. Parsons,	3 00
D. D. Moody,	1 00	E. A. Morris,	3 00
J. R. Flynt,	5 00	O. W. Wilcox,	2 00
P. H. Merrick,	1 00	Mrs. — Trask,	3 00
R. F. Fay,	1 00	Henry Tracy,	2 00
Austin Newell,	1 00	E. Palmer,	2 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00	E. Hayes,	2 00
H. Lyon,	5 00	A. Huntington,	5 00
Otis Bradford,	1 00	Massasoit House,	5 00
A. White,	25	Mrs. Mira Brewer,	5 00
L. F. Newton,	2 00	D. Smith & Co.	5 00
Cyrus W. Holmes,	2 00	J. M. Griggs,	2 00
C. W. Holmes, Jr.	2 00	Theodore Stebbins,	2 00
Dr. H. Cady,	1 00	James Kirkham,	1 00
Alvah B. Kittredge,	10	E. W. Bond,	1 00
Harriet D. Kittredge,	10	J. L. Warriner,	1 00
Maria A. Kittredge,	10	C. L. Covell,	1 00
Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00	C. R. Chaffee,	1 00
William F. Ward,	50	H. B. Crane,	1 00
N. F. Rogers,	2 00	E. Trask,	1 00
Dea. A. W. Porter,	5 00	R. Ashley,	1 00
E. B. Miles,	25	Mrs. Thomas Bond,	1 00
Rev. T. G. Colton,	1 00	H. Sanderson,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Flynt,	30 00—69 30	E. W. Storrs,	1 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , David R. Greene,	20 00	J. D. Brewer,	1 00
Charles W. Morgan,	15 00	E. Ingersol,	1 00
T. Mandell,	10 00	J. T. Rockwood,	1 00
O. & G. O. Crocker,	10 00	A. W. Lincoln,	1 50
William M. Parker,	3 00	L. Hitchcock,	1 00
A. Barker,	3 00	A. M. Galpin,	1 00
Alexander Gibbs,	5 00	Joel Kendall,	1 00
Thomas S. Hathaway,	5 00	A. Parish,	1 00—151 50
George Howland, Jr.	10 00	<i>Townsend</i> , Ephraim Spaulding,	2 00
Edward H. Howland,	5 00	Miss — Hastings,	2 00—4 00
Oliver Prescott,	3 00	<i>Upton</i> , Mrs. Ruth C. Fiske,	5 00
I. H. Hall,	2 00	Hartford Stoddard,	10 00
W. H. Taylor,	2 00	Horace Forbush,	2 00
Henry Taber,	3 00	John Hagan,	50
Perry G. Macomber,	3 00	E. B. Stoddard,	10 00
W. H. Swain,	10 00	B. Bradish,	50
Simpson Hart,	5 00	D. J. King,	50
Robert Gibbs,	5 00	W. P. Johnson,	50
Friend,	1 00	Elijah Stoddard,	1 00
Jonathan Bourne, Jr.	5 00	B. F. Holbrook,	50
M. C. Whitridge, Jr.	1 00	M. M. Ruggles,	25
James D. Thompson,	5 00	Mrs. E. A. Ward,	50
William C. Taber,	5 00	Mrs. Addison Nelson,	50
Dennis Wood,	5 00	Dea. William Hale,	5 00
I. H. Bartlett & Sons,	5 00	Mrs. E. A. Hale,	3 00
William Rotch,	5 00	E. B. Fiske,	1 00
I. J. Perry,	2 00—153 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
<i>Newbury</i> , Coll. Rev. L. Withington,		W. King,	25
D. D.	12 00	Mrs. Dulcina Rice,	25
<i>Princeton</i> , Hon. John Brooks,	5 00	Moses Whitney,	1 00

Dr. John Starkweather,	1 00	J. B. Bright,	20 00
J. H. Lesure,	.50	Dr. E. Hobbs,	10 00
A. S. Macfarland,	.50	F. M. Stone,	5 00
Mrs. Asa Wood,	3 00	Phineas Upham,	5 00
Mrs. Lucretia Moore,	.50	D. J. Cutler,	2 00
Miss Chloe Whitney,	.50	Miss M. Bright,	2 00
G. H. Stoddard,	1 00	Thomas Gorham,	2 00
Ezckiel Walker,	.25	William A. Adams,	2 00
Albert Sadler,	.25	R. S. Warren,	2 00
A. M. Rice,	.50	G. A. Stearns,	2 00
Ezra W. Mowry,	.25	John W. Viles,	2 00
A. G. Nourse,	1 00	Rufus Stickney,	1 00
J. A. Fiske,	1 00	D. A. Kimball,	2 00
Marcus M. Cooper,	.25	S. B. Whitney,	2 00
H. Bachelor,	.50	Joseph G. Moore,	5 00
Silas Davenport,	.25	Alexander McAlister,	50—62 00
William Knowlton,	3 00	Ware, O. Sage,	10 00
E. H. Cummings,	.25	George H. Gilbert,	10 00
E. E. Jourdan,	.25	William Ward,	1 00
Russell Eames,	.25	Theodore Field,	1 00
Lyman Hatch,	.25	H. L. Spicer,	1 00
C. Currier,	.25	S. A. Spooner,	9
A. T. Wood,	1 00	Arthur L. Devens,	5 00
M. A. Stoddard,	.50	Sanford Snow,	2 00
Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00	Otis Lane,	2 00
Elbridge Sadler,	.25	W. S. Brackenridge,	1 00
John Sadler,	.12	J. R. Lawton,	1 00
Mrs. Jonathan Wood,	.50	Joseph Cummings,	3 00
Elbridge Farrar,	.25	J. S. Cummings,	2 00
Lorin Johnson,	1 00	E. Gould,	1 00
Thomas Nelson,	.50	Lorin Gilbert,	1 00
Mrs. Philena Nelson,	.50	J. Rice,	1 00
Whitman Holbrook,	.25	Hon. William Hyde,	5 00
Mrs. Lucy Fiske,	1 25	H. Ives,	1 00
Dea. William Fiske,	.20	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins,	2 00
Charles A. Fiske,	1 00	W. Miner, M. D.	1 00
Mrs. Polly Walker,	.25	Lewis Demond,	2 00
Ebenezer W. Walker,	1 00	John Tolman,	1 00
Chester W. Walker,	1 00	Joseph Hartwell,	2 00
Mrs. C. W. Walker,	1 00	Jason Carpenter,	1 00
W. Aldrich,	.25	L. Demond,	2 00
L. B. & H. P. Fiske,	2 00	Alpheus Demond,	2 00
Joel Taft,	1 00	Hon. Francis Dewitt,	3 00—64 09
A. & D. Putnam,	2 00	Wenham, Coll. Rev. J. Taylor,	36 25
Miriam D. Putnam,	.10	Westboro', J. G. Fisher,	2 00
Fisher Taft,	.50	Mrs. J. G. Fisher,	3 00
George Goddard,	.25	Coll. J. G. Fisher, Esq.	27 64
Mrs. A. Gore,	.25	Dea. George N. Sibley,	10 00—42 64
Peter Hoffman,	.25	Worcester, William Greenleaf,	5 00
Rev. William Warren,	.20	Isaac Davis,	15 00
E. W. Bradish,	1 00	Ichabod Washburn,	5 00
Mrs. Lydia Haywood,	.14	Charles Thurber,	5 00
Brigham Forbush,	.25	Edwin Conant,	5 00
Joseph Forbush,	1 00	Hon. B. F. Thomas,	5 00
Mrs. Betsey H. Forbush,	.25	W. C. Thompson,	5 00
Mrs. Mary A. Putnam,	.25	E. H. Sanford,	5 00
Miss Mary Putnam,	.10	Ethan Allen,	5 00
Mrs. H. Bradish,	.25	Calvin Taft,	5 00
Moses Rawson,	.25	C. E. Miles,	3 00
Phila Rawson,	.40	Mrs. A. D. Foster,	3 00
Aaron Leland,	1 00	Mrs. Mary Wheeler,	3 00
Misses P. and E. Whitney,	1 00	W. T. Merrifield,	3 00
Elijah Forbush,	.25	Mrs. Draper Ruggles,	2 00
Richard Dwinnell,	.25	P. E. Aldrich,	2 00
Timothy Leland,	1 50	W. R. Hooper,	1 00
Mrs. A. Leland,	.25	C. M. Miles,	1 00
W. F. Whitney,	.25	J. P. Kettell,	1 00
S. G. Lesure,	.50	Thomas Tucker,	3 00
D. F. Eames,	.25	David Whitcomb,	10 00
N. W. Holbrook,	1 00	Dr. John Green,	10 00
A. S. Drake,	25—94 61	S. Salisbury,	10 00
Waltham, Edward J. Tyleston,	2 00	Perley Goddard,	3 00

Daniel Ward,	2 00	M. B. Green,	2 00
Alexander H. Wilder,	5 00	J. H. Knight,	1 00
Mrs. M. B. Salisbury,	5 00	Cash,	5 00
Asa Walker,	5 00		140 00

---

The following amounts have, for various reasons of convenience, been paid by the donors directly to the agents or officers of the Parent Society, without passing through the Treasury of the State Society, and have been acknowledged in the African Repository.

Boston, Coll. M. E. Ch. Brom-		W. A. Saunders,	2 00
field Street,	35 74	C. T. Russell,	1 00
Do. Hanover Street,	25 00	Friend,	3 00
John Spence,	30 00	George S. Saunders,	1 00—30 00
H. S. Chase,	30 00	Danvers, South, Henry Poor,	30 00
Ozias Goodwin,	30 00	Haverhill, Samuel Chase,	10 00
Parishioners of Rev. C. A.		Mrs. — Kelley,	3 00
Bartol,	30 00	W. R. Whittier,	2 00—15 00
Do. of Rev. S. Barrett, D. D.	30 00	Lowell, William A. Burke,	20 00
Do. of Rev. B. Stow, D. D.	30 00	S. W. Stickney,	3 00
Josiah Bradlee,	15 00	Cash,	1 00
P. C. Brooks,	15 00	Mrs. D. G. Godden,	120 00
Moses Grant,	5 00	L. Keese,	30 00—174 00
S. P. Fuller,	6 00	Newburyport, Estate of Hon.	
E. Dale,	5 00	W. B. Banister,	132 00
T. C. Smith,	5 00	Ladies' Colonization Soc.	45 00
N. Francis,	5 00	Capt. Micajah Lunt,	20 00
P. T. Homer,	5 00	William Cushing,	20 00
Benjamin Adams,	5 00	Mrs. Thomas Hale,	20 00
Mrs. George Pratt,	5 00	Joshua Hale,	15 00
Misses Lodge,	5 00	Mrs. S. W. Hale,	20 00
M. S. Lincoln,	5 00	E. S. Rand,	10 00
John Simmons,	5 00	Josiah Little,	4 00
George B. Cary,	5 00	William Stone,	5 00
S. J. Gordon,	5 00	Mrs. J. C. March,	3 00
Warren Sawyer,	5 00	Hon. S. W. Marston,	3 00
W. C. Morey,	5 00	Miss F. B. Banister,	2 00
Henry Atkins,	5 00	A. W. Miltimore,	1 50
D. W. Williams,	5 00	Mrs. S. Little,	1 50
Mrs. Richard Child,	5 00	James Webster,	1 00
David Barnard,	5 00	Capt. — Spring,	1 00
Theodore Frothingham,	5 00	Jacob Stone,	1 00—305 00
W. T. Andrews,	5 00	Northampton, John Clarke,	50 00
J. H. Wolcott,	5 00	J. S. Lathrop,	25 00
H. B. Rogers,	5 00	Henry Bright,	10 00
James Davis,	5 00—391 74	Rev. M. E. White,	10 00
Cambridgeport, Fred. Gould,	5 00	Dr. — Barrett,	5 00
J. M. S. Williams,	5 00	Charles Smith,	5 00
Joseph Goodnow,	5 00	Pliny Cutler,	5 00
Solomon Dodge,	5 00	Edward Clarke,	5 00
S. S. Arnold,	5 00	Mrs. — Talbot,	5 00
J. A. Holmes,	5 00—30 00	J. H. Butler,	5 00
Cambridge, E. P. Whitman,	5 00	Oren Kingsley,	3 00
Charles W. Homer,	3 00	Dea. — Hibben,	3 00
Z. Hosmer,	3 00	S. Peck,	2 00
S. T. Farwell,	2 00	Miss M. Cochran,	1 00
John A. Whipple,	3 00	Rev. William Allen, D. D.	1 00—135 00
James P. Milledge,	3 00	Roxbury, Coll. M. E. Ch.	25 00
G. G. Hubbard,	2 00	Williamsburgh, Dr. Daniel Collins,	10 00
H. Ropes,	2 00		

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B.—This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick  
 Rev. Charles L. Woodworth  
 Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt  
 Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss  
 Rev. Charles D. Lothrop  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding  
 Barre, Rev. C. M. Nickels  
 Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott  
 Edward Burley  
 Mrs. Harriet Burley  
 Peter Homan  
 Mrs. Sarah Hooper  
 Rev. A. B. Rich  
 Rev. C. T. Thayer  
 R. P. Waters  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
 \*Cyrus Alger  
 James S. Amory  
 \*E. T. Andrews  
 William T. Andrews  
 William Appleton  
 Mrs. N. Babcock  
 E. B. Bigelow  
 H. D. P. Bigelow  
 \*Martin Brimmer  
 \*Peter C. Brooks  
 Peter C. Brooks  
 \*James Brown  
 Seth Bryant  
 P. Butler, Jr.  
 Thomas G. Cary  
 H. S. Chase  
 Theodore Chase  
 B. C. Clark  
 H. R. Coburn  
 \*Henry Codman  
 J. W. Converse  
 Edward Crane  
 B. R. Curtis  
 Thomas B. Curtis  
 Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.  
 Levi A. Dowley  
 James C. Dunn  
 J. W. Edmands  
 Henry Edwards  
 Abner Ellis  
 Edward Everett  
 Timothy Farrar

Boston, Albert Fearing  
 John Field  
 Mrs. M. Field Fowler  
 Jonathan French  
 Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.  
 W. T. Glidden  
 James M. Gordon  
 Moses Grant  
 \*Simon Greenleaf  
 Alpheus Hardy  
 Peter Harvey  
 Franklin Haven  
 William Hayden  
 James Hayward  
 A. Hemenway  
 Henry Hill  
 F. H. Hooper  
 R. C. Hooper  
 George O. Hovey  
 George Howe  
 Deming Jarves  
 Samuel Johnson  
 Nahum Jones  
 N. C. Keep  
 \*Eliphalet Kimball  
 Abner Kingman  
 William H. Knights  
 George H. Kuhn  
 \*Abbott Lawrence  
 Amos A. Lawrence  
 Israel Lombard  
 Miss Abby M. Loring  
 George H. Loring  
 T. R. Marvin  
 Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D.  
 \*B. B. Mussey  
 Henry Newman  
 Julius A. Palmer  
 Charles H. Parker  
 Warren Partridge  
 Henry Plympton  
 B. T. Reed  
 Sampson Reed  
 William Ropes  
 \*Daniel Safford  
 James Savage  
 \*Robert G. Shaw  
 Quincy A. Shaw

Boston, Gardner Howland Shaw	East Medway, Dean Walker
John Simmons	Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen
Enoch Train	Mrs. Clarissa Smith
John S. Tyler	Fairhaven, *Samuel Borden
George B. Upton	Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell
Henry Upham	Foxboro, Daniels Carpenter
George W. Wales	Rev. E. Y. Garette
George W. Warren	Erastus Grover
*Dr. John C. Warren	Robert W. Kerr
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox
Joseph Whitney	Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth
*Thomas Wiglesworth	Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braman
John M. S. Williams	Rev. John M. Prince
Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin	Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.
Mrs. Mary Coggin	Greenfield, Rev. William Flint
Boylston, Rev. William H. Sanford	Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale
Bradford, George Cogswell	Hartford, Ct., Rev. John Orcutt
George Johnson	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard
Leonard Johnson	*Edward A. Pearson
Albert Kimball	Henry B. Pearson
*Samuel Lovejoy	Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb
Mrs. Lucilia Munroe	Reuben Whitcomb
Brimfield, John Wylds	Reuben Whitcomb, Jr.
Cambridge, William Cranch Bond	Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale
Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf	Rev. B. F. Hosford
Charles Vaughn	Holliston, Timothy Walker
Joseph E. Worcester	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith	Rev. Daniel Fitz
Charlestown, James Adams	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
William Carleton	Leicester, Joseph A. Denny
Rev. George E. Ellis	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.
Rev. O. C. Everett	Lowell, Rev. George Darling
*H. P. Fairbanks	Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle
Henry Foster	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
Addison Gage	Malden, Rev. A. C. Adams
Rev. Alexander M. Hopper	C. C. P. Moody
Peter Hubbell	Dea. Thomas Sargent
James Hunnewell	Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor
L. A. Huntington	Rev. Rufus Taylor
*Dr. J. S. Hurd	Marblehead, Rev. B. R. Allen
Dr. S. Kidder	*Mrs. William Reed
Dr. Henry Lyon	Medford, Dudley Hall
Rev. James B. Miles	Rev. E. P. Marvin
Timothy T. Sawyer	Mrs. Julia C. Marvin
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr.	*Mrs. Sarah Preston
Dr. A. R. Thompson	Dr. Daniel Swan
Amos Tufts	Mrs. Sarah Swan
Samuel Tufts	Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd
William Tufts	Julius C. Hurd
Dr. Daniel White	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole
Clinton, D. Cameron	Rev. David Sanford
J. D. Otterson	Milford, *Rev. Preston Pond
James Patterson	Millbury, Rev. Nathaniel Beach
W. W. Winchester	*Simeon Waters
Concord, *Samuel Hoar	Monson, Rev. S. Bourne
E. C. Damon	Rev. T. G. Colton
Conway, Austin Rice	Rev. C. B. Kittredge
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	A. W. Porter
Mrs. Abigail P. Burgess	Nantucket, Rev. J. E. Swallow
John P. Rice	Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis
Dorchester, Mrs. M. Brown	Rev. Daniel March
Mrs. Amasa Stetson	L. W. Noyes
Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rico	Rev. L. Swain
East Douglas, Warren Hunt	New Bedford, James Arnold
Easthampton, Edward Smith	Rev. Wheelock Craig

New Bedford, *Job Eddy	Sturbridge, *Perez Walker
David R. Greene	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb
Francis Hathaway	Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin
*George Howland	Townsend, Joel Adams
Thomas Mandell	Upton, Dea. William Fisk
Charles W. Morgan	Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk
*John Avery Parker	William Hale
*William R. Rodman	Thomas Hall
William C. Taber	E. B. Stoddard
New Braintree, *Rev. John Fisk, D. D.	Hartford Stoddard
New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard	Eli Warren
New York city, Rev. H. M. Field	Rev. William Warren
W. W. Stone	Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott
Newburyport, *William B. Banister	W. C. Capron
Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.	Rev. Samuel Clarke
Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins	Mrs. Sarah J. Boynton
Asahel Lyman	Joseph Day
Northbridge, Israel Plummer	Charles A. Messenger
North Brookfield, Ezra Batcheller	J. F. Southwick
Rev. C. Cushing	Calvin Taft
G. B. Dewing	Luke Taft
S. S. Edmonds	Moses Taft
Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.	Waltham, Rev. T. Hill
Oakhain, Rev. James Kimball	Ware Village, Joseph Cummings
Oxford, Alexander Dewitt	Alpheus Denond
Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson	George H. Gilbert
Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babbidge	William Hyde
*Rev. Lyman Cutler	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins
Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. M. Burdett	Charles A. Stevens
Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon	Wenham, Rev. J. Taylor
Mrs. Jane B. Gordon	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers
Quincy, *Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.	Jabez G. Fisher
Raynham, Rev. Robert Carver	Rev. L. H. Sheldon
Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale	West Brookfield, Rev. Swift Byington
Roxbury, Miss Harriet Hallett	West Cambridge, Rev. Daniel R. Cady
Samuel H. Walley	West Needham, Rev. A. R. Baker
Dr. B. F. Wing	Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole
Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard	Whitinsville, P. Whitin Dudley
Salem, N. J. Lord	Samuel Fletcheher
George Peabody	John C. Whitin
*Michael Shepard	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox
Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane	Worcester, *J. G. Kendall
South Danvers, Rev. James O. Murray	*John W. Lincoln
South Dartmouth, Rev. M. G. Wheeler	Stephen Salisbury
Springfield, Daniel Bontecou	Mrs. Stephen Salisbury
Francis Brewer	*Miss Sarah Waldo
Rev. S. G. Buckingham	Mrs. Margaret C. Whiteomb
Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin	Wrentham, Miss Julia Hawes
Rev. Addison Parker	

## C O N S T I T U T I O N

OF THE

### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

A F R I C A   A N D   C O L O N I Z A T I O N .

---

AN

# A D D R E S S

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Massachusetts Colonization Society,

May 27, 1857.

BY

WILLIAM G. T. SHEDD.

---

[From the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for July, 1857.]

---

ANDOVER:  
PRINTED BY WARREN F. DRAPER.  
1857.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by

WARREN F. DRAPER,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

## A D D R E S S .

---

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

ON the 22d of March, 1775, Edmund Burke, pleading for the liberties of the American Colonies, in the British House of Commons, had occasion to allude to their marvellous growth, as outrunning everything of the kind in the then past history of England, or the world. In less than seventy years, he said, the trade with America had increased twelve-fold. It had grown from a half-million of pounds per annum to six millions—a sum nearly equal to the whole export trade of England at the commencement of the eighteenth century. This rapid growth, he continued, might all be spanned by the life of a single man, “whose memory might touch the two extremities.” Lord Bathurst was old enough, in 1704, to understand the figures and the facts, as they then stood. The same Lord Bathurst, in 1775, was a member of that parliament, before whom the great orator was reciting the new facts that were stranger than fiction, in order to waken England to a consciousness that the colonies beyond the sea were bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, and must be treated accordingly. Warming from the gravity of his theme, and rising in soul as the vision slowly evolved before him, he represents the guardian angel of the youthful Bathurst as drawing aside the curtain of the future and unfolding the rising glories of his country; and particularly as pointing him, while absorbed in the commercial grandeur of England, to “a little speck scarce visible in the mass of

the national interest, a small seminal principle, rather than a formed body," and as saying to him: "Young man, there is *America*; which, at this day, serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners; yet shall, before you taste of death, show itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world."<sup>1</sup>

We have alluded to this well-known but ever fresh and fine prosopopœia of the great Englishman, because it spontaneously comes into memory when one commences to read, to think, or to speak upon Africa. That tropical continent lies nearly as dim and vague before the mind of this generation, as the cold and cheerless America did before the mind of England when Johnson and Burke were boys. With the exception of a small strip of the Atlantic coast, the wilds of this Western world were as unknown to the Englishman of 1700, as the jungles of Soudan or the highlands of Central Africa are to us. And yet it may be that there are youth of this generation who will live to see those dim beginnings of Christianity, of civilization, and of empire, which are now scarcely visible on the African Atlantic coast, expanded and still expanding into vigorous and vital churches, into strong and mighty States. The guardian genius, in this instance too, might with perhaps as much probability of verification, say to the youth whom he leads by the hand: "Young man, there is *Africa*; which, at this day, serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners; yet it shall, before you taste of death, take its place among the continents, and be no longer an unknown world."

For nothing is more wonderful than the changes and transformations of history. But involved, as every present generation is, in the great stream, and whirled along by it, it is not strange that no generation of men are ever fully aware of the strength and rapidity of their own movement. He who belongs to another generation, and looks back, can see that in such a century, and in such a quarter of the globe, a

<sup>1</sup> Speech on Conciliation with America.

mighty current was running. The spectator always sees more than the actor. The rare prophetic mind, also, that beholds the future in the instant, may foresee and predict a history too great and grand for contemporaneous belief. The philosophic statesman is aware of what is going on in the struggling masses around him, and auspicates accordingly. But the common man, of the busy present time, never knows the rate he is moving; because he is, himself, absorbed and carried headlong in the movement. It is not strange, therefore, that all hopeful, glowing vaticination, in respect to changes upon this sin-smitten planet, is regarded with distrust. Such anticipations are supposed to belong to the poet and the orator. They have no support in the data and calculations of the statistician or the statesman.

Called upon then, as we are at this time, to consider the present and prospective condition of the most wretched and unpromising quarter of the globe, by the voice of that Colonizing Society which has already done more than any other single association for the welfare of Africa, and which is destined, we believe, under that benign Providence which has protected and blessed it thus far, to see its own great ideas and plans realized; called upon to speak and to think for a hundred millions of our fellow-creatures, by a small corporate body, not yet a half-century old, and annually disbursing only a few thousands of dollars, we desire to assign some reasons for believing that a career similar to that of the British colonies in America, and similar to that of all the great colonizing movements of the past, awaits the Republic of Liberia.

What, then, are the grounds for expecting that the plans and purposes of the American Colonization Society will be ultimately realized in the Christianization of the African continent?

1. The first reason for this expectation is of a general nature. Africa has no past history. It is the continent of the future: for it is the only one now left to feel, for the *first* time, the recuperating influences of a Christian civilization. Religion, law, and letters began their march in Asia, and a

large part of that continent once felt their influence. From thence they passed into Europe; and Europe is still the stronghold of religion, law, and letters. Westward they then took their way; and the vast spaces of the American continent are still waiting for the Christianity and Republicanism that have so rapidly and firmly taken possession of that comparatively small belt called the United States. It is true that these influences were, for a time, felt along the northern border of Africa. Egypt and Carthage were once civilized; and a very vigorous Christianity, for three centuries, erected its altar, and kept its fires bright, along the southern shore of the Mediterranean. But Egypt, though African in nature and blood, derived its ideas from Asiatic sources; and its place in history is Asiatic rather than African. That ancient and wonderful pantheistic civilization which built Thebes and the pyramids, was but the corrupted remains of a yet more ancient Asiatic monotheism; as South tells us that "an Aristotle was but the rubbish of an Adam, and Athens but the rudiments of paradise." Carthage was Phœnician; and when both Egypt and Carthage were absorbed into Rome, North-Africa belonged much more to the European than to the properly African quarter of the globe. The great continent, then, notwithstanding all these attempts at approach for thousands of years, lies lone and solitary. It is out of all historical connections; so much so, that the generalizing Hegel, after a very brief characterization of it, in his *Philosophy of History*, dismisses it with the remark: "We now leave Africa, and shall make no further mention of it. That which we understand by Africa proper, is totally destitute of a history; is totally unopened and undeveloped; and can, therefore, be merely hinted at, on the threshold of Universal History."<sup>1</sup>

Now there is something in this fact, that inspires expectation. It may be vague, but it is large and full. The mode and manner may be left to conjecture or imagination; but the fact that one whole quarter of the globe has *never* yet been visited by the great influences of religion, law, and let-

<sup>1</sup> Hegel's *Werke*, IX., 123.

ters, taken in connection with the fact that these influences are a part of the plan and destination of God in reference to the *whole* world and the *whole* human family, lead to the confident faith that this will not always be so. Nature, it was said, abhors a vacuum. Empty spaces will be filled and peopled. History treads no step backward. Her voice cries: "Ever onward!"—as the guiding Genius, according to Schiller, continually sounded in the ear of Columbus on the gray waste of waters: "Ever westward! Ever to the West!" Who expects that population, law, and manners, will ever flow eastward again, from the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains? Who expects that the great changes and alterations of the future are to take place on the old theatres of Assyria, Macedonia, Greece, and Rome; or on the more recent, yet already antiquated arenas of Modern Europe? The winds rush where there is vacancy. The great historic currents of the next half-millennium, must disemboogue where they find room.

The fact, then, that there is no pre-occupancy, and no effete civilization, in the African world, is a ground of expectancy and of courage in regard to it. It is a negative preparation for great results when the time arrives.

2. A second ground of confident hope in reference to the future of Africa, is found in the qualities of the African nature.

The characteristics of the African man are still almost as unknown as those of the African soil or the African flora. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, the African has never been in a situation where the depth and reserve of his nature has been drawn upon. Only the superficies of his being has been called into exercise; so that his real and true manhood lies as hidden as the sources of the Nile. In the second place, and as a consequence of this, only his surface-trait and characteristics have appeared in his portraiture. These, moreover, having been exorbitantly unfolded, because there has been none of the balance and moderation of a deeper education and culture, have been as extravagantly depicted. The black man in literature is, therefore, either a

weakling or a caricature. The comic side of him, alone, comes into view. The single sonnet of Wordsworth upon the chieftain Toussaint, and the “sparkles dire of fierce, vindictive song,” from the American Whittier, are almost the only literary allusions to the sublime and tragic elements in the negro’s nature and condition ; certainly the only allusions that, without any abatement, and introduction of ludicrous traits, ally him *solely* with human

“ . . . . exultations, agonies,  
And love, and man’s unconquerable mind.”

The African nature is the *tropical* nature. All the races that have hitherto struggled upon the arena of history have belonged to the temperate zone. The Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Greek, the Macedonian, the Roman, the Goth, the Frank, the Englishman, the Anglo-American — all lived north of Cancer. And the fact that thus far the inter-tropical portion of the globe has furnished few or none of the elements of human history, is very often cited to prove that it can furnish none. It has almost come to be an axiom that the hot zone cannot ripen man. Brazil may crystallize diamonds of the purest water, and Africa may distil the most elaborate juices and gums ; but high intelligence and free will must grow up beneath northern skies.

Now, it is undoubtedly true that the *fallen* human being needs stimulation, and that *sinful* man has done best when he has been crowded from the outside. Easy and pleasant circumstances have always proved too much for his feeble virtue. Hence, though he was created in Paradise, and lapped in elysium so long as he could bear it, yet, the very moment he unfitted himself for such perpetual peace and joy, he was driven out among the thorns and thistles, and compelled to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. In consequence of human apostasy, then, and for no other reason, the general movement of human history has been in climes and under skies that have tasked man, and have fretted him to action. While, therefore, it is conceded that the colder zones and the harder soils have been favorable, like the primi-

tive curse of labor itself, to the best unfolding of an *imperfect* and a *corrupt* humanity, it still remains true that man was originally made for an outward world of genial warmth, of luxuriant growth, and of beauty. The primitive man was nude; his light labor was merely to prune away luxuriance; and his spiritual mind, sanctified by direct intercourse with angel, seraph, and the Eternal Mind, could both endure and profit by the otherwise enervating bliss and beauty of Eden.

This original intent and adaptation of the Creator, warrants the belief, that as there are some circumstances and influences under a temperate sky that are favorable to human development, so there are some, also, beneath a torrid one. Wherever man can go and live, there he can grow and thrive. Wisdom rejoiceth in all the *habitable* parts of the earth; and her delights are with all the sons of men.

What, then, are the fundamental peculiarities of the African, or of *man within the tropics*, that afford ground for faith and confidence that human nature will here also, in due season, exhibit a culture and character unique and fine?

Before proceeding to give only the very brief answer which the time allows to this question, it is necessary to direct attention to the comprehensiveness of the word "African." We mean by it, and it properly denotes, a physical and mental structure that belongs to the African continent as a whole, in the same sense that the "Asiatic" belongs to Asia, and the "European" belongs to Europe. The term, therefore, includes a variety of races; all, however, characterized by certain common traits. From the mouths of the Nile to the Cape of Good Hope, the observing traveller will find a primary type of mankind different from the Shemitic, and different from the Japhetic; a style of man which is original and *sui-generis*; and the minor varieties of which can easily be accounted for by the physical changes that are made by varieties in the modes of living, and particularly in the degrees of proximity to the burning equatorial line.

It is the misfortune of Africa that only the most degraded portion of its population have been its representatives be-

fore the world. The enslaved and thereby imbruted negro is the only specimen from which the civilized world obtains its ideas, and draws its conclusions, as to the dignity and capabilities of the tropical man. But the coast negro, as we shall soon have occasion to see, is, in his best estate, merely the *extreme* of the African type ; and even he has not yet been seen in his best estate. What would be thought of a generalization in respect to the native traits and capacities of the whole Celtic stock,—of the entire blood of polished France, and eloquent Ireland, and the gallant Scotch Highlands,—that should be deduced from the brutish descendants of those Irish who were driven out of Ulster and South Down in the time of Cromwell ; men now of the most repulsive characteristics, “with open, projecting mouths, prominent and exposed gums, advancing cheek-bones, depressed noses ; height, five feet two inches, on an average ; bow-legged, abortively featured ; their clothing, a wisp of rags ; spectres of a people that were once well-grown, able-bodied, and comely.” But such a judgment would be of equal value with that narrow estimate of the natural traits and characteristics of the inhabitants of one entire quarter of the globe, which rests upon an acquaintance with a small portion of them, a mere infinitesimal of them, carried into a foreign land and reduced to slavery.

The African seems to differ from the European and the Asiatic by a fuller, more profuse, and more sensuous organization. He is emphatically the child of the Earth and the Sun. His tissues are not compact, tough, and fibrous, like those of the more northern races. On the contrary, they are tumid, and betoken a luxurious soul. The organs of the senses—the eyes, nose, mouth, and ears—are called “rich,” in the phrase of the physiognomist ; and, in the extreme types, are animal and coarse. Man is like the earth he lives upon ; and the African man corresponds to that tropical soil and climate, in which every seed swells and sprouts with the rank luxuriance of a jungle. The great generical feature in the African, then, is *richness and fulness in the physical organization* ; and, in proof that it is so, we shall cite the testimony of travellers and physiologists.

The French Denon tells us that "instead of the sharp features, the keen, animated, and restless visages, the lean and active figures of the Arabian," he finds "in the land of the Pharaohs, full but delicate and voluptuous forms ; countenances sedate and placid ; round and soft features ; with eyes long, almond-shaped, half-shut and languishing, and turned up at the outer angles, as if habitually fatigued by the light and heat of the sun ; thick lips, full and prominent ; mouths large, but cheerful and smiling ; complexions dark, ruddy, and coppery ; and the whole aspect displaying, as one of the most graphic delineators among modern travellers has observed, the *genuine African character*, of which the Negro is the exaggerated and extreme representation."<sup>1</sup> Blumenbach's examinations of the Egyptian mummies led him to the belief that there are three varieties in the physiognomy expressed in Egyptian paintings and sculptures. But one of these was the Ethiopian, which, he says, "coincides with the description given of the Egyptians by the ancients, and is chiefly distinguished by prominent jaws, turgid lips, a broad flat nose, and protruding eye-balls."<sup>2</sup> "Among the modern Copts," says Prichard, "many travellers have remarked a certain approximation to the Negro. Volney says that they have a yellowish, dusky complexion, resembling neither the Grecian nor Arabian ; and adds that they have a puffed visage, swollen eyes, flat nose, and thick lips, and bear much resemblance to mulattoes."<sup>3</sup> Ledyard, whose testimony Prichard remarks is of the more value as he had no theory to support, says : " I suspect the Copts to have been the origin of the Negro race : the nose and lips correspond with those of the Negro. The hair, wherever I can see it among the people here (the Copts), is curled, not like that of the Negroes, but like that of the mulattoes."<sup>4</sup>

But if the Egyptians and Copts exhibit the full, sensuous and luxurious organization of the African, and properly belong to the African race, it certainly will not be difficult to establish the same claim for all the remaining dwellers on the

<sup>1</sup> Prichard's Natural History of Man, pp. 151, 152.

<sup>2</sup> Prichard, p. 156.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 158.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 159

continent. These were nearest to Asia and Europe, and felt most of foreign influences ; and yet the type could not be changed : the round cheek, the full, protuberant eye, the dark hue, could not be converted into their contraries.

Passing southward, into the burning heart of Africia, we find the tropical man in yet greater intensity and power. The races of Soudan display the fervid type of humanity fully formed, and in the highest degree. There are varieties in this great central region ; the lowest being found on the Guinea coast, and the higher ones meeting the traveller as he rises those great terraces by which the continent lifts itself up from the sea. The Negroes of the Gold Coast, though dwelling amidst miasm and fever, and feeling only the very worst influences of European intercourse, are nevertheless characterized by Barbot as “generally well-limbed and well-proportioned ; having good oval faces, sparkling eyes, eye-brows lofty and thick ; mouths not too large ; clean, white, and well-arranged teeth ; fresh red lips, not so thick and pendent as those of Angola, nor their noses so broad.”<sup>1</sup> “Among the Ashantee tribe of this same Guinea race,” says Bowditch, “are to be seen, especially among the higher orders, not only the finest figures, but, in many instances, regular Grecian features, with brilliant eyes, set rather obliquely in the head.”<sup>2</sup>

Of the Senegambian nations, the Mandingoës are remarkable for their industry ; and, of all the inter-tropical races have shown the greatest energy of character. Their features are regular, their character generous and open, and their manners gentle. Their hair is of the kind termed completely woolly. The Fulahs, another Senegambian people, forge iron and silver, and work skilfully in leather and wood, and fabricate cloth. An intelligent French traveller describes them as fine men, robust and courageous, understanding commerce, and travelling as far as to the Gulf of Guinea. The color of their skin is a kind of reddish-black, their countenances are regular, and their hair longer and not so woolly as those of the common Negroes.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prichard, p. 306.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 307.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 297.

These statements may be overdrawn in some particulars, and further exploration is undoubtedly required in order to form a sure and completely satisfactory judgment respecting the tribes of Soudan. But, certainly, all the information thus far obtained, goes to evince that this Negro-land is filled up with no puny populations, but with barbaric races of a powerful structure,—the bone and muscle out of which a Christian civilization shall hereafter form a powerful style of man.

Finally, threading our way downward, from the terraces to the southern-ward slope of the African continent, we find the Hottentot and Kafir, the most degraded of the African races, yet owing the excess of their degradation, by which they fall below the other African races, to the contact and influence of a corrupt European civilization. Unless a genuine Christian influence shall eventually be thrown in upon them by missions, by education, and by commerce, it was, indeed, as one remarks, an ill-omened hour when a Christian navigator descried the Cape of Storms. The Hottentot, by war and vices, has to a great extent degenerated into the Bushman ; but the Kafir still retains his aboriginal traits. Professor Lichtenstein describes them as follows : "They are tall, strong, and their limbs well proportioned ; their color is brown ; their hair, black and woolly ; they have the high forehead and prominent nose of the Europeans, the thick lips of the Negroes, and the high cheek bones of the Hottentots."<sup>1</sup>

This rapid survey of the inhabitants of the continent, from north to south, justifies us, then, in attributing a *common continental character* to them all,— and a continental character that is neither feeble nor emasculated ; but, on the contrary, one that is muscular, arterial, and prodigal. There is a generical type of the African nature, constituted by the assemblage of certain physical and mental characteristics, which may be found all over the African continent, whereby this portion of the globe becomes as distinct and peculiar as Asia, or Europe, or America. And it is from this inter-tropi-

<sup>1</sup> Prichard. p. 317.

eal humanity that we are to deduce a ground of belief and confidence that Ethiopia will yet stretch out her hands to God, and that Africa is finally to acquire a place in the universal history of man on the globe.

The chief characteristic of the African nature is the union, in it, of recipiency with passion. The African is docile. He has nothing of the hard and self-asserting nature of the Goth. He is indisposed (like the dweller of the cold and stimulating zones) to stamp his own individuality upon others. On the contrary, his plastic, ductile, docile nature receives influence from every side, gladly and genially. It is not probable that great empires will be built up on the African continent, that will extend their sway over other parts of the globe,—as the Persian sought to obtain rule in Europe, but was thwarted by Greece; or as the Roman extended his dominion over both Asia and Africa. The lust of empire will probably never run in African blood; for, foreign conquest requires a stern, self-reliant, indocile, ambitious nature, which would force itself upon other races and regions; and of this, the tropical man has little or nothing. It is rather to be expected that the African will confine himself to his own home, within the tropics, and will there take up, into his own rich and receptive nature, the great variety of elements and influences that will be furnished by other races and portions of the globe.

Under such circumstances, a unique and remarkable development of human nature must occur. A new form of national life will take rise. For this plastic character, this deep and absorbing receptivity, will be an alluvium, in which all seeds that are planted will strike a long root, and shoot up a luxuriant growth. National history, thus far, exhibits *stimulant* natures, and *stimulant* characteristics. The types of nationality that figure in the past, have generally been moulded from this sort of material,—a species which has reached its height in the Anglo-Saxon. This quality is, indeed, a strong, intense, and grand one; and we are the last to disparage its worth. The triumphs of modern Christianity, and modern Civilization, are intimately

connected with its powerful and persistent action in individuals and nations. But this tense and stimulant nature, characteristic of man in the northern zone, has its deficiencies, also, like everything human. In isolation, and after long strain, it becomes wiry, hard, brittle, broken. It would not be well that it should be the sole type of humanity; or that no other elements than it can furnish, should enter into the texture and fabric of national or individual life, from generation to generation. The Saxon himself, in order to his own preservation even, as well as his own best development, needs some infusion of equatorial elements. It would be well if his already over-wrought stimulaney could be somewhat tranquillized and enriched by the languor and sluggishness of the tropics. It would be well if the hollow features of the Anglo-American could assume somewhat of the rounded fulness of the Sphinx's or the Memnon's face; if his eager and too shallow eye, could be made bulbous and deep, like that of Sondan.

This, then, is the groundwork of the coming nationalities in Africa. It is a mild, docile, musing, and recipient nature, which is to drink in all the influences that shall pour forth from the old, and perhaps then declining civilizations of the other zones. It is the artist's nature, open at every pore, sensitive in every globule and cell of tissue, pulsing with a warm and somewhat slumbrous life,—a deep base for a high structure.

But this lethargic quality in the tropical man is allied with an opposite one. He is also a creature of passion. In the phrase of Mark Antony, there is a “fire that quickens Nilus' slime.” Like his own clime, the inhabitant of the tropics combines great antagonisms in his constitution. This slumber of his nature is readily stirred into wildest rage,—as the heavy and curtained air of the equator, which has hung dense and still for days and weeks, is suddenly dispersed by electric currents, and, in an instant, is one wide, livid blaze of lightning. This quality, like all counterbalancing ones, is not strictly *contrary* to the one that has just been described. Were it so, the one would neutralize and kill the

other. There would be no interpenetration of the two, if nothing but the relation of sheer and mere contrariety, like that between fire and water, obtained between these two qualities in the African nature. It is antithesis, not contrariety. For this very passion itself originates in, and springs right out of, the lethargy. The nature has been slumbrous and dormant, only that it may, at the proper time, be fiery and active. The one balances, not neutralizes, the other. Were there an unintermittent draught and strain upon the entire man, there could never be this tropical vehemence. But the slumber is recuperative of the constitutional force ; and, in and by the oscillations of passion and lethargy, the wondrous life goes on.

That the African is a passionate being, is attested by all history. No one can look at the features of the Memnon, without perceiving that beneath that placid contour there sleeps a world of passion. Shakspeare has given Cleopatra to us in her own proud words :

“ I am fire and air ; my other elements  
I give to baser life.”

The influences of Christianity do not destroy, but refine and sanctify, this quality. The North-African church of the first centuries was full of divine fire. It flashes in the laboring but powerful rhetoric of Tertullian. It glows like anthracite in the thoughts of Augustine, whose symbol in the church is a flaming heart ; and over whose mighty and passionate sensualism the serene, spiritualizing, and Divine power of Christianity ultimately, and only after an elemental war within like that of chaos, wrought an ethereal and saintly transformation that has not yet been paralleled in the history of the church.

But we need not go into the distant past, or into the distant African continent, for evidence upon this point. We cannot look into the eye of the degraded black man who meets us in our daily walks, without perceiving that he belongs to the torrid zone. The eye, more than any other feature, is the index of the soul, and of the soul’s life. That

full, liquid, opaline orb, that looks out upon us from face and features that are stolid, or perhaps repulsive, testifies to the union of passion and lethargy in this fellow-creature. That large and throbbing ball, that sad and burning glance, though in a degraded and down-trodden man, betoken that he belongs to a passionate, a lyrical, and an eloquent race.

This tropical eye, when found in conjunction with Caucasian features, is indicative of a very remarkable organization. It shows that tremulous sensibilities are reposing upon a base of logic. No one could fix his gaze, for a moment, upon that great Northern statesman who has so recently gone down to his grave, without perceiving that this rare combination was the physical substrate of what he was, and what he did. That deep-black iris, cinctured in a pearl-white sclerotic, and, more than all, that fervid *torrid* glance and gleam, were the exponents and expression of a tropical nature ; while the thorough-bred Saxonism of all the rest of the physical structure indicated the calm and massive strength that underlay and supported all the passion and all the fire. It was the union of two great human types in a single personality. It was the whole torrid zone enclosed and upheld in the temperate.

It will be apparent from this analysis, if it be a correct one, that the African nature possesses a latent capacity fully equal, originally, to that of the Asiatic or the European. Shem and Japhet sprang from the very same loins with Ham. God made of one blood those three great races by which he repopulated the globe after the deluge. This blending of two such striking antitheses as energy and lethargy, the soul and the sense ; this inlaying of a fine and fiery organization into drowsy flesh and blood ; this supporting of a keen and irritable nerve by a tumid and strong muscular cord,—what finer combination than this is there among the varied types of mankind ? The objection urged against the possibility of a historical progress in Africa, similar to that in the other continents, upon the ground that the original germ and basis was an inferior one,—an objection that shows itself, if not theoretically, yet practically, in the form of inaction, and

an absence of enthusiasm and enterprising feeling when the claims of Africa are spoken of,— this objection is invalid. The philosophic and the philanthropic mind must, both alike, rise above the prejudices of an age, and look beyond a present and transient degradation, that has been the result of centuries of ignorance and slavery. If this be done, the philosopher sees no reason for refusing to apply the same law of progress and development (provided the external circumstances be favorable, and the necessary conditions exist) to the tropical man, that he does to the man of the temperate or the arctic zones ; and no reason for doubting that, in the course of time, and under the genial influences of the Christian religion — the mother of us all — human nature will exhibit all its high traits and qualities in the black races, as well as in the white. And certainly the philanthropist, after a wide survey of history ; after tracing back the modern Englishman to the naked Piet and bloody Saxon ; after comparing the filthy savage of Wapping and St. Giles with the very same being and the very same blood in the drawing-rooms of Belgrave Square — has every reason for keeping up his courage and going forward with his work. There have been much stranger transformations in history than the rise of African republics, and African civilizations, and African literatures will be.

But how is the way to be prepared for this ? From what point or points, and through what instrumentalities, is the alteration to commence ? It is this second branch of the subject, which we now proceed to briefly examine.

1. It is natural to expect that the movements of God's providence, in the future will be very much like those of the past ; and that civilization and culture will, hereafter, pass into the unenlightened parts of the globe in very much the same way they have heretofore. But history shows that this has uniformly taken place by the exodus of colonies. Religion, law, and letters are not indigenous, but exotic, in all the past career of man on the globe. One race hands the torch of science to another. One quarter of the globe is both the parent and teacher of another. There are autochthones

nowhere. There are no strictly self-taught men anywhere. And in the last examination, and at the primary origin and sourcee, we are compelled to rise above earth and man altogether, and find the first beginnings of knowledge and religion in the skies. From first to last, there is an *imparting* act from the higher to the lower. The more intelligent makes revelations to the less intelligent. The genealogy cannot stop short of the Creator himself. Cainan was the son of Enos, "which was the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God."

These changes and movements in human civilization are particularly visible at those points where civilization passes from one continent to another continent. The *knots* in the grape-vine reveal where the life gathers and concentrates in order to a new expansion. Europe received letters and civilization from Asia. The little district of Greece was the radiating point; for Rome received them from Greece, and gave them to all her empire. But the original sourees of Greek enlture were colonists, few and feeble, from Egypt, Phoenicia, and Asia Minor. The Egyptian Cecrops and Danaus brought over the seeds of civility to Attica and Argos, fifteen centuries before our era. The Phoenician Cadmus carried over an Asiatic alphabet soon after. And the Lydian Pelops soon followed with his wealth and knowledge of the mechanic arts.<sup>1</sup> But the consequences of this immigration from another continent were not felt, to any great extent, upon Europe at large, until a thousand years had rolled by. The Greek, with all his treasures of wisdom and of beauty, was shut up from the "barbarian" world, until the Roman broke down the barrier, and Grecian culture then had free course. And if we should allow a millennium for a colony upon the African coast to diffuse law, manners, letters, and religion, over the African continent, it would be as rapid a movement as that to which Ancient Rome and the whole Modern World owe their secular civilization.

The radiating points for the Western Continent were the

<sup>1</sup> Heeren's Ancient Greece, Chapter III.

Spanish, and more especially the British, colonies. The movement here has been much more rapid than anything in the history of the Old World. And yet, after more than two centuries, not one quarter of this Western hemisphere is fully under the influence of Christian civilization.

The history of the past, then, indicates that Africa must receive religion, law, and letters in the same way that the other continents have received them. They must be *given* to her. The *colonist* must carry the seeds of civilization and of empire into the tropical world. Christendom owes colonies to the only portion of the globe that has never yet been a part of Christendom. Europe and America ought to adopt the utterance of the great Apostle to Europe — an utterance to which both of them, under God, owe their religion and their culture, more than to any other single human cause — and say: “We are debtors, as much as in us lies, to Africa.” Each of them ought to prove its sincerity, by entering with energy upon a great colonizing movement, and planting Christian colonies all along the coast.

2. In the second place, it is the colonist of *African blood*, upon whom the chief reliance must be placed, so long as the colonizing period continues. For the tropical climate necessitates the sluggish blood of the tropical man. It is certain death to expose the nervous, high-strung, and never-relaxed nature of the Caucasian, to the fervors of the burning zone, and the damps of an equatorial night-fall. The dweller in this portion of the globe must be able to rise and fall, like a barometer, with the climate : to act and toil vehemently for a time, and then to pass into a recuperative inaction. All the colonists of history have gone from temperate to temperate regions. The true colonist for the tropics, then, is the man of the tropics. It may be that the white man can live upon the high grounds of the interior, when the heart of Africa shall have been opened to commerce, and made yet more salubrious by agriculture and civilization ; but, for a long time to come, the black man must lay the foundations of empire and civilization, and build up the superstructure.

3. And thirdly, without intending to disparage, in the

least, the other agencies that have been and will be employed, all present indications go to show that it is the *Liberian colonist* who must take the lead in this great movement. For the Liberian is the tropical man more or less penetrated by the cold and calm ideas of the North. He carries with him some American discipline and education. He has not lost his ancestral traits; for, while in bondage, he has still lived upon the borders of that great zone from which his fore-fathers were stolen. He can not only endure, but he loves a hot and languid clime. And yet he has felt the stimulation of that active race among whom he has lived. The wrath of man has praised God. The American negro has been made aggressive and enterprising by his enslavement. He has been fitted to be a colonist, and to impress himself upon the passive and plastic millions of Africa, by a process that involves awful guilt in the human authors of it. The Liberian colonist has, thus far, obtained a firmer foothold than any other, upon the African continent. He has established a republic whose independence is acknowledged by the leading powers of the world ; and whose nationality has now entered into the history of nations. There is a definite point of departure, and a living germ of expansion in Liberia.

Furthermore, this Liberian republic is a really *Christian State*. There is not now, probably, an organized commonwealth upon the globe, in which the principles of Christianity are applied with such a childlike directness and simplicity, to the management of public affairs, as in Liberia. New England, in the days of her childhood, and before the conflicting interests of ecclesiastical denominations introduced jealousies,—Geneva, in the time of John Calvin, when the church and the state were practically one and the same body, now acting through the consistory, and now through the council,—in fine, all religious commonwealths in their infancy, and before increasing wealth and luxury have stupefied conscience and dimmed the moral perception, furnish examples of the existing state of things in the African republic. Even the common school education, which the Li-

berian constitution provides for the whole population, has been given by the missionary, and in connection with the most direct religious instructions and influences. The state papers of the Liberian Executive and Legislature breathe a grave and serious spirit, like that which inspires the documents of our own colonial and revolutionary periods.

It is not necessary, in the heart of New England, and before such an audience as this, to enlarge upon the significance of the fact that the most influential radiating point for civilization throughout Africa, is a *religious republic*. No reflecting man can ponder the fact, and think of all it involves, without ejaculating, from the depths of his soul : "God save the Commonwealth."

Such, then, is the general nature of the argument for African colonies, and for the American Colonization Society. The race itself, which it proposes to elevate and Christianize, is one of the three great races in and through which God intended, after the total destruction of all antecedent ones by the flood, to re-people the globe and subdue it. The tropical man and the tropical mind is destined, sooner or later, to enter into human history, and to have a history. It is in this faith that the Society, whose anniversary we are celebrating, toils and prays. It has been its misfortune that its vision has been clearer than that of others, and that it has, consequently, cherished plans that have appeared impracticable. But this is always the misfortune of faith within the sacred sphere, and of genius within the secular. Each of them may say to the torpid soul :

"I hear a voice thou canst not hear;  
I see a hand thou canst not see."

Through good report, and through evil report, this Society has pursued its straight-onward course, and now begins to see what it foresaw. It sees four hundred miles of the African coast secured, by fair purchase and peaceable occupation, to the area of freedom. It sees this coast-line widened into a surface of fifty miles towards the interior, and des-

tined to stretch rapidly inland and coastwise. It sees the slave trade extinct not only within Liberian jurisdiction, but shrinking away from the remoter borders of it. It sees ten thousand colonists from America, with their descendants, mingling with, and giving tone to, three hundred thousands of native population. It sees a large annual commerce coming into existence, and one that is increasing in rapid ratio. It sees a regular republican government working, firmly and equally, through the forms of law, and administered with singular prudence and energy. It sees a system of education, from the primary to the collegiate, exerting its elevating influence upon the mass of the people, and an incipient literature, in state-papers and public addresses. It sees the church of Christ crowning all other institutions, and giving direction to the mind and heart of the rising state.

Looking back, then, over the brief forty years of its existence, and pointing to what God has wrought by it, is not the American Colonization Society justified in boldly appealing to the philanthropist for the means of still greater benefits to the African, and to Africa? For the time has now arrived for enlarged operations. Africa is evidently upon the eve of great events. The explorations of Barth, and Vogel, and Anderson, and Moffat, and Livingston; the English Niger expeditions; the curiosity and courage of individual explorers, in search of the head waters of the Nile; the discovery of fine stalwart races all through the interior; the very rapid growth of African commerce, at points upon both the Eastern and Western coasts; the very mystery, itself, which overhangs this part of the globe, the more stimulating because all the rest of the world lies in comparative sun-light: all these things combined tend to the belief that, comparatively, more will be discovered, and more will be done, in and about Africa, within the coming century, than in and about any other quarter of the globe. The other continents have had their hour of deliverance. The hour for Africa has now, for the first time, come. Her scores of races prove to have capacities for Christianity and self-government. The American emancipationist is ready and waiting to send

out, among them, hundreds and thousands of Americanized colonists. Shall not the philanthropists of this land now make full proof of the Colonizing method? — that method which was employed with such vigor by Rome in Romanizing the barbarians whom she conquered — that method by which Britain, the modern Rome, has made her drum-beat to be heard round the globe? And, especially, shall not the church of Christ secure a foothold and a protection for its missionaries in Africa, by helping to extend the influence of those Christian colonies which have hitherto been their best earthly protection, and in connection with which alone (so the history of past missions in Africa, for four hundred years, plainly shows) can missionary operations be carried on with permanent success?

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

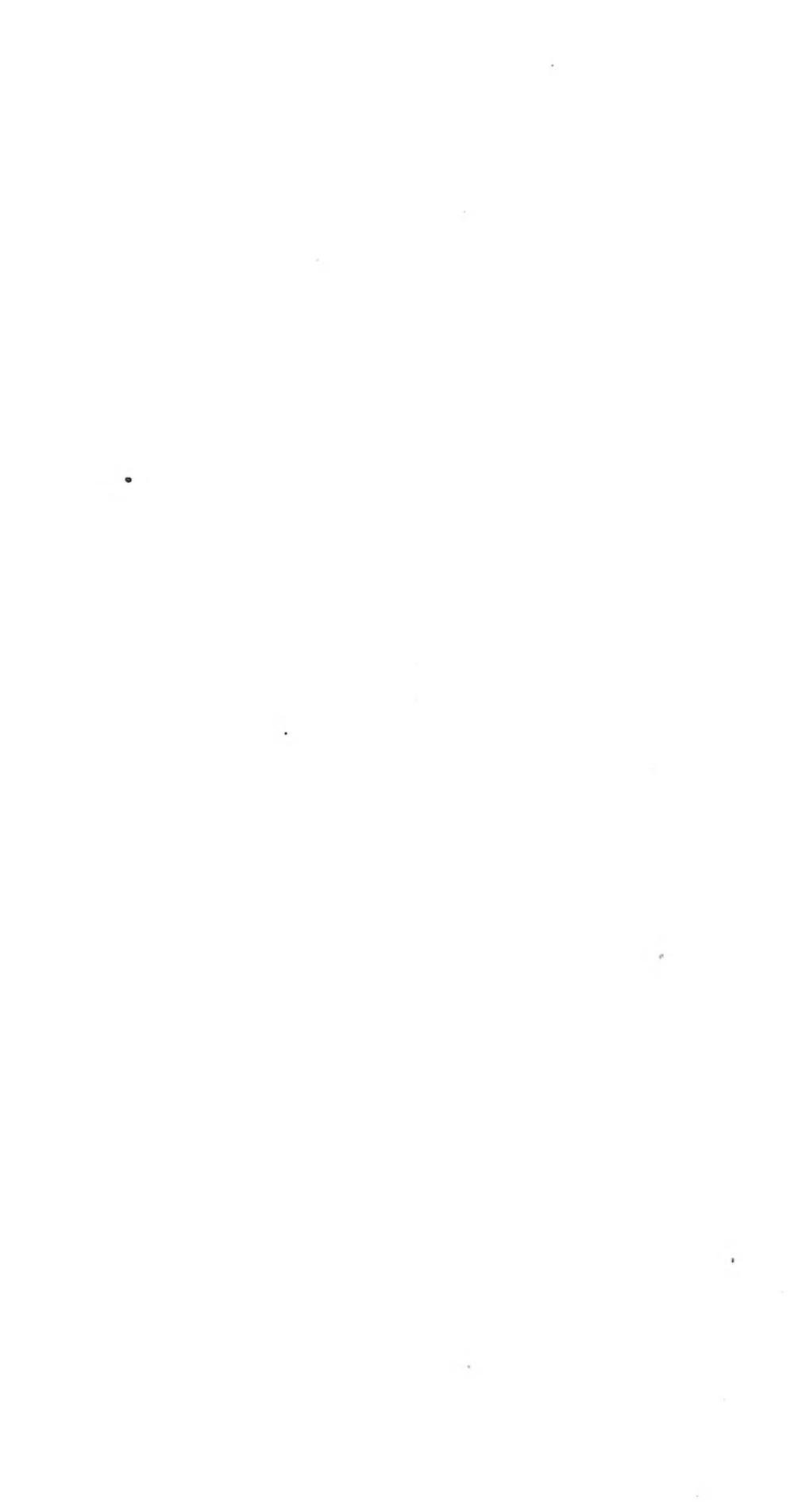
OF THE

Board of Managers

OF THE

Massachusetts Colonization Society,

M.DCC.XX. 26, 1858.



SEVENTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 26, 1858.

---

BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1858.



## A N N U A L M E E T I N G .

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Seventeenth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, May 26, 1858; the Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, Vice President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Account, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, accepted, and ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

The Officers for the last year were unanimously elected, by ballot, to the same offices for the year ensuing; except that the Hon. B. C. CLARK was chosen Vice President, and Rev. JOHN O. MEANS, Manager.

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the public exercises.

---

AFTERNOON.—The Society met, according to adjournment; WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. H. HUMPHREY, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

After introductory remarks by the President, and reading from the Annual Report by the Secretary, Dr. D. LAING, who was present on a visit, gave information concerning Liberia, where he had been practising four years as a physician.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. J. WHEELER, D. D., of Burlington, Vt.; Rev. L. F. DIMMICK, D. D., of Newburyport; Hon. B. C. CLARK; Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, and others; and closed with the Benediction by Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1858.

---

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS,
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D.D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE,
	HON. B. C. CLARK.

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD,
ALBERT FEARING,	DR. DANIEL WHITE,
T. R. MARVIN,	DR. A. R. THOMPSON,
JAMES C. DUNN,	HENRY PLYMPTON.
	REV. JOHN O. MEANS.

AGENT.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

---

 The Society's Office is at No. 26 Joy's Building, Washington Street,  
Boston.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

### *Finances—Agencies—Bequests.*

THIS Society has probably suffered less than some others, though severely, from the financial disasters of the year. From May 1, 1857, to April 30, 1858, the receipts were \$4,356 46; disbursements, \$6,467 64; balance due the Treasurer, \$2,111 23; showing a diminution of the receipts, of \$911 92; of the disbursements, of \$794 15; and an increase of the adverse balance, of \$117 77. This does not include several sums, amounting to \$1,150 00, which have passed through the hands of the Treasurer, on its way to the Treasury of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; still less, the sums paid directly to the Treasurer of that Corporation.

Of the receipts, \$500 was a legacy from Thomas Tarbell, Esq., formerly a valued officer of this Society, and \$1,000, a legacy from Mrs. Mary Jackson Smith, of Newburyport. In both these cases, the kind as well as honorable proceedings of the Executors deserves to be recorded.

The Rev. M. G. Pratt has continued his agency for the Society through the year. In May and June, 1857, his success was encouraging. July, August and September are always found by us, as by other Societies, comparatively barren months. Then came the commercial revulsion, followed by a commercial prostration, from which recovery must be slow.

During the summer, the Rev. John Whitney accepted an agency for the Society, and entered upon his labors with encouraging prospects; but the financial condition of the country led him to resign his acceptable agency after a service of only three months.

During the year, assistance has been requested and rendered in drawing up wills, in which some thousands of dollars have been bequeathed to this, or to the Parent Society; perhaps we might

say, some tens of thousands. Other wills, to a large amount, are confidentially known to exist; liable, of course, to be altered or revoked, and not payable, we hope, for many years.

It is unofficially understood, that the accumulating fund of estate of Oliver Smith, late of Hadley, will have reached its prescribed amount during the present year; after which the Society will be entitled to the annual income of a fund of \$10,000.

The residuary legacy of Nathaniel Storrs, which the testator intended to be paid in 1855, is not yet paid. The executors represent that there will be no residue of the estate, after meeting all other expenses provided for in the will. Legal proceedings have been commenced, to procure a settlement, such as the proper tribunal may award.

#### *Parent Society—Emigrants.*

The financial history of the Parent Society for the year 1857, was uncommonly favorable. By the donations of David Hunt, of Mississippi, amounting to \$45,000, and the receipt of \$12,534 from the McDonough estate, mentioned at the close of our last Report; by \$9,935 received from emancipating masters, towards the expense of colonizing those whom they emancipated; by \$8,304 46, saved by owning the fine ship, the Mary Caroline Stephens, and other items, of less amount, its available funds were raised to the sum of \$97,384 84.

Of this amount, about \$20,000 have been invested so as to yield an income, and yet be available, if needed, to meet deficiencies of the present year. A large donation of land has been received, and other payments are to be received from the McDonough estate; but it is not known whether any thing from either of these sources can be relied on to meet the current expenses of the year. The receipts from ordinary sources, so far, have been, like those of other Societies, small, and the Treasury, notwithstanding its reserved funds, will probably need all the aid its friends can give it.

The Parent Society sent out, during the year 1857, 368 emigrants; of whom 55 were born free, 2 purchased themselves, 4 were purchased by their husband and father, and 309 were gratuitously emancipated, 91 by living masters, and the remainder by will.

The ship sailed on her fourth voyage on the first of this month, with 108 emigrants, of whom 6 were free, 7 redeemed, and 95

emancipated; two steerage and 5 cabin passengers, and a full freight of goods.

### *Northern Emigrants—their Health.*

From Massachusetts, there were 5 emigrants in May, 1854, 4 in December, 1855, and 6 in May, 1857; in all, 15 since May, 1854. Of these, one died after successful acclimation, of hydro-thorax, of which symptoms had appeared before emigration, and one by imprudence in diet, especially in the use of fruit, during acclimation. The others are still living, and appear to be in no danger from the climate.

The case of one of the emigrants in 1857, Miss Mallory, of Templeton, deserves special notice. During the voyage, Dr. Hall observed in her such symptoms of pulmonary disease, that he doubted her ability to endure the fever and the approaching rainy season. On inquiry, we learned that her friends in Templeton had been aware that she had such tendencies, and feared the effect of another winter in New England. At present, the consumptive symptoms appear much less threatening than when she arrived, and are expected to disappear. She probably emigrated at about the last moment in which it could have been done safely; for after the disease has once established itself in the system, the voyage and the climate may be expected, in many cases, to hasten its progress, rather than to retard it.

Very similar has been the result with respect to northern emigrants generally, for some years past. They all have more or less fever within a few months after their arrival; but in almost all cases, if not aggravated by imprudence, it yields readily to medical treatment. The deaths among them are few, and generally from causes not connected with the climate. Among 53 who emigrated from Pennsylvania five years ago, there have been but two, whose deaths can be ascribed to that cause, and one of these was a woman 86 years of age. Meanwhile, the climate of New England has hurried many colored people to premature graves. The facts show that, so far as climate is concerned, with reasonable prudence, they are safer there than here.

### *Intentions to Emigrate.*

During some part of the past year, the question of emigrating to Liberia has engaged the serious consideration of some of the

Colored People of this State, especially at Cambridge, Boston and vicinity. It is stated that more than twenty families have formed themselves into an association for that purpose, and that their number will probably be increased, and that they expect to be the pioneers of a large emigration from New England. They are now engaged in maturing a plan of operations, which shall include all reasonable guaranties for the success of their enterprise. This movement is entirely spontaneous on their part, originated and carried on thus far by themselves, independently of any Colonization Society. If they succeed in completing their intended arrangements, they may need the use of the Society's ship, and other facilities usually afforded to emigrants; which, unless some unexpected objection occurs, will be cheerfully granted. But it is yet too early to speak very definitely on any part of this enterprise.

#### *LIBERIA.—The Report of a Famine.*

During the year, in consequence of short crops and increased demand, the price of rice rose in Liberia about as much as that of flour did in Boston, selling at an average of perhaps \$1 50 per kroo, or about five cents per pound, and a report was raised of a famine, and of the approaching "end of all things in Liberia." There was probably some actual suffering among some of the natives, who had improvidently sold themselves short; but we have not been able to ascertain that any Liberian suffered in health, or seriously in comfort, from the scarcity. It has been said that speculation had something to do with this scarcity; and this statement is supported by the fact, that when the next crop came in, some traders had old rice on hand, on which they suffered a loss. The crop of 1857 proves good, and sufficient for the probable demand.

#### *The Interior Settlement at Careysburgh.*

The last year's Report mentioned the arrival of the first company of twenty-two emigrants at Careysburgh, the new experimental settlement in the interior. Leaving the ship in Monrovia Roads, January 29, they arrived at Careysburgh the next day. Up to November 20, all were alive and well, except one man, who, after his six months was up, imprudently exposed himself in the rains, to all the unhealthy influences of the river and seaboard. They

had been joined by thirty-four others, who had emigrated with them and settled on the St. Paul's, where they had been weakened by the fever. They all soon recovered, except one motherless infant, and one man who, though it was in the midst of that "famine," killed himself by over-eating. At our latest dates, the reputation of Careysburgh for health was still maintained.

### *National Fair.*

At the National Fair, in December last, premiums were awarded for the best specimens of coffee, arrow-root, clean cotton, rice, ginger, potatoes, oxen, sheep, swine, turkies, butter, preserves of various kinds, cloth and socks from African cotton, leather, boots, soap, candles from palm oil, ploughs, hoes and other implements of iron and steel, farina from various substances, prepared chocolate, planks, shingles, cabinet work, and many other products of Liberian agriculture and manufactures. In all, one hundred and twenty-eight premiums were awarded. The result of this fair shows the variety of Liberian resources to be much greater than has been generally supposed, even by Liberians. There were three prizes of ten dollars each. James B. Yates took one of them for cleaned cotton, and another for a yoke of oxen. Mrs. Henry Williams had the third for cloth, woven from African cotton. Mark Hyder, of Bexley, and Dempsey Powell, from President Benson's farm at Buchanan, had five dollars each for coffee. J. C. Jackson, of Bexley, had the same for one hundred pounds of ginger, the product of a single hill. Micajah Jones had five dollars for eddoe meal, a new article. The eddoe is their best substitute for the Irish potatoe, and the meal makes bread like unbolted wheat flour. Augustus Washington had seven dollars for syrup, and two and an half for daguerreotypes. J. O. Hines had five for a bedstead, five for a centre and side table, five for a wheelbarrow, five for palm oil, five and a half for shingles, and other prizes, in all \$29 25. George Freeman had five for a plough, and five for other articles of blacksmith work. The prizes taken by James B. Yates amounted to \$30 50, which was the greatest amount taken by one person.

### *Cotton.*

That sugar, coffee and ginger can be profitably produced, is a fact well established by several years of profitable production. As cotton is indigenous, and as some families have always raised small

quantities for their domestic use, there seems no reason to doubt its success on a larger scale ; though some small experiments made a few years since, under the misdirection of a self-willed Englishman, proved, as had been predicted, unprofitable. The prominence given to this article at the national fair is an encouraging symptom. And a letter from Monrovia, dated February 2, states that "a cotton farm has just been started on the Junk river, by Hon. D. B. Warner." Mr. Warner has been in Liberia since his early boyhood. He is now Secretary of State. His enterprises very rarely fail ; and if his usual success attends him in this undertaking, others will doubtless follow his example, and the cultivation of cotton will be an established branch of industry. Indeed, the Rev. Alexander Crummell writes that about twenty acres of cotton will be planted on the St. Paul's, this year.

### *Explorations.*

Rev. George L. Seymour has been prosecuting his exploring and missionary efforts in the direction of the Pessa country, East and North East from Bassa County. He finds the natives friendly and favorable, and the country fertile and salubrious. Allowing for the usual over-estimates of unscientific explorers, his researches have probably extended from sixty to seventy-five miles from the coast. In January, he visited Monrovia, where, and at Buchanan, \$325 was raised by subscription, to aid him in his further explorations.

An exploring expedition up the St. Paul's has been planned by Rev. A. Crummell and A. Washington, who will take with him his daguerreotype apparatus. It is their intention to bring back with them an accurate description of the valley of that river, as far up as they may be able to ascend, with a correct map, and views of interesting objects. Much of this region has been already visited ; but the information collected hitherto has been exceedingly imperfect, and such a survey may be of great practical value.

### *Finances of Liberia.*

The finances of the Republic appear to be improving. The Treasurer acknowledges, for the year ending September 30, 1857,

Receipts, . . . . .	\$47,566 42
Disbursements, . . . . .	47,048 43
Excess of receipts, . . . . .	507 99

This shows an increase of receipts over the preceding year, of \$4,911 98, and a decrease of disbursements, of \$12,301 33.

The duties on imports, if they could all be collected, would give the Republic an ample revenue. But this is at present impossible. There are but six ports of entry on the whole five hundred and twenty miles of coast ; while landing places, at which vessels may carry on a barter trade, occur as often as once in five or ten miles ; so that there are more than fifty places where goods may be landed and sold, but where there is no revenue officer to collect the duties ; and at some of these places the amount of trade is large enough to be important. To meet this difficulty, foreign vessels are required to pay duties, at some port of entry, on the goods intended for sale at other points of the coast. This, however, meets the difficulty only in part ; for the trader who pays duties at Monrovia on goods to the amount of \$1,000, may touch at twenty places, and sell three times that amount without detection. And besides all this, a large amount of goods is introduced into the northern part of their territory from Sierra Leone, by native traders, who are British subjects. These goods are carried in canoes, up the numerous rivers and creeks connected with the Sherbro Sound, and dispersed among the numerous Vey people, who inhabit the country for a hundred miles or more,—even beyond Cape Mount. In the Northern part of the region thus supplied with goods, are various stations of the well known Mendi Mission.

A plan has been suggested for meeting this difficulty, by an arrangement with the British Government, by which that Government should pay the Republic a fixed sum annually, as a commutation for all duties on goods imported into the Republic by British subjects. Such an arrangement, if the commutation should be of a reasonable amount, would meet the difficulty in respect to British traders, and would give the Republic a comfortable revenue ; but it might very probably aggravate the evil in respect to French, German and American traders, and might act unfavorably on the foreign relations of the Republic generally. It is understood that the plan has had some discussion between the two governments, but, as yet, without any definite result.

#### *Foreign Relations.*

The foreign relations of Liberia appear to remain undisturbed, unless it be with France. That Government has attempted to practice, on some parts of the coast under Liberian jurisdiction, a

system of thinly veiled slave trading. This has been met by the Liberian Government, with a prompt and energetic resistance, which, it is understood, has produced some coldness between the Empire and the Republic.

Gerard Ralston, Esq., of Philadelphia, residing in London, has been appointed and recognized as Consul-general of the Republic in Great Britain and Ireland.

During the past winter, the President of the American Colonization Society, being in St. Petersburgh, had an official correspondence with the Grand Duke Constantine, which will probably lead to diplomatic relations between Russia and Liberia.

### *Liberia and the United States.*

Of the relations of our own Government to that Republic, it seems advisable to speak so as to remove some prevalent misapprehensions. And in the first place, the Government of the United States has never *refused* to acknowledge the Independence of Liberia. When pressed for such an acknowledgment, it has sometimes evaded the question, and sometimes delayed; but has never *refused*. In the second place, our Government, in all the intercourse there has been between them, has always treated Liberia as a sovereign, independent State. In the third place, our Government, in its official intercourse with the powers of Europe, has claimed that Liberia is "an independent political community," having a right to make treaties, to acquire, possess and govern territory, to lay and collect duties on imports, and do other acts which independent states alone have a right to do. This ground was taken in reply to questions from the British Government, even before the Liberian Declaration of Independence, and has never been retracted. In the fourth place, our Government has now an official representative at Monrovia, transacting business officially between the two Republics. There are many sovereign states in Europe, of whose independence our Government has taken less public notice than of that of Liberia.

But some will ask, why has not the acknowledgment been made openly, in the usual way, by act of Congress? In the first place, that is *not* the usual way in which nations acknowledge each other's independence. No nation of Europe has ever acknowledged the Independence of the United States, nor have we acknowledged theirs, by a legislative act; unless the kingdom of

Greece be an exception. The usual way is, and always has been, by silently assuming each other's independence, and transacting business together accordingly. These legislative acknowledgments are a modern invention of our own government, adopted to meet some peculiarities in the case of certain new governments established on this continent; cases in which, for certain reasons of state, a more formal and explicit declaration than had been usual among nations was deemed advisable.

In the second place, there is no special reason for applying this new form of acknowledgment to Liberia. There is no denial of her independence by others, which needs to be met and repelled by an acknowledgment by us. No "Holy Alliance" of European despots threatens to crush her freedom. If her interests should appear seriously to need such an acknowledgment, probably it would be had. Her friends in the United States are doubtless numerous and influential enough to carry such an act through Congress, whenever it shall appear manifestly essential to her welfare. Such a measure, at such a time, would probably command a majority even of Southern votes. But an attempt to force such an acknowledgment through Congress without any special necessity for it, would perhaps excite such apprehension and opposition at the South, as might injure our beneficiaries, both here and in Africa, much more than the acknowledgment would be worth. It seems better, therefore, to treat Liberia as we treat other nations whose independence has never been disputed and is not threatened. Still, a more formal diplomatic acknowledgment appears desirable, and the exigencies of business between the two Republics may be expected to bring it to pass.

### *Liberia College.*

The erection of the buildings of Liberia College is delayed by controversies about its location, as people in different places claim that it should be near them; thus showing that the same human nature is operative in colored Liberians, as in white Americans. It is hoped that these controversies will soon terminate, and that the opening of the college will not be delayed beyond another year.

Several matters, relating to our future operations, demand a few remarks.

*Emigration from British Provinces.*

Liberia is more and more attracting the attention of intelligent colored men. During the year, applications for information have been received, not only from various parts of our own country, but from the British West Indies, and from Canada. In the British West Indies, especially in Barbadoes, whence the application comes, colored men, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, find that their color places them under serious disadvantages in the various competitions of life ; that the avenues to industrial, political and social elevation, though not absolutely closed against them, are not open to them as they are to white men ; and they wish to find a country, in which they may be free from the overshadowing influence of a race which actually possesses a position superior to theirs, and shows no disposition to relinquish it. They wish to know, therefore, how they may transport themselves to Liberia. As they are not "Free People of Color residing in the United States," the Society cannot expend its funds in aiding them ; but it would doubtless gladly give them passages at cost, from some port in the United States at which they may present themselves, application being made in season to allow the necessary arrangements. To send the Society's ship by way of the West Indies, receiving them there as passengers, would indeed be possible, but would probably be more expensive, and undesirable on other accounts.

Of the colored people in Canada, we have but little reliable information. In 1847, when it was currently reported that there were more than 20,000 fugitives from American slavery in Upper Canada, the Census showed that the whole colored population of the province was less than six thousand. It is well known that many of the passengers by the "Underground Rail Road" are free persons, who pretend to be fugitives for the sake of traveling at other people's expense. Yet it is certain that colored immigrants from the United States, for the last eight or ten years, have been more numerous than the people of Canada have desired ; and that, though they are under no legal disqualifications there, they find the hearts of their white neighbors as cold as the climate, and both too cold for a comfortable home. Some of them also ask how they can get to Liberia. The answer is substantially the same as in the former case. As they do not "reside in the United States," the Society cannot expend its funds in colonizing them.

It can only receive them as passengers at their own expense, passages having been seasonably engaged by correspondence or otherwise. Nor can it do even this for any who are known to be fugitives from slavery, unless it can be shown that they or their ancestors were imported into the United States since the suppression of the slave trade, January 1, 1808 ; in which case they have a right to return to Africa at the expense of the United States. It is not the Society's business, either to detect fugitives and return them to their masters, or to aid their escape. Its charter allows it to deal only with those who are legally free.

*Suggestions to persons contemplating Emigration.*

From the United States many would like to emigrate, "if they can have suitable encouragement." On inquiry, "suitable encouragement" is found to mean, some contract or appointment securing a remunerative employment after their arrival, or a few hundred dollars, with which to establish themselves in business. On such terms, it would be easy to find any number of emigrants from the free States.

Doubtless, there are many colored people who are worthy of such "encouragement," and who would make good use of it, to the great advantage both of themselves and of Liberia. But the Society cannot furnish it. It must come from individuals who know them, and know them to be worthy. The Society can only give them their passage, including provisions on the voyage ; the freight of their goods, to the amount of ten cubic feet to each person ; food, lodging-room, medicine and medical attendance for six months ; and a building lot in some of the towns, or farming land, not less than five acres nor more than ten, to each family. The Society will take additional freight at thirty cents per cubie foot, and the Liberian Government will sell any amount of land, at prices varying from one dollar to fifty cents an acre.

In past years, the Society has, in a very few instances, been in want of men to perform certain services in Liberia, and has been obliged to advance money, in various ways, in order to procure them ; but no such necessity exists now, or has existed for some time past, or is expected to exist hereafter. Their various agencies in Liberia are all filled ; and if any become vacant, there are Liberians able and ready to fill them.

Those, therefore, who are conscious of being unable to succeed

in Liberia with such facilities as the Society gives, and who have neither acquired the property necessary to purchase their own outfit, nor the character which may induce those who know them to furnish it, should defer their emigration till they have overcome some of these obstacles. At present, it is better that they should be here than there. A few years of well directed effort will enable them to command all that is requisite to success in Liberia.

To some extent, an impression exists among colored people, that the white population of this country are ready to give them outfits for the sake of getting rid of them. They should wholly disabuse their minds of this mistake. There are, indeed, some colored persons, as there are white persons, who are burdens to the neighborhoods where they live, and whose neighbors would be willing to pay something to relieve themselves of the burden; as European governments have sometimes paid the expense of sending paupers and petty criminals to America. Liberia does not want such emigrants. There are also some politicians, who talk largely of removing the whole colored population of the country to Africa, and of meeting liberally all desirable expenses. But it will very generally be found, if the experiment is tried, that such talkers expect to pay their part of such expenses in *talk*, and not in cash. They think the thing ought to be done, and would be very glad to see it done, but with other men's money, and not with their own. Those who expect much from them, will be disappointed. Efficient aid will come from those only, who give it from other motives; from a desire to do good to those who emigrate, and to Africa.

It has been suggested, that the State may aid those who desire to emigrate. Perhaps an appropriation for that purpose might be obtained, if the colored people of the State, or any large portion of them, should desire and request it; but not otherwise. They can make the experiment, if they see fit. They understand and can state their own wants and wishes. There are many in every year's legislature, who profess, and in many cases, doubtless, with more or less sincerity, to be their ardent and devoted friends. An application from their colored fellow-citizens would doubtless be respectfully received and considered, and might be successful. If there are many who desire to emigrate and who need aid, it may be well for them to consider the expediency of applying.

But the great work will be done, mainly, by the colored men

who emigrate independently, on their own resources. There have been such cases already, and they will increase in number, till the work of our Society becomes comparatively small and unimportant, and finally ceases, and we take our place with that incorporated Company in England, which, more than two centuries ago, sent emigrants to New England, and whose existence is now scarcely remembered, except by antiquaries. The colored people of this country are able to carry on this work themselves, and sooner or later, they will do it ; and theirs, much more than ours, will be the advantage, and the honor.

## DONATIONS,

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1858.*

---

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1857, and another in April, 1858,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1858, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> , Samuel Farrar,	\$10 00	Samuel Atherton,	5 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 60	J. J. Walworth,	5 00
Rev. S. H. Taylor,	5 00	C. C. Little,	5 00
Rev. P. Barrows,	3 00	C. C. Chadwick,	5 00
Rev. W. G. T. Shedd,	3 00	Thomas Gifford,	5 00
Albert Abbott,	2 00	James Lawrence,	5 00
John Aiken,	10 00	Stephen P. Fuller,	5 00
W. P. Foster,	5 00	Quincy Tufts,	5 00
J. A. Roberts,	1 00	W. C. Bond,	5 00
Rev. D. Oliphant,	1 00	Edward Crust,	5 00
John Abbott,	2 00	J. Lee, Jr.	5 00
J. & H. B. Abbott,	3 00	Samuel J. May,	5 00
Dr. Stephen Tracy,	2 00	Joseph C. Bond,	5 00
John Stinson,	2 00	John P. Ober,	5 00
Charles Tufts,	5 00	J. Read,	5 00
Mrs. Justin Edwards,	1 00	John A. Parks,	5 00
Edward Taylor	2 00	James H. Fearing,	3 00
Jacob Channing,	5 00	Joseph Goodnow,	3 00
F. Cogswell,	5 00	S. Wildes,	2 00
Mrs. Mark Newman,	1 00	T. C. Whittemore,	2 00
Rev. E. A. Park,	5 00	William Ropes,	1 00
Mrs. B. H. Punckard,	3 00	James Hayward,	1 00
Willard Pike,	2 00	Albert Fearing,	1 00
Mrs. B. B. Edwards,	3 00—\$6 00	James C. Dunn,	1 00
<i>Ashby</i> , Collection,	17 25	T. R. Marvin,	1 00
<i>Bedford</i> , Coll. H. J. Patrick,	15 87	Henry Plympton,	1 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Coll. Wash. St. Ch.	7 25	B. C. C.	1 00
<i>Bolton</i> , Friend,	1 00	E. H. Co.	1 00
Jonathan Forbush,	2 00—\$3 00	J. M. S. Williams,	1 00
<i>Boston</i> , 1857.		L. Latchfield,	1 00
Thos. Tarbell, legacy,	500 00	I. Thatcher,	1 00
Jacob Bancroft,	10 00	E. Crafts, Jr.	1 00
George B. Gow,	1 00	George Swett,	1 00
Miss Emeline Cushing,	5 00	F. Guild,	1 00
James Hayward,	25 00	Benjamin Beal,	1 00
Friend,	1 00	J. C. Brainerd,	1 00
George B. Upton,	20 00	Enoch Bartlett, Jr.	1 00
Charles C. Barr,	10 00	John Bryant,	1 00
C. Thompson, Jr.	10 00	Friend,	1 00
T. Wigglesworth,	10 00	Cash,	1 00
J. H. Wolfeott,	10 00	W. S. B.	1 00
John G. Tappan,	10 00	George H. Kuhn,	1 00
Stephen Tilton & Co.	10 00	A. Hobart,	1 00
Samuel Johnson,	10 00	F. Welch,	1 00
James Vida,	5 00	William M. Byrnes,	1 00
E. S. Tobey,	5 00	Friend,	1 00
W. B. Reynolds,	5 00	G. H. M.	1 00
Gilman S. Low,	5 00	Edmund Monroe,	1 00

C. Homer,	1 00	J. H. Merriam,	50
B. S.	1 00	Abel Thurston,	2 00
Addison Child,	1 00	Mrs. —— Estabrooks,	50
Abner H. Bowman,	1 00	Miss Patience Dole,	1 00
F. W. G. May,	1 00	A. S. Dole,	50
A. Ward,	1 00	A. Hubbard,	50
H. Montgomery,	1 00	Edward Smith,	2 00
S. Reed,	1 00	Friend,	6 00
E. Atkins,	1 00	Coll. Cong. Soc.	12 00—27 50
Henry Clark,	1 00	Gardner, Collection,	6 90
W. Tufts,	1 00	Friend,	3 00—9 90
Friend,	1 00	Granby, Samuel Ayres,	10 00
H. Lynn,	1 00	Greenfield, Coll. Rev. A. Chandler,	17 00
S. C. Thwing,	1 00	Hadley, Coll. Third Ch.	4 59
H. R. Coburn,	1 00	Coll. First Parish,	6 00—10 59
S. S. Jackson,	1 00	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	20 00
H. Upham,	1 00	Mrs. L. D. Whitecomb,	5 00
F. Jones,	1 00	Luke Pollard, Jr.	1 00
J. Adams,	1 00	Trumball Bull,	1 00
J. Whitney,	1 00	R. Whitecomb,	10 00—37 00
Waldo Flint,	1 00	Holden, Paul Davis,	2 00
Otis Norcross,	1 00	Dr. Daniel Davis,	1 00
W. Rope's Five Children,	5 00	Mrs. Samuel Damon,	1 00
James Hunnewell,	1 00	Damon & Adams,	1 00
W. R. N	1 00	Dr. A. D. Smith,	1 00
Mrs. M. P. Hayward,	1 00	H. H. Sawin,	1 00
Henry Edwards,	1 00	John E. Chaffin,	1 00
C. H. P. Plympton,	1 00	Jonathan Crosby,	1 00
Friend,	1 00	Mrs. William Flagg,	1 00
M. L. Hale,	1 00	Mrs. E. M. Hubbard,	50
<i>Boston, 1858.</i>			
P. C. Brooks,	50 00	Thomas J. Davis,	3 00
A. Kingman,	30 00	Stilman Hubbard,	1 00
T. R. Marvin,	30 00	Mrs. Sarah B. Rogers,	50
Rev N. L. Frothingham,	20 00	James Moss,	50
John P. Ober,	10 00	Daniel F. Parmenter,	1 00
H. S. Chase,	10 00	Mrs. Jane Nichols,	25
George Callender,	10 00	Cash,	1 00—17 75
A. Hemenway,	10 00	<i>Leconica, N. H., Coll. Cong. Ch.</i>	
Thomas G. Cary,	10 00	Leicester, Isaac Southgate,	5 00
James S. Stone,	10 00	Rev. A. H. Coohidge,	1 00
E. Blanchard,	10 00	C. Hatch,	5 00
F. Jones,	10 00	A. White,	2 00
P. W. Chandler,	9 00	L. Warren,	2 00—15 00
J. Read,	5 00	<i>Lowell, Samuel Fay,</i>	
John A. Parks,	5 00	C. F. Battles,	2 00
Francis C. Head,	5 00	S. G. Mack,	3 00
Edward G. Tileston,	5 00	Dr. H. Dickey,	2 00
James McGregor,	5 00	Joseph S. Holt,	2 00
Edward Dole,	5 00	William Spencer,	1 00
A. G. Peck,	5 00	William S. Southworth,	5 00—20 00
J. G. Kidder,	5 00	<i>Medford, Dr. Daniel Swan,</i>	
James Vila,	5 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00
Joseph Whall,	5 00	Dudley Hall,	10 00—110 00
Henry Clafin,	5 00	<i>Middleboro', Coll. Rev. J. C. Thatcher,</i>	
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	Coll. Rev. I. W. Putnam,	19 15
B. T. Reed,	5 00	<i>Millbury, Lyman Goodale,</i>	
Francis Welch,	5 00	Monson, 1857.	
George M. Barnard,	5 00	Rev. A. Ely,	3 00
George P. Denny,	2 00	A. W. Porter,	10 00
Miss C. Newman,	2 00	Mrs. —— Burt,	1 00
M. P. Grant,	2 00	Dr. A. Smith,	1 00
William Munroe,	3 00	D. D. Moody,	1 00
S. D. Warren,	5 00	J. R. Flynt,	5 00
Moses Grant,	5 00—1,117 00	Henry Lyon,	5 00
<i>Chazy, N. Y., Miss Anna Hubbell.</i>			
Chelsea, Coll. Broadway Ch.	35 45	L. F. Newton,	1 00
Elisha Sherman,	15 00—50 45	C. W. Holmes, Jr.	2 00
Chicopee, J. K. Fletcher,	1 00	Dr. Henry Cady,	1 00
Danvers Centre, Rev. M. P. Braman,	1 00	C. W. Holmes,	2 00
Fitchburg, Dr. A. Hitchcock,	1 00	J. L. Reynolds,	3 00
John M. Harris,	1 00	Alvah B. Kittridge,	10
Charles Ide,	50	Harriet D. Kittridge,	5
		Maria A. Kittridge,	3
		Albert Norcross,	3 00—38 18

<i>Monson</i> , 1853.		Ephraim Spaulding,	5 00
Rev. A. Ely,	2 00	Henry Shedd,	2 00
D. D. Moody,	1 00	N. F. Cummings,	1 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00	John Spaulding,	35
J. R. Flynt,	5 00	D. Giles,	2 00
Alvah B. Kittridge,	10	Polly Giles,	1 00
Harriet D. Kittridge,	10	Lucy Stone,	1 00
Maria A. Kittridge,	5	Rebecca Wheeler,	50
Ellen L. Kittridge,	3	Samuel Warner,	50
Coll.	29 36—39 64	Noah Adams,	5 00
<i>Newburyport</i> , Mrs. Mary J.		F. Stickney,	1 00
Smith's legacy,	1,000 00	Others,	1 85—33 75
Dividend on the same,	30 00—1,030 00	<i>Upton</i> , Mrs. Newell Gore,	50
<i>North Brookfield</i> , S. S. Edmunds,	50 00	Mrs. Beulah Fiske,	2 00
E. Batcheller,	25 00	Rev. William Warren,	2 00
Rev. Thomas Snell,	5 00	H. Forbush,	3 00
Col. P. Nye,	1 00	E. B. Stoddard,	5 00
Thomas Snell, Jr.	5 00	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
J. W. Hubbard,	1 00	William Hale,	3 00
T. P. Clark,	1 00	Mrs. William Hale,	2 00
O. A. Tomblin,	50	J. A. Fiske,	1 00
Miss P. Howe,	50	A. G. Nourse,	1 00
Others	39 23—123 23	L. B. & W. H. Fiske,	2 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , Dr. T. Gordon,	40 00	Charles Currier,	25
Mrs. Jane B. Gordon,	20 00	M. Cunstock,	50
Josiah Robbins,	5 00	Hannah W. Bradish,	25
Mrs. E. J. Bates,	1 00	Elijah W. Forbush,	25
J. H. Loud,	3 00	Brigham Forbush,	25
George G. Dyer,	2 00	Timothy Leland,	1 00
A. P. Stone,	1 00	Richard Dwmell,	25
A friend,	1 00	Moses Whitney,	1 00
W. T. Davis,	3 40	E. W. King,	25
William S. Danforth,	1 00	Mrs. J. Forbush,	25
W. H. Nelson,	1 00	Miss Mary A. Putnam,	10
W. Nelson,	2 00	Miss Mary Putnam,	15
Andrew Bartlett,	2 00	Mrs. E. A. Ward,	25
W. R. Drew,	1 00	G. H. Stoddard,	2 00
A friend,	1 00	Mrs. D. Rice,	25
Charles T. Holmes,	1 00	Mrs. Asa Wood,	5 00
Rev. A. Harvey,	1 00	Mrs. L. Moore,	50
A. L. Russell,	1 00	Maj. E. Warren,	5 00
Edward Bartlett,	1 00	Mrs. Jonathan Wood,	25
Safford Sturtevant,	1 00—89 00	Mrs. Hannah Wood,	50
<i>Salem</i> , Coll Tab. Ch.	66 00	Lorin Johnson,	1 60
Coll. Crombie St. Ch.	22 00	Levi W. Taft,	25
Coll. 1st Bap. Ch.	11 00	George L. Bigelow,	15
William Goodhue,	1 00	Miss Miriam A. Putnam,	13
N. J. Lord,	60 00	A. & D. Putnam,	2 00
J. Perley,	1 00	Joel Taft,	1 00
A friend,	10 00—171 00	E. W. Walker,	1 00
<i>Shirley</i> , Rev. B. B. Beardsley,	5 00	Chester W. Walker,	1 00
<i>Springfield</i> , Miss B. Brewer,	10 00	William Fiske,	2 00
E. Ingorsol,	1 00	Mrs. William Fiske,	1 00
O. Childs,	3 00	Mrs. C. J. Fiske,	50
A. Huntington,	3 00	Melita S. Fiske,	35
J. M. Griggs,	1 00	Whitman Holbrook,	25
E. Hayes,	1 00	Thomas Nelson,	50
H. Sanderson,	1 00	Mrs. Thomas Nelson,	50
J. B. Stellens,	3 00	Jonathan Nelson,	25
D. Smith & Co.	2 00	John B. Stoddard,	25
E. A. Morris,	1 00	N. B. Hall,	50
Edmund Palmer,	2 00—23 00	Thomas J. Hall,	2 00
<i>Stockbridge</i> , Collection,	18 25	A. J. Willard,	1 00
Taunsend Noah Ball,	50	Hartford Stoddard,	5 00
Daniel Adams,	2 00	Charles A. Fiske,	1 00—62 38
Jesse Seaver,	1 00	<i>Waltham</i> , Coll. Rev. T. Hill,	20 00
Thomas F. Seaver,	50	Friends,	13 50—33 50
Samuel Adams,	5 00	W. Joseph Cummings,	3 00
Miss Mary A. Bertram,	1 00	J. A. Cummings,	2 00
Alvah Stickney,	1 00	William Hyde,	5 00
H. Winchester,	1 00	C. A. Stevens,	3 00
Capt. E. Davis,	55	H. Ives,	1 00
		O. Sage,	10 00

Alpheus Demond,	1 00		Israel Plummer,	10 00
Lewis Demond,	2 00		Mrs. Anne Dudley,	2 00
I. R. Lawton,	1 00		James A. Prentice,	1 00
W. S. Brackenridge,	1 00		Stephen F. Batchelder,	3 00
Rev. A. E. P. Perkins,	1 00		Henry B. Osgood.	1 00
A. L. Devens,	3 00		Joel Smith,	50
E. C. Richardson,	1 00		James Moody,	50
George H. Gilbert,	5 00		Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
D. W. Miner,	1 00	—40 00	C. P. Whitin,	10 00
Westford. Coll. Orthodox Soc.		1 95	John C. Whitin,	10 00
West Springfield. Coll. First Ch.		14 00	P. W. Dudley,	3 00 — 64 50
Whitinsville. Paul Whitin,	5 00		Worcester. S. Salisbury,	5 00
J. F. Whitin,	2 50		A. H. Wilder,	5 00
Caleb T. Chapin,	1 00		Dr. John Green,	5 00
H. A. Goodale,	1 00		Parley Goddard,	2 00
Ephraim S. Fletcher,	1 00		Edward Benis,	1 00
Samuel Fletcher,	5 00		F. A. Clapp,	1 00
Cyrus Taft,	1 00		Mrs. William A. Wheeler,	1 00
Itial C. Carr,	1 00		E. H. Sanford,	1 00 — 21 00
Mrs. Eunice Chapin,	1 00			

*The following amounts have, for various reasons of convenience, been paid by the donors directly to the agents or officers of the Parent Society, without passing through the Treasury of the State Society, and have been acknowledged in the African Repository.*

Falmouth, Coll. Rev. H. B. Hooker,	20 00	E. S. Rand,	10 00
Haverhill, Ezra C. Ames,	4 00	Miss F. B. Banister,	5 00
Samuel Chase,	5 60	Josiah L. Hale,	5 00
Mrs. —— Kelley,	2 00	Joshua Hale,	5 00
Mrs. A. Kittredge,	1 00	William Stowe,	5 00
W. R. Whittier,	1 00	Andrew W. Miltimore,	2 00
Cash,	50	Mrs. J. C. Marsh,	2 00
Cash,	10 — 13 60	Miss Mary Hale,	2 00
Hubbardston, Hanah Bennett,	5 00	—— Webster,	1 00
Lee, Legacy of Eli Bradley,	100 00	Cash,	1 00
Lowell, L. Keese,	60 00	Josiah Little,	1 00
William A. Burke,	20 00	Jacob Stone,	1 00
Samuel Burbank,	5 00	James Horton,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Whipple,	5 00	D. Dana,	1 00
S. W. Stickney,	3 00	Carlton Dole,	1 00
J. F. Rogers,	2 00	Cash,	25 — 141 25
D. H. Chase,	1 00	Northampton, Mrs. G. W. Talbot,	5 00
H. Wright,	1 00	Otis, Colt. R. Pomeroy,	15 00
L. Keese,	30 00 — 127 00	Pittsfield, Rev. H. Humphrey,	5 00
Newburyport, Ladies' Col. Soc.	58 00	Westborough, E. S. Keep,	30 00
Capt. M. Lunt,	20 00	Whitinsville, Ezra W. Fletcher,	10 00
William Cushing,	20 00	Unknown, A Friend,	30 00

## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B.—This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Agawam, Rev. Addison Parker
Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick
Rev. Charles L. Woodworth
Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt
Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss
Rev. Charles D. Lothrop
Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding
Barre, Rev. C. M. Nickels
Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott
Edward Burley
Mrs. Harriet Burley
Peter Homan
Mrs. Sarah Hooper
Rev. A. B. Rich
Rev. C. T. Thayer
R. P. Waters
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.
*Cyrus Alger
James S. Amory
Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D.
*E. T. Andrews
William T. Andrews
William Appleton
Mrs. N. Babcock
E. B. Bigelow
H. D. P. Bigelow
*Martin Brimmer
*Peter C. Brooks
Peter C. Brooks
*James Brown
Seth Bryant
P. Butler, Jr.
Thomas G. Cary
H. S. Chase
Theodore Chase
B. C. Clark
H. R. Coburn
*Henry Codman
J. W. Converse
Edward Crane
B. R. Curtis
Thomas B. Curtis
Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.
Levi A. Dowley
James C. Dunn
J. W. Edmands
Henry Edwards
Abner Ellis

Boston, Edward Everett
Timothy Farrar
Albert Fearing
John Field
Mrs. M. Field Fowler
Jonathan French
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.
W. T. Glidden
James M. Gordon
Moses Grant
*Simon Greenleaf
Alpheus Hardy
Peter Harvey
Franklin Haven
William Hayden
James Hayward
A. Hemenway
Henry Hill
F. H. Hooper
R. C. Hooper
George O. Hovey
George Howe
Deming Jarves
Samuel Johnson
Nahum Jones
N. C. Keep
*Eliphalet Kimball
Abner Kingman
William H. Knights
George H. Kuhn
*Abbott Lawrence
Amos A. Lawrence
Israel Lombard
Miss Abby M. Loring
George H. Loring
T. R. Marvin
Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D.
*B. B. Mussey
Henry Newman
Julius A. Palmer
Charles H. Parker
Warren Partridge
Henry Plympton
B. T. Reed
Sampson Reed
William Ropes
*Daniel Safford
James Savage

Boston, *Robert G. Shaw	Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice
Quincy A. Shaw	East Douglas, Warren Hunt
Gardner Howland Shaw	Easthampton, Edward Smith
John Simons	East Medway, Dean Walker
Enoch Train	Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen
John S. Tyler	Mrs. Clarissa Smith
George B. Upton	Fairhaven, *Samuel Borden
Henry Upham	Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell
George W. Wales	Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter
George W. Warren	Rev. E. Y. Garette
*Dr. John C. Warren	Eastus Grover
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Robert W. Kerr
Joseph Whitney	Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox
*Thomas Wigglesworth	Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth
John M. S. Williams	Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braman
Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin	Rev. John M. Prince
Mrs. Mary Coggin	Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.
Boylston, Rev. William H. Sanford	Greenfield, Rev. William Flint
Bradford, George Cogswell	Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale
George Johnson	Hadley, Rev. Rowland Ayres
Leonard Johnson	Hartford, Ct., Rev. John Orcutt
Albert Kimball	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard
*Samuel Lovejoy	*Edward A. Pearson
Mrs. Lucia Munroe	Henry B. Pearson
Brimfield, John Wylds	Mrs. Louisa Whitcomb
Cambridge, William C ranch Bond	Reuben Whitecomb
Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf	Reuben Whitecomb, Jr.
Charles Vaughn	Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale
Joseph E. Worcester	Rev. B. F. Hosford
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith	Holliston, Timothy Walker
Charlestown, James Adams	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana
William Carleton	Rev. Daniel Fitz
Rev. George E. Ellis	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Rev. O. C. Everett	Leicester, Joseph A. Denny
*H. P. Fairbanks	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.
Henry Foster	Lowell, Rev. George Darling
Addison Gage	Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle
Rev. Alexander M. Hopper	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
Peter Hubbell	Malden, Rev. A. C. Adams
James Hunnewell	C. C. P. Moody
L. A. Huntington	Dea. Thomas Sargent
*Dr. J. S. Hurd	Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor
Dr. S. Kidder	Rev. Rufus Taylor
Dr. Henry Lyon	Marblehead, Rev. B. R. Allen
Rev. James B. Miles	*Mrs. William Reed
Timothy T. Sawyer	Medford, Dudley Hall
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr.	Rev. E. P. Marvin
Dr. A. R. Thompson	Mrs. Julia C. Marvin
Amos Tufts	*Mrs. Sarah Preston
Samuel Tufts	Dr. Daniel Swan
William Tufts	Mrs. Sarah Swan
Dr. Daniel White	Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd
Chelsea, Elisha Sherman	Julius C. Hurd
Clinton, D. Cameron	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole
J. D. Otterson	Rev. David Sanford
James Patterson	Milford, *Rev. Preston Pond
W. W. Winchester	Millbury, Rev. Nathaniel Beach
Concord, *Samuel Hoar	*Simeon Waters
E. C. Damon	Monson, Rev. S. Bourne
Conway, Austin Rice	Rev. T. G. Colton
Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Rev. C. B. Kittredge
Mrs. Abigail P. Burgess	A. W. Porter
John P. Rice	Nantucket, Rev. J. E. Swallow
Dorchester, Mrs. M. Brown	Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis
Mrs. Amasa Stetson	Rev. Daniel March

Nashua, N. H., L. W. Noyes	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin
Rev. L. Swain	*Perez Walker
New Bedford, James Arnold	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb
Rev. Wheelock Craig	Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin
*Job Eddy	Townsend, *Joel Adams
David R. Greene	Upton, Dea. William Fisk
Francis Hathaway	Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk
*George Howland	William Hale
Thomas Mandell	Thomas Hall
Charles W. Morgan	E. B. Stoddard
*John Avery Parker	Hartford Stoddard
*William R. Rodman	Eli Warren
William C. Taber	Rev. William Warren
New Braintree, *Rev. John Fisk, D. D.	*A. J. Willard
New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard	Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott
New York city, Rev. H. M. Field	W. C. Capron
W. W. Stone	Rev. Samuel Clarke
Newburyport, *William B. Banister	Mrs. Sarah J. Boynton
Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.	Joseph Day
Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins	Charles A. Messenger
Asahel Lyman	J. F. Southwick
Northbridge, Israel Plummer	Calvin Taft
North Brookfield, Ezra Batcheller	Luke Taft
Rev. C. Cushing	Moses Taft
G. B. Dewing	Waltham, Rev. T. Hill
S. S. Edmonds	Mrs. Anne Foster Hill
Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.	Ware Village, Joseph Cummings
Oakhurst, Rev. James Kimball	Alpheus Demond
Oxford, Alexander Dewitt	George H. Gilbert
Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson	William Hyde
Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babbidge	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins
*Rev. Lyman Cutler	Charles A. Stevens
Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. M. Burdett	Wenham, Rev. J. Taylor
Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers
Mrs. Jane B. Gordon	Jabez G. Fisher
Quincy, *Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.	Rev. L. H. Sheldon
Raynham, Rev. Robert Carver	West Brookfield, Rev. Swift Byington
Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale	West Cambridge, Rev. Daniel R. Cady
Roxbury, Miss Harriet Hallett	West Needham, Rev. A. R. Baker
Samuel H. Walley	Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole
Dr. B. F. Wing	Whitinsville, P. Whitin Dudley
Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard	Samuel Fletcheher
Salem, N. J. Lord	John C. Whitin
George Peabody	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox
*Michael Shepard	Worcester, *J. G. Kendall
Mrs. A. H. Trask	*John W. Lincoln
Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane	Stephen Salisbury
South Danvers, Rev. James O. Murray	Mrs. Stephen Salisbury
South Dartmouth, Rev. M. G. Wheeler	*Miss Sarah Waldo
Springfield, Daniel Bontecou	Mrs. Margaret C. Whitcomb
Francis Brewer	Wrentham, Miss Julia Hawes
Rev. S. G. Buckingham	

# C O N S T I T U T I O N

OF THE

## MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

**ARTICLE I.** This Association shall be called **THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY**, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

**ART. II.** All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

**ART. III.** The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

**ART. IV.** There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

**ART. V.** This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

---

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

T A B L E   O F   E M I G R A N T S,

*Showing the number of Emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, from each State, from 1820 to December 31, 1857.*

Massachusetts, . . . . .	34	Ohio, . . . . .	55
Rhode Island, . . . . .	42	Indiana, . . . . .	78
Connecticut, . . . . .	46	Illinois, . . . . .	34
New York, . . . . .	199	Missouri, . . . . .	83
New Jersey, . . . . .	35	Michigan, . . . . .	1
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	179	Iowa, . . . . .	3
Delaware, . . . . .	5	Texas, . . . . .	16
Maryland, . . . . .	543	Choctaw Nation, . . . . .	7
District of Columbia, . . . . .	104	Cherokee Nation, . . . . .	1
Virginia, . . . . .	3,439	California, . . . . .	1
North Carolina, . . . . .	1,298		<hr/>
South Carolina, . . . . .	415	Total number, . . . . .	9,872
Georgia, . . . . .	1,030		
Alabama, . . . . .	105	Number born free, . . . . .	3,730
Mississippi, . . . . .	536	Number that purchased their	
Louisiana, . . . . .	261	freedom, . . . . .	330
Tennessee, . . . . .	682	Number emancipated in view	
Kentucky, . . . . .	640	of emigrating to Liberia, . . . . .	5,812

This does not include about 1,300 sent out by the Maryland Colonization Society, nor 1,000 or more, rescued from slave ships or barracoons on the coast. The number of voyages has been 114.



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

MAY 25, 1859.



EIGHTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 25, 1859.

*P. C. S.  
S. C. S.*

---

BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1859.



## A N N U A L M E E T I N G.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eighteenth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, May 25, 1859; Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, Vice President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Account, with the Auditor's Certificate, was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, accepted, and extracts ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

The Officers for the last year were unanimously elected, by ballot, to the same offices for the year to come: except that JOHN AIKEN, Esq., was chosen a member of the Board of Managers, in place of Dr. DANIEL WHITE, who was compelled, by change of residence and business, to decline re-election.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at the Second Congregational Church, in Bedford Street, for public exercises.

---

**AFTERNOON.**—The Society met, according to adjournment. The President being absent in Europe, the Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, Vice President, took the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. J. O. MEANS, of Roxbury, the reading of extracts from the Annual Report by the Secretary, and an introductory statement from the Chair,

The meeting was addressed by E. H. DERBY, Esq., and briefly by the Rev. R. W. CUSHMAN, Hon. B. C. CLARK, T. R. MARVIN, Esq., Rev. REUBEN EMERSON, and Rev. J. ORCUTT, a Secretary of the American Colonization Society; and was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. R. EMERSON.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1859.

---

## PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS,
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D.D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE,
Hon. B. C. CLARK.	

## SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

## AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

## MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD,
ALBERT FEARING,	DR. A. R. THOMPSON,
T. R. MARVIN,	HENRY PLYMPTON.
JAMES C. DUNN,	REV. JOHN O. MEANS,
JOHN AIKEN.	

## AGENT.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

---

 The Society's Office is at No. 26 Joy's Building, Washington Street,  
Boston.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

### *Emigration from Massachusetts.*

DURING the past year, twenty emigrants have gone from Massachusetts to Liberia; a larger number than in any former year. They were a part of the Association mentioned in our last Report, having its centre at Cambridge. This pioneer party consisted of nine males, including the President of the Association, and eleven females. The average of their ages was a small fraction less than thirty years, which is much higher than usual. One of them was sixty-seven years of age, five were between fifty and sixty, and only six under twenty.

They left Boston in the Steam Packet Joseph Whitney, and arrived at Baltimore in season to take passage in the Society's ship, November 1, 1858. After some detention on the ship's business at Sierra Leone and Robertsport, they reached Monrovia, December 24. At the latest dates, two of the oldest females had died, one from the effect of a fall, and the other from diseases of the heart and other organs, of long standing. The others had all had some fever, and were doing well. Some were already engaged in profitable business, and nearly all are said to have found the country more satisfactory than they had expected.

The President and some other members of this company had accumulated small amounts of property, and none of them were entirely destitute. Yet their neighbors in Cambridge, where nearly all of them resided, thought that they ought to have some assistance in commencing life in their new home. At a meeting of citizens, a committee was appointed, who obtained subscriptions for that purpose, invested the greater part of the proceeds in judicious purchases, and divided the small remainder among them on their embarkation. As the providing of this outfit was no part of the work of this Society, the money did not pass through its Treas-

ury, and its exact amount is not known, but is understood to be between \$600 and \$700.

This Association still retains its organization ; and if reports from this pioneer company continue as favorable as we have reason to hope, a large part of them will soon join them in their new home.

The arrangements for the departure of these emigrants, and their passage to Baltimore, were made by the Rev. John Orcutt, traveling Secretary of the Parent Society, whose official duty it was ; in which he was aided by the Rev. M. G. Pratt, agent of this State Society. The funds necessary to meet the expense of their passage and acclimation, were raised by Mr. Orcutt, in Boston and its vicinity, and remitted to the Parent Society at Washington.

### *Movements of Colored People towards Emigration. Civilization Society. Yoruba.*

Influences like those which have led to this Cambridge movement have been operating extensively, and promise important results. Many colored people feel that the struggles of the past quarter of a century have done but very little, and, if continued, promise to do but little, in releasing them from the disadvantages of their present position, and that the action of both the National and State Governments is, on the whole, growing steadily more adverse to their interests, and indeed, more unjust and unkind ; and at the same time, the reports of travelers, and especially those of the Rev. T. J. Bowen, missionary in Yoruba, have given them new views of Africa, and of what they might do there. In August last, a convention of colored people, of the United States and Canada, appointed a Committee to visit Africa, for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for "a new Industrial Settlement." Members of that Committee visited Boston a few weeks since, to procure funds to meet the expense of their exploration. The amount obtained here is not known, but is believed not to be large. It is understood, however, that the amount procured from all sources has been sufficient to defray the expenses of two explorers, and that one of the Committee has commenced his voyage by way of England, and another has sailed from New York for Monrovia.

Since the meeting of that Convention, an "African Civilization Society" has been formed, having its centre at New York, and some white men among its officers. An agent of this Society has

been diffusing information and collecting funds for some months in this and other New England States; but we are not informed of the amount.

These movements of the Colored Convention and the Civilization Society, we may reasonably hope, will lead ultimately to some beneficial results; though the plans of those engaged in them must be very much modified. Yoruba, to which their attention has been almost exclusively directed, is a region to which a few good business men and missionaries may probably go advantageously; but it is no place for planting a self-governing colony, to grow into a nation. It is wholly an inland country. The sea-coast through which it must be reached, is more difficult of access by water, and more unhealthy, than that of Liberia. The landing of the materials for a colony, and their transportation ninety miles or more into Yoruba, would be attended with great and permanent difficulties. And besides all this, the internal condition of the country is extremely unfavorable to such an attempt. Nor does any other part of the coast present a more inviting field. The result, therefore, must be, emigration to Liberia. There they may find 520 miles of sea-coast which is their own. The high and healthy interior approaches nearer to the coast, and can be more easily reached; and the means of transportation are at least equally good. The climate is as favorable to health. The soil is as productive. The productions are nearly the same. Cotton is grown, and made into cloth. Iron is smelted from the ore, and wrought. The population is in small tribes, residing in small towns, with room enough for new comers, well disposed, at present, to receive them, and if they should become hostile, less capable of becoming dangerous enemies. For hundreds of miles inland, they have some knowledge of colored emigrants from America; and as far as is known, which is to a great extent, are disposed to encourage their settlement among them.

Our conclusion is, that this movement in the United States is so extensive, so earnest, and prompted by such good and sufficient reasons, that it cannot wholly subside, but must have some result; and that the same good sense which has directed their attention to Africa, will, after their explorations, direct them to that part of Africa where they can best and most easily accomplish their object.

We expect, then, within a few years, a very large emigration to

Liberia ; but how it will be related to our Society, is yet to be decided. The movement has commenced among those who regard us with entire distrust. They still keep it wholly in their own hands. They select and send out their own explorers, men chosen from among themselves, whose statements they think they can believe. None of their Committee take passage in our ship. One goes by way of England, and the other in a vessel owned by a colored firm residing in New York and Monrovia. If they choose and are able to keep the work wholly in their own hands, we have no objections. If they will carry it on so wisely and successfully as to supersede the necessity of our labors, we will gladly retire from the field, and leave it wholly to them. There is, among the colored people of the United States and Liberia, ability enough, both mental and pecuniary, if it can all be enlisted, to conduct the whole work, wisely and well, and we should rejoice to see them do it.

That this may be done to some extent, is not at all improbable. Their commercial operations show it. Two facts of this kind deserve special notice.

One, already alluded to, is the formation of the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, for trade between New York and Monrovia. Its members are John D. Johnson, for several years past a merchant in Monrovia ; Joseph H. Turpin, well known as a business man in New York, and understood to be wealthy ; and Charles B. Dunbar, M. D., who, having once visited Liberia, leaves a good medical practice in New York, to reside as a merchant in Monrovia. They have purchased—or chartered—statements differ—the bark Mendi, which sailed from New York yesterday, May 24, having on board the three partners, with a cargo worth more than \$20,000 ; the family of Mr. Johnson ; a Protestant Episcopal Missionary and his family ; Dr. M. R. Delany, one of the explorers already mentioned ; five other cabin passengers, and twenty-five emigrants, who go at the expense of the New York State Colonization Society ; making 44 in all.

While the Mendi was preparing for her voyage, the Eusebia N. Roye arrived at New York, under the Liberian flag. This bark was formerly the George C. Ackerly, of New York ; was purchased by Edward J. Roye, an eminent Liberian merchant, on a former visit, and was run till lately under her American flag and register. By changing her name and nationality, Mr. Roye subjected himself

to some additional inconvenience and expense. As the United States has no commercial treaty with Liberia, and as this was the first instance of such an arrival, the New York Custom-house officials seem to have been at first in some doubt how to deal with her and her "cargo of 35 tons of camwood, 28,000 gallons of palm oil, 800 pounds of ivory, some gold dust, coffee, syrup, 15 hogsheads of sugar, &c. &c." After some hesitation, it was decided that higher duties must be paid, both on vessel and cargo, than if she had been English, Dutch or Spanish. A few more such arrivals will show to some who have not yet seen it, that a commercial treaty between the two Republics ought to be made. This bark also will be glad of passengers.

#### STATE SOCIETY.—*Finances.*

The influence of these disturbing causes on our treasury have been very perceptible; in some respects, favorable, but mostly, adverse; but it has suffered less from them all, than from the necessity, which many of our friends have felt, of postponing their usual donations to another year. We have, also, received legacies only to the amount of \$175 00, against \$1,530 00 last year; an adverse difference of \$1,355 00. Yet our receipts have been \$4,543 05, which is \$186 59 more than last year. The disbursements have been \$7,078 71, being \$611 02 more than last year, raising the balance due the Treasurer to \$2,535 68. This account does not include the sums raised for the outfit of emigrants, or for explorations in Africa; or the larger amount received by the Trustees of Donations for Liberia College. We had hoped that the adverse balance would have been greatly reduced, if not quite extinguished, during the year; but, from causes, most of which have been already mentioned, a contrary result has been unavoidable.

#### PARENT SOCIETY.—*Emigrants.*

The disturbing influences which have been mentioned, and others, have perceptibly affected the operations of the Parent Society, diverting funds from its treasury, and emigrants from Liberia, by promises of a new colony in Yoruba. The calumnies of Capt. Simon, the agent of the French slave trade, had some effect for a time. The reaction, started by European and American speculators in sugar and cotton, in favor of slavery and the slave trade,

has begun to produce some effect at the South, unfavorable to emancipation. It has been decided in Virginia, that a Will, bequeathing to certain slaves the privileges of freedom *if they choose it*, is void, because slaves are regarded in law as incapable of choice ; and according to the Will, the choice must be made while they were slaves. A bequest of freedom absolutely, it seems, would not have been liable to that objection. Owing to these causes, and probably to others not yet fully understood, the emigration for 1858 was unusually small. Thirty-eight free born, nine purchased by themselves or others, and 114 gratuitously emancipated, make up the whole number, 161.

### *Recaptured Africans.*

Besides sending out these emigrants, the Parent Society has received under its care, from the Government of the United States, 200 re-captured Africans. The slaver Echo, formerly the Putnam of New Orleans, having on board 318 slaves, was captured by the U. S. brig Dolphin, Lieut. J. N. Maffit, August 21, brought into Charleston, S. C., and delivered to the U. S. Marshal, August 27. Many had died before her capture, and twelve after capture on her way to Charleston. Under the law of March 3, 1819, and believing "that there was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia," the President, September 2, contracted with the Society to receive them in Liberia, to give them "comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, for the period of one year from the time of their landing;" to "cause the children to receive schooling," and all to "be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition." For this service, the Society was to receive the sum of \$45,000 in full ; and as there was no money in the Treasury applicable to that purpose, the President agreed to recommend the necessary appropriation. In former cases of this kind, the Society has received the recaptives in the United States, and conveyed them to Liberia. In this case, however, the Government preferred to send them in the U. S. Steam frigate Niagara. The officers of Government, both at home and on the voyage, appear to have acted with the best intentions ; but they had no experience in such business, and the whole affair was very unskillfully managed. The recaptives had not recovered from their sufferings on board

the Echo, and were badly diseased when put on board the Niagara. Their health grew worse, and seventy-one died on the voyage, so that only 200 were delivered to the Society's Agent in Monrovia. They were immediately transferred to the Receptacle, and soon placed under the care of suitable persons in different parts of the Republic. Except a very few, who were almost at the point of death, they were soon restored to health. As the number transferred to the care of the Society was so much less than had been expected, the President, with the assent of the Executive Committee, recommended only such an appropriation as, under the circumstances, might be deemed equitable. The result is, the payment, acknowledged in the African Repository for May, of \$32,500. Of this amount, \$8,636 15 had been expended before the close of 1858, and the remainder has been expended, or will be needed, for the same purpose.

### *Emigration in 1859.*

The emigration for 1859 is already greater than that for 1858. April 27, the ship Rebecca sailed from New Orleans, with 41 emancipated slaves from the McDonough estate. They were sent out by the Agents of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore for the management of that estate. The Society is obliged to pay three-fourths of the expense of their passage, and to provide for them as for other emigrants after their arrival. The Society would have preferred to receive them at Baltimore, and to have sent them out with its other emigrants; but the Agents of the cities, who had the control of the business, decided otherwise. A New Orleans paper says: "They go provided with money, clothes, household implements and agricultural instruments of every description. A physician on board will look after their health during the voyage." Thomas Hyde, aged 19, liberated and well provided for by Dr. E. C. Hyde, goes with them, making forty-two in all.

May 12, the Society's ship, the M. C. Stevens, sailed from Baltimore with 99 emigrants. Of these, 25 are free born, 24 from Pennsylvania and one from Maryland. Among them are three ordained Presbyterian missionaries, educated at the Ashmun Institute. They are the Rev. Armistead Miller, who pursued his preparatory studies at the Alexander High School in Monrovia; the Rev. Thomas H. Amos, and the Rev. James R. Amos. The two latter are to be landed at Sinou. The remaining 74 were

slaves, emancipated by persons in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana. Fifty-four are intended to reinforce the settlement at Sinou, as also, probably, are those from the McDonough estate; though perhaps some of them may prefer to remain at or near Monrovia.

These, with the 25 emigrants by the Mendi, from New York, already mentioned, make a total of 166, without counting the 19 cabin passengers by the Mendi, nearly all of whom go out, intending to remain.

### *The McDonough Estate.*

It was the intention of Mr. McDonough, that the slaves colonized from his estate should be replaced on the estate by others, to be also colonized in due time, and so on, "so long as slavery shall exist in this country." But the courts have decided against the literal execution of his Will, and have substituted for its provisions, what they deem an equitable division of the estate among the legatees. The Society has received from the estate, in 1856, \$12,345 09; in 1858, \$5,000; and in 1859, \$36,345 81; in all, \$53,879 90. This last payment, being foreseen, was appropriated by the Board of Directors at their meeting in January last, to a specific object of great importance, and therefore is not available to meet current expenses for ordinary purposes. The whole sum assigned to the Society by the courts was \$84,230 27; but when any further dividends may be expected, we are not informed.

### LIBERIA.

Our information from Liberia is decidedly encouraging. There has been at least the usual prevalence of health, peace and plenty, and an apparent increase of enterprise and productive industry.

### *Sugar.*

The production of sugar has been mentioned in our former Reports, as a hopeful business. This year, the E. N. Roye has brought to New York, 15 hogsheads of sugar, and a quantity of syrup, which was sold for 75 cents per gallon. The Antelope, of Boston, which sailed a few days later, yet in the midst of the sugar season, brought, besides 80,000 pounds of palm oil and other articles, 14,000 pounds of sugar, and about 1,500 gallons of

molasses. This amount has come, not as a curiosity, but for sale, in the way of business. Dr. Laing, who was present at our last anniversary, expected to make from six to ten tons; and there were others, whose crops would come in as fast as their inadequate supply of machinery could do the work. The whole crop of Mesurado County would be nearly or quite 100,000 pounds. As soon as they become able to supply themselves with the necessary amount of suitable machinery, the production must rapidly increase.

It has been said, in the West Indies, in Great Britain, in France, and in the United States, north as well as south, that the labor of black men is needed, to supply the world with sugar, and that black men, if left to themselves, will not make it; and therefore they must be made slaves, or brought under some system of constraint equivalent to slavery. Hence, mainly, the revival, within a few years, of the slave trade, first, under various disguises, and at last, by its true name. This argument, even if founded on fact, could have no force, except with those who value sugar, or the profits on sugar, more than they do righteousness. But this Liberian sugar, made and brought to market by black men left to themselves, leaves the poor sophism with no basis of fact to give it plausibility, and shows the oppressive system which it was intended to justify, to be as unnecessary as it is unjust.

### *Cotton.*

The culture of cotton is less advanced, but is perhaps as promising as was that of sugar a few years ago. Cotton has been planted, grown, gathered, spun, knit and woven in Liberian families, and exhibited at their national fairs. The President of the Republic has sent us some samples, which are here present. They have been carefully examined by some of the best judges in Boston, and, though the price of cotton presented in this form cannot be exactly determined, the stock is pronounced to be of a very good quality, and such as will always command a ready sale, in any amount.

It is proved, therefore, that good cotton, well adapted to the markets of this country and of Europe, can be produced in Liberia. Whether it can be made profitable, and as profitable as other crops, for some time to come, is yet to be ascertained; as is also the practicability of opening a valuable trade in cotton with the natives in the interior.\*

\* See Appendix A.

That the interior of Liberia is well adapted to the growth of cotton, is proved, if there were any doubt of it, by the explorations of the Rev. G. L. Seymour. Aided by funds contributed in Mesurado and Bassa Counties, he has penetrated inland, according to his own reckoning, about 370 miles; making allowance for sinuosities and over-estimates, say, 200 miles. He visited places where they make, from their own cotton, all the cloth they have. He gives the number of looms in each of several villages. He found the country pleasant, well watered and fertile, and the people friendly and desirous of instruction. Besides cloth, he saw their manufactures of earthen ware and iron, which they smelt from the ore. Though the land is well adapted to agriculture, readily yielding good crops of rice and other food, but a small part of it appears to be under cultivation. It is doubtless the most inviting field for emigrants from the United States, to be found on the continent of Africa.\*

To encourage the extension of commerce and agriculture in this direction, the legislature, at its last session, passed "An Act to maintain peace and enforce order on the highways to the Interior." The first section authorizes the President to employ military force to protect caravans, Liberian or native, between the coast and the interior, and to arrest and punish predatory natives who molest them. The second enacts that "whenever two or more Liberians shall apply to the Executive for permission to reside among the natives of the interior, to carry on business as farmers, or traders, or as both, and shall satisfy the Executive of their peaceable intentions, as well as resources to conduct the proposed operations," he shall grant them a permit and full protection in their enterprise. The remaining sections prescribe the mode of carrying out this policy, and appropriate the necessary funds. This Act has been passed, partly in consequence of frequent applications from the Interior Tribes for protection against a few small bands of marauders between them and the settlements. The respectable interior chiefs and their people may be relied on, to assist in executing it.

Under this law, civilization, Christianity, and all their attendant blessings, may penetrate the interior, as fast and far as suitable men can be found, either in Liberia or the United States, to carry them.

\* See Appendix B.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—*French Slave Trade.*

The foreign relations of Liberia remain undisturbed, except with France. Since the year 1855, the French Government, by its agents, has been endeavoring to procure, on the coasts of Liberia and other parts of Africa, a supply of laborers for her sugar-growing colonies. The pretence is, that they are all free men, who voluntarily enter into contracts, to labor in some of those colonies for a specified time. The facts are, that the French agents pay the native chiefs about as much as they formerly received for slaves, and the chiefs compel the men to volunteer and go on board, and when necessary, bind them with cords or chains and put them on board by force. Early in 1856, this practice was brought to the notice of the Liberian Government, and President Benson issued his proclamation, forbidding it; but by making fair promises and then breaking them, and by other dishonest devices, it was still continued. In the autumn of 1857, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, former President of the Republic, was commissioned to lay the matter before the Imperial Government at Paris. The British Government, which, some years before, had entered on a similar course, but, on learning its practical operation, had abandoned it, aided him with its influence, and it was hoped that the evil would cease. But the French Government still persevered. November 11, 1857, Capt. Simon, of the ship *Regina Cœli*, appeared at Monrovia, paid 8 per cent. duties on \$2,474 worth of goods and the usual port charges, and took out a coasting license in the usual form, as he was entitled to do by the laws of the Republic and its treaty with France. April 9, 1858, he had on board 271 natives, mostly purchased on the coast from Sugary to Gallinas, where the slave trade had been openly carried on and regarded as lawful, till its annexation to the Republic in May, 1852. On that day, April 9, while the ship was near Manna Point, a few miles north of Cape Mount, and Capt. Simon was on shore, these so-called "volunteers" rose, killed the greater part of the crew, and took possession of the ship. Capt. Simon was unable to regain possession, and sent first to Cape Mount and then to Monrovia for help. The French Consul applied to the Commander of the British mail steamer *Ethiope*, which happened to be at Monrovia, one day in advance of her time. Capt. Croft complied. He ran up the coast to Manna Roads, where, April 15, the natives on board gladly put themselves

under the protection of the British flag, and the Ethiope returned with the French ship to Monrovia. The officers of the Ethiope set up a claim for salvage, and after some days of discussion, the Marshal, by order of the Court of Admiralty, took possession of her. The "free laborers" on board, meanwhile, had taken the ship's boats, gone on shore, and disappeared. "P. Pointel, Esquire, chief of the staff of the French Naval Division of the West Coast of Africa," continued the discussion till May 8, when, a British ship-of-war which had been lying in the Roads having been obliged to leave, he took the *Regina Cœli* in tow of his steamship, the *Renandin*, forcibly expelled the Marshal and his posse, and departed.

Another French vessel, engaged in the same business, had been seized as a slaver by the Portuguese authorities on the south-east coast of Africa, and brought into Lisbon. Two French ships of war were sent into the Tagus, to enforce her delivery and the payment of damages. The Portuguese Government, without acknowledging itself in the wrong, succumbed to superior force.

The Liberians, declaring that they will be exterminated sooner than make any concession, have passed an act, forbidding "the enlisting or procuring of Native African Emigrants to transport beyond the high seas," under the penalties established by law "for the punishment of the slave trade;" and, being unable to meet the French at sea, have taken vigorous measures to prevent the native chiefs from furnishing emigrants.

Meanwhile, soon after the affair of the *Regina Cœli* became known in Europe, the French Emperor commissioned Prince Napoleon and others, to ascertain and report whether this business was really the slave trade in disguise, declaring that, if it was, he would have nothing to do with it. A report was made, in consequence of which, the business was abolished on the east coast of Africa. The British Government, in announcing this decision, expressed the confident hope, that it would soon be abolished on the west coast also. An attempt has been made, however, to continue it. Early in November, information was received that the French ship *Phenix*, Capt. Chevalier, was at Sugary procuring emigrants. Capt. Chevalier was an old offender, with whom the Government had had trouble since 1855. At the request of the President, the Hon. Francis Payne, Attorney General, was taken on board the British Steam sloop *Alecto* and conveyed up the coast. He found Chevalier, who at first refused to admit him on board the *Phenix*,

but at last reluctantly consented. He professed not to know that he was within the Liberian jurisdiction, and promised to discontinue his operations. Mr. Payne found a few emigrants on board. Among them, he recognized a Pessey boy, who had been brought up in the family of Cyrus Willis, an old farmer of Millsburgh, and was therefore called Tom Willis. On being questioned, Tom said that he had been seized and sold to Capt. Simon of the *Regina Cœli*; that after the mutiny, he escaped by swimming to shore, where he was caught by Tom Cole, a chief of Manna, kept in irons till the arrival of the *Phenix*, and then sold to Chevalier. Mr. Payne demanded his release. Chevalier consented to release him, on receiving the 150 francs, equal to \$28,50, which he had paid Tom Cole for him. The money was paid, and Chevalier gave his receipt for it, stating, in the receipt, that it was what he had paid Cole for Tom Willis, and thus furnishing under his own signature, the evidence necessary for his own conviction. When told how he had committed himself, he appeared very much frightened, said that his instructions were, not to trespass upon the jurisdiction of Liberia, and promised to desist forthwith. His vessel was not seized and brought into Monrovia, because the Attorney General had not a sufficient force, and the British Commander had not the necessary authority. The next day, the *Phenix* was missing, and has not been heard from since. The proof against Tom Cole, as a kidnapper for the French, is said to be complete, and he will be suitably punished, as will, probably, several other chiefs of that region.

Chevalier's statement, that he was instructed to avoid trespassing on Liberian jurisdiction, was probably true; and if so, we may hope that the difficulty with France is at an end, except the settlement for past outrages. Probably, Chevalier is allowed to operate on other parts of the coast, long enough to complete some existing contract, and then the whole thing will be abandoned. And then the whole continent of Africa will have been saved from this virtual revival of the slave trade, by the firm and enlightened statesmanship of the Republic of Liberia.

## D O N A T I O N S ,

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April 30, 1859.*

---

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1858, and another in April, 1859,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1859, will appear in the Report for next year. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted their donations directly to the Parent Society at Washington, and they have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> , Rev. J. W. Turner,	\$2 00	Misses Griffin,	50
John Aiken,	10 00	David Lefavour,	1 00
Samuel Farrar,	10 00	George Floyd,	1 00
F. Cogswell,	5 00	Thomas Pickard,	50
W. Phillips Foster,	5 00	Samuel Dike,	25
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Edward Burley,	30 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 00	A. N. Clark.	1 00—81 25
J. Chickering,	3 00	<i>Boston</i> , G. R. Fisk,	5 00
John Stimson,	3 00	Miss Margaret Newman,	2 00
Charles Tufts,	5 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
J. A. Roberts,	2 00	S. J. Gordon,	5 00
Rev. W. G. T. Shedd,	3 00	E. B. Bigelow,	15 00
Dr. Stephen Tracy,	3 00	Miss A. M. Loring,	20 00
Moses Foster,	1 00	Sewall, Day & Co.	25 00
Mrs. B. H. Punchard,	5 00	Abner Ellis,	30 00
P. Barrows,	3 00	C. Stoddard,	10 00
Mrs. Susanna Tucker,	5 00	J. S. Lovering,	10 00
Albert Abbott,	2 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
Rev. David Oliphant,	1 00	Charles C. Burr,	10 00
Mrs. Justin Edwards,	1 00	E. S. Tobey,	10 00
Miss Emma L. Taylor,	3 00	Edward Everett,	10 00
Rev. J. L. Taylor,	2 00	Stephen Tilton & Co.	10 00
Friend,	1 00—85 00	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Benj. O. Pierce,	3 00	D. B. Flint,	10 00
Dr. A. F. Putnam,	6 00	Frederick Jones,	10 00
Mrs. Sarah Hooper,	10 00	John P. Ober,	15 00
William Endicott,	5 00	J. S. Stone,	10 00
Samuel Endicott,	2 00	George Callender,	10 00
Miss Hannah Rantoul,	1 00	Thomas G. Cary,	10 00
J. L. Foster,	1 00	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
Richard Pickett,	1 00	Caleb Stetson,	5 00
Amos Lefavour,	2 00	Samuel Atherton,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Samuel R. Payson,	5 00
Israel Trask,	1 00	J. C. Howe,	5 00
Dr. W. C. Boyden,	1 00	George H. Chickering,	5 00
B. O. Pierce,	3 00	R. K. & Co.	5 00
Capt. James Briant,	1 00	Gilman S. Low,	5 00
C. Wallis,	2 00	D. Denny,	5 00
W. Stott,	1 00	James Robbins & Co.	5 00
John Lovett,	1 00	W. C. Bond,	5 00
Dea. Benj. Briant,	1 00	R. C. Bond,	5 00
John Abbott,	1 00	John J. May,	5 00
Miss R. Kilham,	1 00	James Lee, Jr.	5 00
Aaron Dodge,	1 00	Quincy Tufts,	5 00
Mrs. H. Lovett,	50	Edward Crust,	5 00
D. Hildreth,	50	J. W. Paige,	5 00

T. Batcheller,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
J. Lowell,	5 00	S. N. Weld,	5 00
James Lawrence,	5 00	Francis Welch,	5 00
James Vila,	5 00	N. C. Keep,	3 00
Johnson, Sewall & Co.	5 00	Cash,	2 00
John A. Parks,	5 00	Richard Thackeray,	5 00
James H. Fearing,	3 00	T. C. Whittemore,	5 00
R. B. Storer,	3 00	P. W. Chandler,	5 00
F. W. G. May,	2 00	C. L. Mathes,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	J. Walker,	5 00—921 10
Friend,	1 00	Bradford, S. C. Sawyer,	3 00
N. K. Skinner,	1 00	George Carlton,	1 50
C. Homer,	5 00	Leonard Johnson,	5 00
G. R. Fisk,	5 00	Laburton Johnson,	5 00
Wm. Endicott, Jr.	10 00	Daniel Fitz,	1 00
T. R. Marvin,	15 00	Leonard Tenney,	1 00
T. S. Williams,	100 00	Humphrey Hoyt,	5 00
J. B. Kimball & Co.	48 6)	S. L. B. Spear,	5 00
A. Kingman,	25 00	Mrs. Mary Tenney,	3 00
Cochran, Kimball & Dim-	22 50	Mrs. Z. K. Payson,	1 00
mick,		Dr. George Cogswell,	3 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham,	15 00	George Johnson,	5 00
S. Hooper,	10 00	Nathaniel Peabody,	75
H. Hemenway,	10 00	B. Greenleaf,	1 00
Edward Blanchard,	10 00	Mrs. E. Noyes,	2 00
H. S. Chase,	10 00	Edgar L. Kimball,	2 00
J. Wiley Edmands,	10 00	Mary Hasseltine,	1 00
Frederick Jones,	10 00	A. P. Hasseltine,	1 00
Mrs. M. L. Abbe,	10 00	Friend,	1 00
S. D. Warren,	10 00	George E. Silsbee,	15 00—62 25
J. J. Dixwell,	10 00	Boxford, Coll. Rev. Wm. S. Coggins,	25 00
R. C. Mackey,	10 00	Cambridge, Anna W. Abbott,	5 00
Naylor & Co.	10 00	Charlestown, John E. W.	
J. M. Ward,	3 00	Fuller,	5 00
R. Baker, Jr.	5 00	Dr. A. R. Thompson,	15 00
J. McGregor,	5 00	James Hunnewell,	10 00
J. Read,	5 00	G. Hyde,	10 00
Friend,	1 00	Timothy T. Sawyer,	10 00
J. P. T.	5 00	Henry Lyon,	10 00
Francis C. Head,	5 00	E. Lawrence,	10 00
Henry Clafin,	5 00	W. Tufts,	10 00
Friend,	2 00	Jacob Foss,	10 00
Caroline Newman,	3 00	P. Hubbell,	10 00
Margaret Newman,	5 00	G. Washington Warren,	5 00
A. & S. Newman,	2 00	C. Crafts, Jr.	5 00
Friend,	1 00	James M. Francis,	3 00
William Munroe,	5 00	Charles Foster,	5 00
Joseph Goodnow,	3 00	F. W. Pearson,	2 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	William Abbott,	2 00
S. C. Thwing,	3 00	Cash,	2 00
A. G. Peck,	5 00	James K. Frothingham,	3 00
S. E. Chase,	5 00	Samuel F. Tufts,	5 00
B. Thaxter,	2 00	E. P. Mackintire,	3 00
M. Grant,	5 00	Thomas Doane,	2 00
Matthew Binney,	3 00	J. McDonald,	2 00
Stephen P. Fuller,	5 00	Reuben Hunt,	5 00
Thomas Gaffield,	5 00	Rev. O. C. Everett,	3 00
A Friend,	5 00	George Johnson,	2 00
Francis C. Lowell,	2 00	Wm. M. Byrnes,	2 00
J. C. Braman,	2 00	James Dana,	2 00
George P. Denny,	3 00	John Hurd,	5 00
J. G. Kidder,	5 00	Charles H. Guild,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	William Carlton,	5 00
Mrs. Samuel Dow,	5 00	J. Kendall,	2 00
Joseph Whitney,	5 00	Arthur W. Tufts,	5 00
Artemas Stone,	5 00	James Skilton,	2 00
C. Vaughn,	5 00	Moses G. Cobb,	3 00—177 00
C. H. P. Plympton,	1 00	Chelsea, Mrs. Cynthia Bowers,	5 00
Henry Davenport,	2 00	Clarendon, Ut., Friend,	75
A. B. Ely,	5 00	Clinton, J. H. Vose,	1 00
Cash,	1 00	Edwin Andrews,	1 00
C. F. Bray,	3 00	A. M. Eaglesham,	1 00

Theodore Jewett,	1 00	Mrs. Robert Chase,	1 00
H. N. Bigelow,	10 00	Friend,	2 00
E. W. Goodell,	1 00	Benjamin Emerson,	1 00
John Neal,	2 00	T. Brickett,	1 00
Henry Eddy,	1 00	M. D. George,	2 00
Peter Stevenson,	1 00	William Lucy,	2 00
J. T. Dame,	2 00	G. W. Carlton,	2 00
Alanson Chace,	1 00	J. J. Marsh,	2 00
J. P. Smith,	1 00	Alfred Kittredge,	15 00—65 00
C. T. W. Parkhurst,	2 00	Ipswich, First ch. coll.	10 36
H. C. Greeley,	1 00	A. Heard,	10 00
W. N. Pierce,	3 00	G. W. Heard,	10 00
J. Patterson,	1 00—30 00	Mrs. G. W. Heard,	5 00
Concord, E. C. Damon,	20 00	Zenas Cushing,	3 00—38 36
Mrs. R. P. Damon,	5 00	Ipswich, South ch. coll.	24 29
William Munroe,	3 00	Lakeville, Coll. Rev. Mr. Root,	1 27
Daniel Shattuck,	2 00	Leicester, J. A. Denny,	10 00
J. M. Cheney,	2 00	Josephus Woodcock,	2 00
Cyrus Stow,	2 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
George M. Barrett,	2 00	Cheney Hatch,	5 00
Mrs. E. Barrett,	1 00	Rev. A. H. Coolidge,	1 00
Cyrus Warren,	1 00	Rev. Preston Cummings,	1 00
Mrs. L. P. Haywood,	2 00	Joseph Murdock,	2 00
J. Reynolds,	1 00	Samuel Hurd,	2 00
N. Brooks,	3 00—44 00	John Murdock,	1 00
Dorchester, E. P. Tileston,	50 00	Alonzo White,	2 00
Mrs. Walter Baker,	30 00	Braman Grant,	1 00
Cash,	5 00	George L. Grant,	1 00
Mrs. Maria Brown,	5 00	Dwight Biscoe,	1 00
Cash,	5 00	A. H. Washburn,	2 00
Daniel Denny,	5 00—100 00	L. Warren,	3 00—39 00
Essex, Coll. Rev. James M. Bacon,	18 74	Lowell, J. S. Holt,	2 00
Falmouth, Coll. Rev. Wm. Bates,	16 36	E. F. Battles,	2 00
Fall River, Nathan Durfee,	10 00	E. Huntington,	2 00
Richard Borden,	10 00	S. G. Mack,	3 00
J. Borden,	5 00	Samuel Tay,	3 00
Hiram Bliss,	3 00	W. S. Southworth,	5 00
Thomas J. Borden,	2 00	Dr. H. Dickey,	2 00—19 00
Cash,	2 00	Lynn, Samuel Boyce,	2 00
Samuel Chace,	2 00	Medford, Dr. Daniel Swan,	50 00
Nathaniel B. Borden,	3 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	50 00
J. B. French,	5 00	Dudley Hall,	10 00—110 00
Mrs. R. M. Sherman,	1 00	New Bedford, D. R. Greene,	10 00
W. H. Brackett,	1 00	T. M. Mandell,	10 00
J. S. Warner,	1 00	S. Hart,	2 00
W. Jennings,	1 00	O. Prescott,	1 00
J. W. Gibbs,	1 00	W. M. Parker,	2 00
E. P. Borden,	1 00	Dennis Wood,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	W. H. Taylor,	2 00
B. Woodman,	1 00—50 00	Gideon Allen,	2 00
Greenfield, Coll. Rev. A. Chandler,	25 00	I. H. Bartlett & Sons,	5 00
Hadley, Gen. Ben. Soc. 1st ch.	7 00	Perry G. Macomber,	3 00
" " 3d "	7 89	James D. Thompson,	5 00
" " 1st "	8 03—22 92	O. & G. O. Crocker,	10 00—57 00
Harvard, Mrs. L. D. Whit-		North Andover, Friends,	5 00
comb,	5 00	George L. Davis,	5 00
Dea. R. Whitecomb,	10 00	G. P. Osgood,	5 00
Dea. R. Whitcomb, Jr.	10 00	N. Stevens,	5 00
Trumbull Bull,	1 00	Theron Johnson,	1 00
L. Pollard, Jr.	1 00	Mrs. Susan Farnham,	10 00
Dea. I. N. Stone,	1 00	George Hodges,	5 00
Joseph Wetherbee,	1 00	Isaac Wilson,	1 00
A. G. Hill,	1 00	Mrs. Hannah Kittredge,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	Isaac Stevens,	5 00
Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	30 00—61 00	Rev. Peter Osgood,	1 00
Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale,	20 00	Nathaniel Peters,	1 00
Mrs. G. M. Kelley,	1 00	Three Friends,	10 00—51 50
Miss Lydia White,	10 00	Northampton, J. S. Lathrop,	25 00
Mrs. Mary Duncan,	2 00	Henry Bright,	10 00
Mrs. James White,	1 00	John Clarke,	10 00
Mrs. William White,	1 00	H. O. Apthorp,	10 00
J. R. Howe,	2 00	Pliny Cutler,	5 00

J. H. Lyman,	5 00	So. Danvers, Mrs. E. Sutton,	2 00
Henry Lathrop,	5 00	Francis Dane,	5 00—7 00
W. Hillyer,	5 00	So. Reading, Dea. Aaron Bryant,	50
H. H. Chilson,	1 00—76 00	Sturbridge, Coll. Rev. S. G. Clapp,	5 62
Oakham, Coll. Rev. James Kimball,	10 30	Sutton, Legacy of Mrs. L. H. P.	
Pepperell, Coll. Rev. E. B. Smith,	13 25	Goodell,	45 00
Pittsfield, E. A. Newton,	10 00	Templeton, Henry Smith,	5 00
P. Allen,	2 00	Jonathan Bowker,	3 00
S. A. Allen,	2 00	Friend,	1 09
P. Allen, Jr.	5 00	Cash,	3 00—12 00
G. W. Campbell,	3 00	Topsheld, Coll. Rev. Anson McLoud,	22 34
Rev. H. Humphrey, D. D.	5 00	Upton, E. B. Fisk,	2 00
William Root,	1 00—28 00	Mrs. Lucy Fisk,	1 00
Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon,	10 09	Stephen Rawson,	1 00
J. Loud,	2 00	Maj. Eli Warren,	5 00
George G. Dyer,	1 00	A. G. Nourse,	1 00
T. Loring,	1 00	J. A. Fiske,	1 00
W. R. Drew,	1 00	William Knowlton,	3 00
C. F. Holmes,	1 00	Horace Forbush,	3 00
Harvey Weston,	1 00	Mrs. Polly Wood,	5 00
Safford Sturtevant,	2 00	Mrs. Dulcinea Rice,	25—22 25
William Nelson,	2 00	Uxbridge, Ellis Bullard, Ex'r	
R. B. Hall,	1 00	of Dea. B. Bullard,	30 00
W. T. Davis,	3 00	Evan. Cong. Society,	26 00
Edward Bartlett,	1 00	Joseph Day,	10 00
Rev. James Kendall, D. D.	5 00	Luke Taft,	10 00
Mrs. E. Bartlett,	50	Moses Taft,	5 00
Miss L. Jackson,	50	T. B. Whitin,	2 00
Mrs. Eikanah Finney,	1 00	J. W. Robbins,	1 00
Zaben Olney,	1 00—34 00	Francis Deane,	1 00
Randolph, Friend,	5 00	Mrs. M. L. Bennett,	50
Roxbury, Richard Bond,	10 00	Rev. S. Clark,	1 00—86 50
Miss Abby Walley,	5 00—15 00	Webster, J. J. Robinson,	6 00
Springfield, O. Tracy,	5 00	West Brookfield, Dea. B. Ellis,	
George Merriam,	10 00	Ex'r of Susan Ellis,	100 00
Charles Merriam,	10 00	Westborough, J. G. Fisher,	2 00
A. Friend,	5 00	Mrs. M. S. Fisher,	4 00
J. B. Stebbins,	3 00	J. F. B. Marshall,	2 00
H. Foot,	3 00	J. A. Fayerweather,	2 00
Friend,	5 00	Miss S. W. Fayerweather,	2 00
Betsey Brewer,	10 00	Mrs. G. N. Sibley,	2 00
L. Warriner,	1 00	S. F. Fay,	1 00
J. D. Brewer,	2 00	O. K. Hutchinson,	1 00
J. M. Griggs,	1 00	W. E. Starr,	3 00
D. L. Harris,	5 00	Mrs. Dr. Pond,	2 00
G. H. Roberts,	1 00	Otis Brigham,	2 00
A. N. Lincoln,	1 50	Nahum Fisher,	1 00
L. Hitchcock,	1 00	J. Robinson,	50
E. Hayes,	1 00	Mrs. N. White,	50
Theo. Stebbins,	2 00	Noah Kimball,	1 00
C. R. Chaffee,	1 00	Dr. Henry,	50
A. E. Hayward,	1 00	S. M. Griggs,	1 00
W. Bigelow,	1 00	S. W. Morse,	1 00
E. Bigelow,	1 00	E. M. Phillips,	1 00
Josiah Hooker,	1 00	Moses Wood,	50
H. Anderson,	2 00	Miss A. Wheelock,	50
O. Childs,	2 00	Miss Julia Fisher,	25—33 75
W. L. Wileox,	2 00	Worcester, D. Whitecomb,	65 00
O. W. Wileox,	2 00	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
J. D. Morey,	1 00	A. H. Wilder,	5 00
D. Smith,	3 00	Daniel Ward,	3 00
E. W. Bond,	1 00	Dr. John Green,	10 00
E. Palmer,	2 00	Calvin Taft,	5 00
J. Kendall,	1 00	E. Bemis,	1 00
S. C. Bemis,	1 00	Isaac Davis,	5 00
Mrs. Myra Brewer,	5 00	Mrs. Henry Wheeler,	1 00
Massasoit House,	5 00—98 50	Parley Goddard,	3 00
Southbridge, S. M. Lane,	2 00	W. D. F. & Co.	1 00
Rev. E. Carpenter,	1 00	J. P. Kettell,	1 00
J. Putney,	2 00	Samuel Davis,	5 00
M. Leonard,	2 00	Asa Walker,	5 00
George Sumner,	1 00	M. B. Green,	2 00
Robert H. Cole,	2 00—10 00	F. A. Clapp,	2 00—124 00

*The following amounts have, for various reasons of convenience, been paid by the donors directly to the agents or officers of the Parent Society, without passing through the Treasury of the State Society, and have been acknowledged in the African Repository.*

<i>Athol</i> , Legacy of Mrs. H. Sweetser,	30 00	<i>Dorchester</i> , Mrs. M. Brown,	5 00
<i>Boston</i> , James Hayward,	50 00	<i>Fall River</i> , Richard Borden,	10 00
Henry Plympton,	50 00	Jefferson Borden,	5 00—15 00
James C. Dunn,	50 00	<i>Lowell</i> , William A. Burke,	20 00
Albert Fearing,	50 00	L. Keese, four donations,	160 00—180 00
William Ropes,	50 00	<i>Newburyport</i> , Cash,	50 00
Others,	290 00	Ladies' Col. Soc.	60 00—110 00
Rev. I. N. Tarbox,	1 00—621 00	<i>Northampton</i> , John Clarke,	30 00
<i>Charlestown</i> , Alfred Carlton,	3 00	Dr. Benjamin Barrett,	25 00
T. T. Sawyer,	25 00	Mrs. G. W. Talbot,	5 00—60 00
Calvin Sampson,	20 00	<i>Provincetown</i> , Coll. Cong. Ch.	3 63
Dr. Daniel White,	20 00	Salem, Cash,	20 00
Edward Lawrence,	15 00	<i>Sandwich</i> , Charles Southaek,	1 00
Dr. A. R. Thompson,	10 00	William Stetson,	1 00—2 00
William Tufts,	10 00	<i>Springfield</i> , Legacy, Miss H. Stebbins,	100 00
Others,	150 00—253 00		

## LIFE MEMBERS.

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B.—This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Agawam, Rev. Addison Parker  
 Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick  
     Rev. Charles L. Woodworth  
 Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt  
 Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss  
     Rev. Charles D. Lothrop  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding  
 Barre, Rev. C. M. Nickels  
 Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott  
     Edward Burley  
     Mrs. Harriet Burley  
     Peter Homan  
     Mrs. Sarah Hooper  
     Rev. A. B. Rich  
     Rev. C. T. Thayer  
     R. P. Waters  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
     \*Cyrus Alger  
     James S. Amory  
     Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D.  
     \*E. T. Andrews  
     William T. Andrews  
     William Appleton  
     Mrs. N. Babcock  
     E. B. Bigelow  
     H. D. P. Bigelow  
     \*Martin Brimmer  
     \*Peter C. Brooks  
     Peter C. Brooks  
     \*James Brown  
     Seth Bryant  
     P. Butler, Jr.  
     \*Thomas G. Cary  
     H. S. Chase  
     Theodore Chase  
     B. C. Clark  
     H. R. Coburn  
     \*Henry Codman  
     J. W. Converse  
     Edward Crane  
     B. R. Curtis  
     Thomas B. Curtis  
     Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.  
     Levi A. Dowley  
     James C. Dunn  
     J. W. Edmands  
     Henry Edwards  
     Abner Ellis

Boston, Lysander A. Ellis  
     Edward Everett  
     Timothy Farrar  
     Albert Fearing  
     John Field  
     Mrs. M. Field Fowler  
     Jonathan French  
     Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.  
     W. T. Glidden  
     James M. Gordon  
     Moses Grant  
     \*Simon Greenleaf  
     Alpheus Hardy  
     Peter Harvey  
     Franklin Haven  
     William Hayden  
     James Hayward  
     A. Hemenway  
     Henry Hill  
     F. H. Hooper  
     R. C. Hooper  
     George O. Hovey  
     George Howe  
     Denning Jarves  
     Samuel Johnson  
     Nathum Jones  
     N. C. Keep  
     \*Eliphalet Kimball  
     Charles W. Kimball  
     Abner Kingman  
     William H. Knights  
     George H. Kuhn  
     \*Abbott Lawrence  
     Amos A. Lawrence  
     Israel Lombard  
     Miss Abby M. Loring  
     George H. Loring  
     T. R. Marvin  
     Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D.  
     \*B. B. Mussey  
     Henry Newman  
     Julius A. Palmer  
     Charles H. Parker  
     Warren Partridge  
     Henry Plympton  
     B. T. Reed  
     Sampson Reed  
     William Ropes

Boston, *Daniel Safford	Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.
James Savage	Mrs. Abigail P. Burgess
*Robert G. Shaw	John P. Rice
Quiney A. Shaw	Dorchester, Mrs. M. Brown
Gardner Howland Shaw	Mrs. Anna Stetson
John Simmons	Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice
Enoch Train	East Douglas, Warren Hunt
John S. Tyler	Easthampton, Edward Smith
George B. Upton	East Medway, Dean Walker
Henry Upham	Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen
George W. Wales	Mrs. Clarissa Smith
George W. Warren	Fairhaven, *Samuel Borden
*Dr. John C. Warren	Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell
Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.	Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter
Joseph Whitney	Erastus Grover
*Thomas Wigglesworth	Robert W. Kerr
John M. S. Williams	Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox
Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin	Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth
Mrs. Mary Coggin	Georgetown, Rev. Isaac Braiman
Boylston, Rev. William H. Sanford	Rev. John M. Prince
Bradford, George Cogswell	Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.
George Johnson	Greenfield, Rev. William Flint
Leonard Johnson	Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale
Albert Kimball	Hadley, Rev. Rowland Ayres
*Samuel Lovejoy	Hartford, Ct., Rev. John Oreutt
*Mrs. Lucinda Monroe	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard
George E. Silsby	*Edward A. Pearson
Brimfield, John Wylds	Henry B. Pearson
Cambridge, *William C ranch Bond	Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb
Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf	Reuben Whitecomb
Charles Vaughn	Reuben Whitecomb, Jr.
Joseph E. Worcester	Rev. William Whitwell
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith	Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale
Charlestown, James Adams	Rev. B. F. Hosford
William Carleton	Alfred Kittredge
Rev. George E. Ellis	Miss Lydia White
Rev. O. C. Everett	Holliston, Timothy Walker
*H. P. Fairbanks	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana
Henry Foster	Rev. Daniel Fitz
Addison Gage	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Rev. Alexander M. Hopper	Rev. Robert Southgate
Peter Hubbell	Leicester, Rev. A. H. Coolidge
James Hunnewell	Joseph A. Denny
L. A. Huntington	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.
*Dr. J. S. Hurd	Lowell, Rev. George Darling
Dr. S. Kidder	Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle
Dr. Henry Lyon	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
Rev. James B. Miles	Malden, Rev. A. C. Adams
Timothy T. Sawyer	C. C. P. Moody
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr.	Dea. Thomas Sargent
Dr. A. R. Thompson	Thomas S. Williams
Amos Tufts	Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor
Samuel Tufts	Rev. Rufus Taylor
William Tufts	Marblehead, Rev. B. R. Allen
Dr. Daniel White	*Mrs. William Reed
Chelsea, Rev. J. A. Copp, D. D.	Medford, Dudley Hall
John H. Osgood	Rev. E. P. Marvin
*Elisha Sherman	Mrs. Julia C. Marvin
Clinton, D. Cameron	*Mrs. Sarah Preston
J. D. Otterson	Dr. Daniel Swan
James Patterson	Mrs. Sarah Swan
W. W. Winchester	Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd
Concord, *Samuel Hoar	Julius C. Hurd
E. C. Damon	Medway Village, Capt. John Cole
Conway, Austin Rice	Rev. David Sanford

Milford, *Rev. Preston Pond	South Danvers, Rev. James O. Murray
Millbury, Rev. E. Y. Garette	South Dartmouth, Rev. M. G. Wheeler
*Simeon Waters	Springfield, Daniel Bontecou
Monson, Rev. S. Bourne	Francis Brewer
Rev. T. G. Colton	Rev. S. G. Buckingham
Rev. C. B. Kittredge	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin
A. W. Porter	*Perez Walker
Nantucket, Rev. J. E. Swallow	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb
Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis	Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin
Rev. Daniel March	Townsend, *Joel Adams
Nashua, N. H., L. W. Noyes	Upton, Dea. William Fisk
Rev. L. Swain	Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk
New Bedford, James Arnold	William Hale
Rev. Wheelock Craig	Thomas Hall
*Job Eddy	E. B. Stoddard
David R. Greene	Hartford Stoddard
Francis Hathaway	Eli Warren
*George Howland	Rev. William Warren
Thomas Mandell	*A. J. Willard
Charles W. Morgan	Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott
*John Avery Parker	W. C. Capron
*William R. Rodman	Rev. Samuel Clarke
William C. Taber	Mrs. Sarah J. Boynton
New Braintree, *Rev. John Fisk, D. D.	Joseph Day
New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard	Charles A. Messenger
New York city, Rev. H. M. Field	J. F. Southwick
W. W. Stone	Calvin Taft
Newburyport, *William B. Banister	Luke Taft
Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.	Moses Taft
Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins	Waltham, Rev. T. Hill
Asahel Lyman	Mrs. Anne Foster Hill
Northbridge, Israel Plummer	Ware Village, Joseph Cummings
North Brookfield, Ezra Batcheller	Alpheus Demond
Rev. C. Cushing	George H. Gilbert
G. B. Dewing	William Hyde
S. S. Edmonds	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins
Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.	Charles A. Stevens
Oakham, Rev. James Kimball	Wenham, Rev. J. Taylor
Oxford, Alexander Dewitt	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers
Palmer Depot, Rev. Thomas Wilson	Jabez G. Fisher
Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babbidge	Rev. L. H. Sheldon
*Rev. Lyman Cutler	West Brookfield, Rev. Swift Byington
Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. M. Burdett	West Cambridge, Rev. Daniel R. Cady
Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon	West Needham, Rev. A. R. Baker
Mrs. Jane B. Gordon	Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole
Quincy, *Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.	Whitinsville, P. Whitin Dudley
Raynham, Rev. Robert Carver	Samuel Fletcher
Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale	John C. Whitin
Roxbury, Mrs. Walter Baker	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox
Miss Harriet Hallett	Worcester, *J. G. Kendall
Samuel H. Walley	*John W. Lincoln
Dr. B. F. Wing	Stephen Salisbury
Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard	Mrs. Stephen Salisbury
Salem, N. J. Lord	*Miss Sarah Waldo
George Peabody	G. Henry Whitcomb
*Michael Shepard	Ellen M. Whitcomb
Mrs. A. H. Trask	Mrs. Margaret C. Whitcomb
Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane	Wrentham, Miss Julia A. Hawes

## A P P E N D I X.

---

(A.)

### LIBERIAN COTTON.

Six samples of cloth, made in Liberian families from their own cotton, were received from President Benson. They are about eight inches square, from different webs, and in different styles, plain, striped and grey. Rev. J. Orcutt had also received a small lock of unmanufactured cotton in a letter from Thomas Howland, who emigrated from Providence, R. I., in November, 1857. It was grown on his farm, on the St. Paul's river, some fifteen miles or more from Monrovia.

Of course, it was impossible, with only these very insufficient samples, to determine the market value of Liberian cotton in the bale. These were, however, submitted to several of the best judges in Boston, two of whom have favored us with the following replies to our inquiries:

BOSTON, May 22, 1859.

*Dear Sir*,—The sample of cotton indicates that the quality is what is called “good middling,” worth in Boston about thirteen cents at this time. If the same quality should have in it much leaf, when packed in bulk, it would reduce the price from half a cent to a cent a pound: and if it has dirt also, it might be reduced two cents a pound. But well cleaned, it will be classed as “good middling.”

The price of such cotton was as low as seven cents, about the year 1844; since that time it has usually been as high as ten cents. For several years past it has been considerably above that, and in 1857 it was as high as seventeen cents. Of the quality of the cotton in the samples of goods which you send, I cannot judge, except that the staple appears good. If it is discolored, it will reduce the price one half or three quarters of a cent a pound.

I will recommend to you to call on Mr. John Aiken, or on some cotton broker, and obtain samples of the different grades of our cotton, and send them out; writing on each the quality, and price at this time. Then the growers can tell at once, by comparing them with their own growth, and looking at our newspapers, what the price is on any given day. It comes in free of duty.

Yours truly,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

Rev. Jos. Tracy, Joy's Building.

BOSTON, June 6, 1859.

Rev. JOSEPH TRACY,

*Dear Sir*,—A small lock of cotton, said to have been grown in Liberia, Africa, and samples of cloth, said to have been manufactured in Africa, of African cotton, have been shown to me, and I have been asked to give an opinion of the market value of the cotton.

The quantity of cotton shown me was too small to justify any very definite opinion of its market value. And yet from the appearance both of the cotton

and cloth, I judge, that the cotton is strong, of fair length, and of good working qualities. I cannot doubt that such cotton would find a market, at its fair value, to any assignable extent.

Very truly yours,

JOHN AIKEN.

These samples were examined by several other good judges, all of whom concurred in the same opinions. All agreed that bales of cotton, yielding samples, fairly taken, equal to Mr. Howland's little lock, would be worth thirteen cents per pound, and that the cloth had the appearance of being made from cotton worth twelve cents or more. The prices of cotton in Boston at that time—no sea-island being quoted—ranged from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

This settles an important question. It proves that cotton can be grown in Liberia, adapted to the use of American and European manufacturers, and of a quality above the average of that actually used by them. Liberian cotton has no peculiarities which render it useless till new styles of manufacture are devised. It is of a character adapted to meet existing wants, and will be taken, in any quantity, as soon as it can be placed in the market at current prices.

Whether its cultivation in Liberia can, for some years to come, be made profitable, and as profitable as some other pursuits, is a question yet to be decided, and on which opinions differ.

### (B.)

#### AFRICAN COTTON.

As the question of the capacity of Africa to produce cotton has excited some earnest inquiry within a few years, it may be well to state a few of the leading facts in relation to it.

The earliest reference to the subject which we have seen, was made during the reign of Augustus Cæsar. Virgil, Georgic II. 120, speaks of nemora *Æthiopum*, molli canentia lanâ; *the forests of the Ethiopians, whitening with soft wool.* He is correct in mentioning it as a product of the forests. It grows wild, of several varieties, some on trees and some on perennial shrubs. Even that raised from American seed, as there are no frosts to kill it, lives several years. As he mentions the cotton of Africa among products supposed to be peculiar to certain countries, he must have regarded it as indigenous. In this, too, he was doubtless correct.

Within a few years, attempts have been made to procure it from various parts of the continent; for it is well known that nearly all parts produce it. In Egypt, it is grown for exportation. The French hope and are attempting to make it profitable in Algeria, and the English in the Natal Colony, at the extreme south-east. Travelers find it wherever they are able to penetrate the interior.

Of the qualities of African cotton, the indications are favorable, but our information is far from being complete. James Macqueen, the African Geographer, who is rather an enthusiastic man on African matters, said, in his testimony before a Committee of the British House of Lords in 1850: "There is cotton also, above all things—cotton of a quality so fine—it is finer cotton than any description of cotton we know of in the world." He probably referred to a well known silky, short-staple cotton growing wild, which has been thought worthless for manufacturing purposes, but from which some of the Liberian women have succeeded in making beautiful fabrics for exhibition at their national fairs. He added: "Common cotton in Africa I

have seen, and had in my possession, which was equal to the finest quality of American cotton. Egyptian cotton is not so good as the cotton away to the south; but the cotton produced in the southern parts of Africa is peculiarly fine."

The Rev. T. J. Bowen, a native of Georgia, says: "Two species of cotton, known to us as the sea-island and upland, are cultivated in Africa. The staple is good. There is a third species in the interior, with very small pods and leaves, and of an unusually fine staple, the flowers of which are red when they first open." This is said when speaking of Liberia. In speaking of Yoruba, he says that "both upland and sea-island cotton are planted."

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter, speaking of cotton procured from Yoruba and its vicinity by agents of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, says that in England it "sells at from seven pence to nine pence" per pound; that is, from about 14 to 18 cents. This was in 1858. There is some reason to suspect that a high price was given for it, for the sake of stimulating the trade in it. Still it must have been equal to Georgia upland of a good quality. This was cotton procured from the natives.

Little can be ascertained by an examination of the "country cloths," as they are technically called, made by the natives in the interior, from their own cotton. They appear to be made from cotton of good length, strength and fineness of fibre, and to be much alike in this respect. The stock appears to be at least equal to the average of American uplands, and not improbably, better.

On the whole, the evidence appears to be satisfactory, that uncivilized Africa, extensively, produces cotton of the upland variety, and of good quality; that it produces the sea-island variety, but of what quality, we are not informed; and that it produces a third variety, still finer, the value of which, if it has any value, is still to be ascertained. Not improbably, there are still other varieties.

It remains to inquire whether it can be produced, or obtained from the natives, in such quantities and at such prices, as to be of any commercial importance. On these points, the indications are contradictory, and we have no satisfactory means of reconciling them.

It is the opinion of some of the most intelligent Liberians, and others acquainted in Liberia, that the cultivation of cotton may be made a profitable business some years hence, when population and capital shall have largely increased, but not now; and they doubt whether it can ever be made so profitable as sugar, coffee, and perhaps some other productions. Yet some of the best business men in Liberia think otherwise.

About ten years ago, the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, in England, undertook to promote the growth of cotton in Western Africa. Some time in 1850, their agent, Mr. James K. Straw, arrived at Monrovia, with letters of introduction from Lord Palmerston, and made arrangements for planting fifty acres, as an experiment. He made similar arrangements on other parts of the coast. At Sierra Leone, one man, near Freetown, planted forty acres. The American "Mendi" missionaries in the Sherbro country obtained seed and planted cotton. Other parcels were planted along the coast, southward and eastward, for nearly a thousand miles. Nothing of any practical value has yet come of it. The Liberian experiment was said to yield as promising results as any; the cotton being pronounced "white and good," and worth five pence per pound. The same association last year appropriated £25 annually for four years, for the four best samples of Liberia cotton, and four medals annually as second class prizes, and the British Government sent out "ten barrels of superior cotton seed." Those in England best qualified to judge, evidently still think the attempt too hopeful to be abandoned. Whether the Association is still urging the culture in any of the other settlements on the coast, we are not informed.

Mr. Thomas Clegg came to Africa about the same time with Mr. Straw, 1850. He commenced at Sierra Leone, and has labored mainly to procure

cotton from the natives, and promote its cultivation among them. The first year, he was able to collect only about 235 pounds of clean cotton. He was convinced that Sierra Leone was not the place for his experiment, and transferred it to the Slave Coast. Others have continued the attempt at Sierra Leone and the Gambia, but with discouraging results. Three tons is the largest quantity collected, of which we have heard. It does not appear that there is any want of cotton in the interior, but the price is not sufficient to induce the natives to bring it for sale. In their own phrase, the reason is, "too much cotton—too little money." Probably, they find it more profitable to manufacture their cotton and sell the cloth. We shall refer again to these cloths.

On the Slave Coast, Mr. Clegg stationed himself at Lagos, where he has been vigorously aided by Mr. Campbell, the British Consul, who has resided thirty-five years in Africa, and by the Church Missionary Society, which has a flourishing mission at Abbeokuta, fifty-six miles north of Lagos, up the river Ogun, where are several thousand Africans recaptured from slave ships, and more or less civilized and educated at Sierra Leone. Several young Africans were sent to England, and instructed in cleaning cotton and preparing it for the market. Up to March, 1858, he had furnished 157 cotton gins, costing from less than twenty to more than fifty dollars each, besides presses and other implements of the business, which have been bought mostly by native producers or traders. He has had his agents in the interior, with goods ready to exchange for cotton. By such means, the exports of cotton from Lagos have been raised to 34,491 lbs. in 1856, 114,844 lbs. in 1857, and 220,099 lbs. in 1858. The cost at Abbeokuta was  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in the seed, yielding one fourth of a pound of clean cotton; and more was offered than could be bought. The whole cost at Lagos was four pence and one farthing per pound, or about eight cents. In the table of exports, however, its value is assumed to be seven pence two farthings, or about fifteen cents. From the estimated number of inhabitants and amount of cotton worn by each, it has been inferred that the annual product of "Yoruba and the adjacent States, is equal to 7,200,000 pounds." By a strange blunder, the under Secretary of State, Fitzgerald, mentioned this estimate, in the House of Commons, as the amount exported to Brazil. Mr. Clegg has evidently selected the right spot for his operations. At Lagos, which commands the boatable river Ogun, with the prestige of British power and aided by the missions and the returned people from Sierra Leone, he has easily established and kept open a favorable communication with the cotton-growing interior.

President Benson believes that the same thing may be done from Monrovia. In his annual message, December, 1856, he says:—

"It is an unquestionable fact, that our interior tribes manufacture hundreds of thousands of domestic cloths annually, which must consume several millions pounds of raw cotton. Thousands of these cloths, through much difficulty, find their way down to the seaboard annually. But if the communication was kept open and they could be assured of a safe transit, and were encouraged by discreet and influential agents to increased cultivation of that useful article, in a very few years, millions of pounds would be brought down annually and exported."

C. M. Waring, Esq., merchant, of Monrovia, writes as follows:—

BOSTON, 6 JUNE, 1859.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY,

*Sir,—*—In reply to your note of 1st inst., making inquiry of me in regard to the production and manufacture of cotton among the natives in the vicinity of Liberia, I make the following answers, all to the best of my knowledge.

I. How many "country cloths," to my best recollection, are annually bought and sold by merchants at Monrovia?

I think, from 2,000 to 3,000; varying in length from two to three and a half yards, and from a yard and a half to two yards wide.

2. Where are they made, and how are they brought to Monrovia ? They are made by the interior tribes, called the Mandingoies, and Goulahs, and brought down by them in quantities on their backs, or in canoes, or worn on their persons.

3. What do the merchants at Monrovia pay for them ?

The price varies, according to the size and quality, say, from fifty cents to one dollar. That is, the articles given in exchange are worth that amount in the market.

4. Do the merchants at Monrovia buy all that are offered ?

The merchants do not, as there are only four or five of them that buy to sell again; but citizens also buy them for their own use, as well as the Kroomen and Fishmen who reside in the vicinity of Monrovia, and to some extent other tribes. However, I think an increased demand, and higher prices, would induce the natives to bring down larger quantities.

Yours,

C. M. WARING.

These "country cloths" have long been an article of commerce all along the coast, from the Gambia to Loando. American traders frequently buy them to barter for other articles, or to sell at the neighboring islands; giving, at the highest estimate we have heard from any of them, from a dollar to a dollar and a half each. The cotton is spun by women, and woven by old men in webs about five or six inches wide; which are sewed together, to make a "cloth" of the requisite width. A man, Mr. Bowen states, will weave forty yards a day, equal to about seven square yards. One of them, procured at Sherbro by the Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., when there with Mills as an explorer, measures six feet and three inches by four feet and seven inches, equal to about three square yards and one-fifth. It weighs twenty-nine ounces, or about nine ounces to the square yard. It is striped with a very excellent deep blue. This appears to be a favorite color; though they are sometimes striped with yellow, and sometimes left undyed.

Mr. Clegg and Mr. Campbell, already mentioned, have stimulated this trade remarkably on the Slave Coast. According to official returns, there were exported from Lagos, in 1857, 50,000 of these cloths, and 150,000 from other ports on that Coast; in all, 200,000 cloths. They were sent to Brazil, where are many thousands of slaves, natives of Africa. They are said to average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in weight, and estimated, in the returns, at ten shillings, or about two dollars and forty cents, each. This estimate of the average weight appears to be very high, and the price extravagantly high in proportion to the weight. It is more than fifty per cent. above that usually paid by American traders, and more than one hundred per cent. above that paid by Liberian merchants.

If we may judge from these returns, compared with the statements of President Benson and Mr. Waring, it would seem that the interior of Liberia produces "country cloths" much cheaper than Yoruba, and that equal inducements, offered at Monrovia for six or eight years, as at Lagos, would bring down an equal supply.

Of the yield per acre in different parts of Africa, we know almost nothing. It has been asserted that around the Bight of Benin it is as great as in Georgia; and such has been the general impression made by statements concerning other parts. In most crops, a good quality implies a fair quantity. Yet the Rev. T. J. Bowen says of African cotton generally,—“The staple is good, but the yield cannot be more than one-fourth of what it is on similar lands in the Southern States.” It is not quite certain whether he means that the land cannot be made to produce more, or that the actual yield cannot be estimated higher. Apparently, the latter is his meaning. Of Yoruba he says, “Both Upland and Sea-Island cotton are planted; but neither produces very well, owing to the extreme and constant heat of the climate.” Of this, Mr. Bowen, a native of Georgia, must be regarded as a good judge.

This cause of short crops in Yoruba is evidently incurable. It does not exist in equal force in Liberia and its vicinity. Mr. Bowen says: "The average in the dry season is about 80 degrees at Ijaye, and 82 at Ogbomoshaw, and a few degrees lower during the rains. I have never known the mercury to rise higher than 93 degrees in the shade, at Ijaye. The highest reading at Ogbomoshaw was 97.5." These places are from 100 to 150 miles inland. The highest reading ever known at Monrovia was 90; and that only once or twice, and with strong doubts as to the fairness of the exposure. At Careysburgh the temperature is lower than at Monrovia. In the Pessey country, among the cotton weavers, say one hundred miles inland, from May 7 to May 12, George L. Seymour found the range of the thermometer to be from 69 to 81 degrees. The temperature of Liberia and its interior, therefore, is more favorable for cotton than that of Yoruba. The soil is at least equal, and probably much of it is superior, in fertility. The coast is more easily and safely accessible by sea. The St. Paul's is as good for boat navigation, probably, notwithstanding the rapids, as the Ogun. There are no large organized communities of natives to crush the new settlements as soon as their prosperity presents a temptation, and no overshadowing and irresistible British influence on the coast, to control their movements and absorb the profits of their labor.

We subjoin two extracts from the Liberia Herald, received since our Report went to press. The first is from the "Report of the Committee of Adjudication of the Second National Fair" to President Benson :

"There were some good specimens exhibited from stalks of American seed planted seven and eight years ago, the same trees producing good cotton for eight successive years. Other specimens of cotton were shown from American seed planted last year. But the principal lots were of native African cotton, and several twenty yard pieces of cotton cloth were manufactured by our citizens from this kind, as well as many socks and stockings. Mrs. Martha Rix, formerly Mrs. Zion Harris, showed some very fine specimens of silk cotton socks made from the cotton of the large silk cotton tree, which grows wild in our forest from 80 to 100 feet high.

"This is perhaps the first time that any one has attempted to apply this species of cotton to any practical purpose. Of the common stock of African cotton there are several varieties, from which the native population of the interior manufacture annually many thousands of country cloths, which they constantly bring to our market for sale or exchange, thus showing that less than a hundred miles interior large quantities of cotton are grown by native industry, which, by a little effort on the part of our merchants and capitalists, might be thrown into our market in the raw material for exportation. We think that it has been fully proven the last year, to the satisfaction of the Americo-Liberian population, that cotton, being indigenous to this part of Africa, and perennial for seven or eight years, may be grown to an indefinite extent in any part of our territory. The only point next to settle to ensure success, is whether we can obtain cheap labor and cheap goods, so as to afford a good article of well ginned and marketable cotton at five or six cents per pound. The growing of cotton as a staple product, we regard as of primary importance; we shall not only recommend it as an experiment to all our population, but contribute our individual quota next year to the national stock."

The second is a short editorial article in the Herald of June 1.

"It is strange to us, that our merchants do not pay some attention to the trade in ground nuts and cotton. It is well known that throughout the Vey country these articles are in abundance. Commencing from Little Cape Mount River, there will be found in every rice field, cotton growing in the greatest luxuriance. Extend your observations to the She-bar, and all along,

and for twenty-five miles interiorwards, you will discover the cotton plant. The natives plant it in their farms for domestic purposes, and they would, at once, go readily into the growing of cotton, if inducements were held out to them. Convince them that they will meet with a ready market for all the cotton they may produce, and very soon it will be ascertained, that they will bring the article to the trader, in common with other productions. We have heard from a reliable source, that there may now be procured up the Mannah river, thousands of pounds of cotton in the seed; but no one seems disposed to speculate in it. At the town of "Firo," on that river, cotton may be seen in every hamlet—more than a sufficiency for the use of the people of the town, and the overplus is permitted to waste. Ground nuts are also one of the productions of that part of the Republic, but as there has been no demand for them, no more is raised than is required for home consumption. We invite the immediate attention of our merchants and traders to the importance of encouraging the cultivation of these valuable products. If earnest heed be given to our suggestions, we have not the least doubt, that, in a very few years, a profitable business will be prosecuted in the purchase and sale of these articles."

Here, then, the cotton growing country of the natives is more easily accessible than any where else in Africa. It comes down to the coast. Little Cape Mount is only some twenty-five miles up the coast from Monrovia. Its slave mart, called Digby, has long been suppressed. Twenty-fives miles further is Robertsport, on Grand Cape Mount; beyond which, scattered along at about equal distances for another twenty or twenty-five miles, are the notorious slave marts of Sugury, Manna River, Solyman River, and Gallinas, all in vigorous operation till the annexation to the Republic in 1852, and lately the scene of the doings of the *Regina Cœli*. From Gallinas to Shebar, or Sherbro, is about seventy miles; making, from Little Cape Mount, 125 miles of native cotton country, right on the sea-shore, with numerous road-steads and landing places for trade. The Vey people are intelligent above the average of natives, and have an alphabet of their own.

## ADDRESS OF E. HASKETT DERBY, Esq. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

---

Massachusetts has never proved recreant to the cause of humanity. Her love for liberty dawned when the pilgrim landed on the rock of Plymouth. It beamed with a clear and steady light during the long struggle with France for religious freedom. It shone forth in full effulgence in the contest with the colossal power of England, both for civil and religious liberty. She accepted the words of the Declaration of Independence, as the truthful expression of her deepest convictions, as the language of her heart. In defence of civil rights, she shed her blood on nearly every contested field, from Maine to Georgia. She met England on the deep, launched the navy of the Union, and vanquished her foe in many a field of ocean whose history is yet to be written. In this eventful contest, Massachusetts expended her last dollar. She pledged her credit. She emerged from the conflict crowned with the victor's wreath, but loaded with a debt, nearly or quite equal to the value of her soil.

But she did not sacrifice in vain. She achieved her freedom; and her vast debt, under the guidance of her patriotic statesmen and the blessing of an overruling Providence, formed a capital for her commerce, to which we may trace much of the prosperity she now enjoys.

Her innate and unconquerable love for freedom was kindled again upon the question, which she believed to be pending, whether our great central region, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, California, and New Mexico, should be dedicated to freedom. She colonized California and Oregon with her whalers, and aided in making them free States. She sent out to Kansas and Nebraska her hardy sons, and defended them by her eloquence and treasures. She furnished them with supplies of clothing, provisions, and even cases of musical instruments. Some have ventured to call these instruments "Sharpe's Rifles;" but there was little occasion for cold lead, and I opine that the cases were rightly labeled, and that their music charmed the "ruffians" of the border into submission, as the lyre of Orpheus once charmed the savage rocks and brutes, and as the French settlers in Ohio charmed away the Indians by the music of a cotillion, which they took for a war dance.

If Massachusetts loves liberty, however, and if its coruscations in our sky are, like our northern lights, at times a little eccentric, she yields to none in her philanthropy. She has evinced it in her legislation, in her churches, her schools, colleges and university; in her almshouses, her improved prisons and hospitals; in her institutions for the blind, deaf, insane, idiots, orphans and widows; in her homes for the fallen; and in those institutes she is about to rear from the sales of her land reclaimed from the ocean, which she nobly dedicates to the improvement of the race. She has not confined her sympathies to the white man, but includes the negro also. She has endowed him with the privileges of citizenship, which she trusts will eventually be recognized by the courts of the nation.

Massachusetts proscribed the slave-trade long before Wilberforce successfully appealed to the sympathies of England. As early as 1785, when Major Shaw, of Boston, was returning from the first voyage made from America to China, he met at the Cape the ship Grand Turk, of Salem, about to return in ballast to America, because her owner would not disgrace himself by taking a cargo of slaves to America; and it is with no little pride that I claim as an ancestor, this early exponent of the spirit of Massachusetts. She did not abolish slavery by express legislation; but her courts decided long since that slavery was incompatible with her laws, and slavery ceased to exist within her boundaries.

She has watched with keen and vivid interest the varied steps of England in her march of beneficence, liberating the slaves in all her islands, arresting the slave caravans in their march across the desert, and the ship laden with its human victims on the deep. She has closely followed the steps of France, Denmark, Holland, and Russia, in their noble efforts to elevate the bondman. And when, in the House of Commons, on the third of March last, two of the most distinguished members, Messrs. Labouchere and Buxton, announced that the official reports from the West Indies now proved that those islands, under free institutions, had attained to a state of happiness, prosperity and progress, such as they had never enjoyed before, had passed in safety through the transition state, and demonstrated that the enslaved race were worthy of their freedom,\* Massachusetts heard the report with emotions of heartfelt satisfaction.

While the nations of the world, under the light of Christianity, are combining to suppress the slave-trade; while even Spain and Brazil are under treaties for its suppression, and the latter has liberated the last cargoes which arrived there, Massachusetts feels the stigma which still rests upon our country, and is alive to the efforts of those who would subject our nation to the ineffable disgrace of reviving the slave-trade. She would pave the way for the liberation of every slave upon the continent; but the question is, what is the true policy to accomplish her wishes, in the present position of the country.

There are those who denounce slavery in the abstract, and in that we most heartily concur. But they go one step further, and denounce the planter, who has inherited the institution from his ancestors, or from England. They denounce our associated States. They denounce the Constitution of our common country. They would seize the sword and the fire-brand, and liberate the colored man as he was liberated in St. Domingo, where the sun, for more than half a century, has set upon refinement, civilization and commerce. But Massachusetts, while she respects the rights of the African, and would gladly see him disenthralled, is not ready for such extremes. She is not prepared to renounce all commerce with our southern brethren. She is not ready to demolish our Constitution because some of its pillars are of ebony or of porphyry, and not all of pure Parian marble. She cannot forget that our Constitution is the time-hallowed work of our patriot fathers. She cannot forget the sacrifices upon which it is reared, and the blood by which its foundations were cemented. She cannot forget that it has made us a great, powerful and united nation, strong against all foreign and domestic foes; that it has given us commerce, civil and religious liberty, wealth, population and civilization, and a growth unrivaled in the history of nations. She is not prepared to sacrifice all these in any effort to benefit the colored man. A mighty lever must be used to elevate him, and to extinguish slavery; but she would place its fulcrum in

---

\* Jamaica has recovered more slowly than the other isles, in consequence of its inferior soil, its forced culture of sugar after the revolution in St. Domingo, combined with the pressure of a heavy debt, and the injudicious conduct of its planters after the repeal of the differential duties and of slavery. It is now, however, again progressive.

heaven, not on earth, or the regions under the earth; and she would guide it by the light of Christian charity, science, and intelligence.

And may not this Society be made such a lever? And may it not be applied successfully to the elevation of the negro?

1st. To elevate him, we must first demonstrate that he has a capacity for self-government, and is susceptible of improvement.

2d. We must, to effect this, remove him from all degrading influences.

3d. We must enlist the southerner and the northerner, the master as well as the philanthropist, the whole nation, in the great work of improvement.

4th. We must extinguish the slave trade.

5th. We must civilize Africa.

6th. And, to effect that civilization, we must develope her commerce. And these are the objects of this Society.

What has this Society accomplished? It has colonized 500 miles of the coast of Africa; an extent equal to the sea coast of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. It has established an Independent Republican Government, composed entirely of the colored race, with black officers, Judges, Legislators and President. It maintains peace and justice, education and religion. It has civilized many thousand natives, opened an extensive commerce, introduced the arts of life and the culture of cotton, coffee and sugar, to which the soil and climate are admirably adapted. Within a week, several shipments of sugar have arrived from Liberia in New York; and a bark and several schooners have been recently purchased or built by Liberians for the trade. The slave-trade has been suppressed along this coast and in the adjacent Colony of Sierra Leone, and in both, flourishing and self-supporting schools and churches have been established. The specimens of cloth I now exhibit, from cotton raised and spun and wove in Liberia, are a proof of what may be effected; for the cloth and the staple compare well with the American article.

In the two colonies, European dress and European architecture have been introduced, and civilization is making rapid advances. And did we doubt the capacity of the negro, aided by the white missionary, we should find collateral evidence in the West India Isles, where land has risen to \$200 per acre under free institutions, and black lawyers, judges, physicians, have attained to eminent success.

Again, to elevate the negro, we must remove him from the scene of his degradation. If he becomes free in the slave States, he finds labor is disreputable, and he is deprived of civil rights, and he cannot easily rise to distinction in any profession. The stamp of the slave still clings to the freed man, and follows him to the North, where he finds little encouragement, either in the laws or the climate, to remain.

*Third.* It is urged against this Society, that it is favored by the South, because it removes the free negro from all contact with the slave, and thus lessens the slave's chances for freedom. But what can the free negro effect at the South? His very removal affords the strongest inducement to the master to liberate the slave. While there is one party at the South which defends slavery upon the ground that the negro is but little above the brute creation, incapable of self-government, and most happy in a state of servitude to the Caucasian, a large portion of our Southern planters take more liberal views, believe in his capacity for improvement, and would bring to him the consolations of religion, and were they convinced that he would be transferred to his native clime with a prospect of advancement and happiness, would contribute to his freedom. The dying Southerner, when he has provided in his will for his children, often looks with fond attachment upon his slaves, and while he would not consign them to the degradation of the free negro in his own State, or banish them to the inhospitable North, would often concede them freedom, were a land to be presented to him

where they would enjoy their freedom and rise in the scale of being. The success of the negro in the free Colonies of Liberia and Sierra Leone is a constant and eloquent argument to the slaveholder for the manumission of his slaves.

Among the most zealous in African missions and in African civilization is the SOUTHERN Baptist Board of Missions. The Rev. T. J. Bowen and his associates, landing at Badagry and Lagos, have penetrated to the heart of Yoruba, a large and fertile region of the interior of Africa, between the Niger and the sea; a region containing three millions of people, speaking one language, cultivating cotton and maize, making their own cloth and utensils, inhabiting a prairie country, with cities ranging from 20,000 to 80,000 inhabitants. Here a successful mission has been established, and at least twelve missionaries sent out by the extreme South; and they are introducing the light of civilization and religion into the heart of Africa. Here they are building houses, opening roads, and extending the culture of a species of cotton equal in value to the choice qualities of New Orleans; cotton which can be laid down upon the coast at six cents per pound. And while we learn from the South that the slave is licentious and addicted to theft, the free negro in this region is so far advanced above the condition of the bondman, that a child born out of wedlock is most uncommon; and such the honesty of the people, that they leave their produce for sale by the way-side with the price marked upon the article. Such people require not the humanizing influences of slavery for their civilization; and the mission which Southern philanthropy has sent among them, merits our warmest approbation.

*Fourth.* Another great object of the Society is the suppression of the slave trade, which has desolated Africa with war, and for centuries retarded its progress. And colonies fringing the coast have proved, and will prove, the most cheap and effective agents in the suppression of this disgraceful traffic,—which, I regret to notice, some of our own citizens are seeking to revive, and to which they are toiling in vain to reconcile the world, by newspapers and reviews published both in New York and London.

*Fifth.* Another and leading object of this Society is, the civilization of Africa; and commerce and civilization are ever in close alliance. To civilize Africa, we must encircle it with colonies; and those very colonies are missions, to introduce commerce, Christianity and the arts of life. The rich soil of Africa is most prolific in the oils, dyewood, wool, cotton and drugs most essential to the arts. A placid sea surrounds her coasts. Harbors are almost unnecessary, as ships receive their lading on the deep.

Africa has many noble rivers,—the Nile, the Niger, the Benne, Zaire and Zambesi,—which offer to commerce at least eight thousand miles of navigation suitable for steamers, and nearly as free from rapids as our Mississippi and Ohio. The southern missionaries to Yoruba are now opening roads to the upper waters of the Niger. These rivers and their roads will be the highways of civilization.

In the last seven years, the commerce of Africa has doubled, and now exceeds \$150,000,000 annually, and it is still in its infancy. Let us glance for a moment at the principal points, and we shall find that wherever Europe and America have come in contact with this continent, there has been a marked and rapid development. At the Cape of Good Hope, we find a flourishing Colony, extensive vineyards, a large production of wine, and vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, gradually overspreading the plains occupied by the antelope, the giraffe, the springbok and the buffalo. The exports of wool from the Cape are now 12,000,000 of pounds yearly, and at the present rate of increase, will in eight years exceed the wool crop of the United States; and a new line of packets finds good employment between the Cape and Boston.

On the Eastern Coast we find Zanzibar, which furnishes spices, skins, and buys largely of our manufactures; and the small but fertile islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, which yield annually, under free labor, more than 300,000,000 pounds of sugar: as much as Jamaica and St. Domingo together produced in their palmy days of slavery. We find also the large Island of Madagascar, on which writing was first introduced thirty years ago, and where now ten thousand use writing in business, and the heir apparent is a Christian.

At the Equator, we find ourselves separated from the sources of the Nile and its fertile valley by a narrow belt of territory, and passing the verdant hills of Abyssinia, we come to ancient Egypt. Almost forgotten under the Mamelukes, it was electrified by the touch of Europe when Napoleon landed on its shores. From the days of Joseph, the valley of the Nile has been famed for its fertility; but few of us are aware that its well-watered fields annually yield four successive crops of Indian corn, almost without cultivation, and that it now exports to Europe at least seven millions bushels of wheat, which it lays down this year at Alexandria at seventy cents per bushel. The reigning family have been educated in France. They have given wise and equal laws to their subjects, have constructed vast works for irrigation, opened a canal from Alexandria to the Nile and a railway from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, enlarged Alexandria from a ruined town of 7,600 people to a city of 120,000 inhabitants, increased the exports and imports to \$36,000,000, and the annual revenue to \$20,000,000, and are now about to open, at a cost of \$40,000,000, a ship canal from the Bay of Pelusium to the Red Sea, 200 feet in width and 24 feet in depth; the most gigantic work of modern times. The Pasha of Egypt displays wit, as well as benevolence. Not long since, he invited the great nations of Europe to send commissioners to inspect the route of his canal; and they traced it for many miles along the bed of the ancient ship canal described by Herodotus. They were presented to him as he sat in his open verandah, and he begged them to put on their hats, as he was himself covered. "But this," says the leader, "is an honor due to crowned heads alone;" to which the Pasha gracefully replied, "But you are the crowned heads of science."

From Egypt, we pass to the Barbary States, renovated by the French occupation of Algiers, which has already trebled their commerce. The corsair no longer issues from their ports to prey on defenceless ships and villages, and no longer do the caravans of slaves cross the Desert to enrich their harems.\*

We come next to Morocco, with its twenty millions of sheep and goats, fed on the verdant slopes of Atlas, whose skins are indispensable to our manufactures, whose exports are doubling every ten years, but where not one American House is yet established, although the favorite cloths are "Americanos." We pass to the growing Colonies of France on the Senegal, which she navigates by steamers, and whence she draws those exquisite dyestuffs by which her fabrics are made to excel, in delicate colors, those of all other nations. We follow the West Coast down by Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, the Bay of Benin, to the Zaire, or Congo River, a district which furnishes cargoes annually to many hundred vessels. So rapid has been the growth of commerce here since the discontinuance of the slave-trade, that the annual exports of this coast, beside drugs, ivory, coffee and dyestuffs, now exceed 100,000 hogsheads of palm oil and \$,000,000 bushels of ground-nuts, which subsequently reappear in the shape of stearin candles, Castile soap, and oil for our salads.

But one or two ports remain in the Bay of Benin, and a few spots on the fertile coasts of Congo, whence slaves are still exported; and here are regions for new colonies. Here are homes for the Canadian negro, who now

---

\* We hope that reports which have reached us since this was spoken, will not be confirmed.

shivers under the inclement sky of the North. Here is a new field for the extension of this Society. Aided by the sympathy and countenance of the whole civilized world, it can soon hermetically seal Africa to the slave-trade.

Already the avant couriers of commerce and Christianity are entering the interior of Africa, bearing with them the light of civilization. Here, where free labor is worth but a few cowries per day, and where cotton grows spontaneously, the missionary is introducing the cotton-gin and the cotton-press, and inviting the native to make merchandise of cotton, rather than of men; and we may hopefully anticipate that it is one of the designs of a benevolent Providence, to which we may be subsidiary, that when the negroes of our own country have been concentrated in the cotton States by the growing demand for cotton and the growing intelligence of our central States, which already finds in the negro an impediment on the road to wealth, that at length the competition of free labor by the enlightened African, in his own country, with the slave labor of the South, in producing cotton, will alleviate the bonds of the negro of America, and contribute to his eventual emancipation.

## C O N S T I T U T I O N

OF THE

## MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

**ARTICLE I.** This Association shall be called **THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY**, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

**ART. II.** All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

**ART. III.** The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

**ART. IV.** There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

**ART. V.** This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

# Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.



# NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRES E N T E D M A Y 30, 1860.



NINETEENTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 30, 1860.



BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1860.

45 349  
204

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Nineteenth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, May 30, 1860; JAMES HAYWARD, Esq., in the chair.

The Treasurer's Account, with the Auditor's Certificate, was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and an abstract ordered to be read at the public meeting.

A Committee was appointed, to nominate Officers for the year ensuing.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, in Winter Street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Public Exercises and the completion of its business.

---

**AFTERNOON.**—The Society met according to adjournment, WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., an introductory statement by the President, and the reading of the abstract of the Annual Report by the Secretary,

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., of Baltimore, President of the American Colonization Society, addressed the meeting, holding their interested attention for an hour and five minutes.

After a few remarks by the Hon. B. C. CLARK, the Public Exercises were closed with the benediction, by the Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D.

The President then called the Society to order, for the transaction of business.

The Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a list of Officers for the year ensuing, who were unanimously elected.

On motion, it was

*Voted*, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. LATROBE for his Address, and a copy be requested for publication.

*Voted*, That the Annual Report be referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

This Annual Meeting was then adjourned without day.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1860.

---

## PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS,
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D.D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE,
	HON. B. C. CLARK.

## SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.

## AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

## MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD,
ALBERT FEARING,	DR. A. R. THOMPSON,
T. R. MARVIN,	HENRY PLYMPTON.
JAMES C. DUNN,	REV. JOHN O. MEANS,
	THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

## AGENT.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

---

 The Society's Office is at No. 26 Joy's Building, Washington Street,  
Boston.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

THE Constitution of this Society was adopted, and a President, Vice Presidents and Managers were chosen, May 26, 1841; but no arrangements were matured for collecting funds during the first year of its existence. Its first annual meeting was held on May 25, and by adjournment, May 27, 1842, when a full Board of Officers, including a Secretary, was elected, and during the year, the collection and disbursement of funds was commenced. Since that time, the amount of donations, subscriptions and bequests paid into its Treasury, including sums paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society at Washington on its account, and sums invested as permanent funds for its benefit, has been \$131,721.31.

The total of the Treasurer's annual footings, showing the amount of business transacted, would be much larger.

At its Annual Meeting in 1849, this Society directed its Managers, in correspondence with the National and other State Societies, to procure the organization of a Board of Trustees, to receive and manage funds for the establishment and support of a College in Liberia. Those other Societies approved the object, and requested this Society to prosecute it. It accordingly procured the incorporation of such a Board of Trustees in 1850. It was, and has continued to be, mostly composed of persons who were officers or prominent members of this Society, and was made a distinct corporation in order to secure the funds devoted to education from any error or ill-fortune that might attend the general operations of the Society. That Board of Trustees has raised funds to the amount of \$31,781.36; which, of course, is not included in the amount of the funds of this Society, already mentioned; so that the amount raised by the officers and members of this Society in both capacities is \$162,502.67. As a result of these labors, other funds for the ben-

efit of the College have been raised, and are held in trust by the New York Colonization Society, to the amount of more than \$50,000 ; not reckoning a conditional bequest, by the late Anson G. Phelps, sen., of \$50,000 for the College, the payment of which is still expected.

Members of this Society have also given an unknown amount—thousands of dollars—for the purchase of slaves desirous to emigrate, for the outfit of emigrants, and for other purposes, which, though not within the proper business of the Society, have been thought conducive to its most successful operation.

Owing to these efforts outside of the Society, and to other causes, the receipts into its Treasury have been very irregular, varying from \$2,027.63 in 1843, to \$13,069.24 in 1846, \$2,335.33 in 1848, and \$18,416.54 in 1852, which is the highest. One of these outside operations seriously affects the Treasurer's account for the year now closing.

Under the Will of the late Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, who had been a liberal donor to our Society, the Trustees of his charities have invested Ten Thousand Dollars in the six per cent Central Park Improvement Stock of the City of New York, of which the income is to be paid annually to the American Colonization Society, where it will be placed to our credit. This income is to be expended in transporting persons of color, free or emancipated, from the United States to Africa, and furnishing them with the usual supplies after their arrival. But if, at any time after five years from the first annual payment, the inhabitants of Northampton shall, by a legal vote, decide that this fund would be more useful if applied to the Smith Agricultural School; and if the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a hearing, of which the Society shall have due notice, shall "decide in favor of such vote and confirm the same," then this fund shall be transferred to that school; but if the Court shall decide otherwise, the town may pass a similar vote after another five years, and so on indefinitely. This provision secures the safety and continued usefulness of the fund, whenever the movement of the Colored People, emigrating at their own expense, shall become so powerful and extensive as to supersede the necessity of the Society's labors,—a time which the Testator certainly anticipated. Till some such change occurs, rendering the case a clear one, there is no probability that such a vote will be passed by the town of Northampton and confirmed, after a hearing by the

Supreme Court. The Society was notified of this investment in October, 1859, when, in the usual way of doing such business, the Treasurer's books would have shown \$10,000 received from the estate of Oliver Smith, and invested as directed in his Will. But, to guard against the very remote contingency which has been described, the principal is kept in the hands of the Trustees of his charities, and can never appear, either on the books of this Society, or on those of the Parent Society to its credit. The first annual payment of the income will appear in our Report for 1861, as it would have done if the principal had been received and invested by us.

If we might include this permanent fund, and the additions to the College funds held by the Trustees of Donations, our receipts would exceed those of any other year, except 1852 and 1855. Without them, the past is among our less fruitful years. The Treasurer's books show receipts to the amount of \$3,940.37; disbursements, including an adverse balance last year, \$6,566.59; due the Treasurer, \$2,626.22. Yet the results of the Society's labors, accruing within the year, have been \$15,502.76.

### *Liberia College.*

The College enterprise having been mentioned, it seems proper to say in this place, that in July, 1856, the Hon. J. J. Roberts was chosen President of the College, and in December, the principal materials for the necessary buildings, with the means for their erection, were sent to Liberia. The work of erection was commenced, but was arrested by litigation, instituted to secure its location in another place. Legislative relief became necessary, but could not be obtained till the last session of the Legislature of Liberia, when an act was passed, under which, it is hoped, the work may be resumed and accomplished. The amount of funds raised and available for the establishment and support of the College, held in part by the Trustees of Donations in this State, and in part by the New York Colonization Society, is more than \$80,000; the whole of which is now yielding a satisfactory income. While the Trustees of Donations are erecting the buildings, the funds held in New York support a considerable number of students in the High Schools and elsewhere, a portion of whom will be well fitted for College, as soon as it can be ready to receive them.

THE PARENT SOCIETY.—*Finances.*

The receipts of the Parent Society for 1859 were unusually large, being \$160,906.15 ; but only a small part of them were available for ordinary current expenses. For the reciprocates of the Echo, the United States Government paid \$32,500, of which more than \$25,000 had been expended some time before the close of the year. From the estate of John McDonogh, \$82,564.18 were received. Of this, a part was necessarily expended on the forty-one emigrants from his estate, settled in Liberia, and another part invested as a permanent fund. Deducting these, the receipts had been \$45,841.97 ; and the expenditures, deducting those for the Echo reciprocates, had been \$59,232.34. The amount of cash on hand in the Treasury at the close of the year was \$8.85.

As the operations of the Society are often of such a nature that their exact cost cannot be known till after the work is done, it must transact much of its business on credit ; and justice to its creditors requires that it should have some capital. It has, besides certain wild lands given to it, yielding no income, and not now saleable, productive securities to the amount of \$87,540. A part of these, however, are trust funds, held in perpetuity for purposes of education. The remainder constitutes a capital, perhaps as large, or nearly as large, as is required by the present extent of the Society's operations. By judicious management, it may be made to correct all probable irregularities in the annual amount of donations.

For the better preservation of some of these funds, and for other important reasons, it has been thought best to erect a building for the Society's use in the city of Washington. An eligible lot has been purchased, and the erection is now in progress. It will contain the necessary offices for the Secretaries and Treasurer, and rooms for the Executive Committee and Board of Directors. The income of such parts of the building as may be rented, it is believed, will be sufficient to defray all the Society's local expenses. Its location is such as will always secure it a ready and advantageous sale, if desirable. If any of the trust funds are used in its erection, they will be secured, by proper legal instruments, against liability to loss. It is believed that the funds invested in this building will be as safe and productive as in any other form of investment, besides affording, without rent, accommodations for the transaction of business that have long been greatly needed.

*Emigration.*

The emigration to Liberia, during the year 1859, was small,—only 248. Of these, 89 were freeborn, and 159 emancipated. Forty-one, from the estate of the late John McDonogh, were sent out from New Orleans by the Trustees of his estate, and not by the Society, and one other, emancipated for the purpose, went with them. Forty-four sailed from New York in the bark Mendi. Of these, twenty-five were sent out by the New York Colonization Society, the other nineteen consisted of the three merchants who chartered the bark and owned the cargo, and sixteen who went as cabin passengers. Besides these, we happen to know that one colored man took passage in a Liberian vessel, with a quantity of goods, to establish himself in Monrovia as a merchant ; and others may have gone without our knowledge.

Since the commencement of the present year, 1860, the Society's ship, the M. C. Stevens, has sailed from Baltimore, April 21, and from Savannah, May 2, with 228 emigrants, of whom 73 were emancipated and furnished with suitable outfits by A. Cuthbert, Esq., of Georgia. Of the whole number, 136 were emancipated, and 92 were free. Charles A. Snowden, brother of Dr. I. H. Snowden of Sinoe, and son of a late well known colored clergyman of Boston, was the only emigrant from Massachusetts. According to arrangements already made, his family will soon follow him.

*Recaptives of the Echo.*

Our last Report mentioned the landing, November 8, 1858, of 200 recaptured Africans, taken from the slaver Echo, and sent to Liberia by the United States Government, in the steam-frigate Niagara. During the past year, some most absurd statements have been made concerning them, showing a want of information on the subject, which it may be well to supply.

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1819, establishes an agency in Africa for the care of recaptured Africans. When the recaptives of the Echo were sent out, this agency was vacant. The Rev. John Seys, who had spent some years in Liberia as a missionary, and afterwards as a special agent of the Society, was appointed to that agency ; but being in one of the Western States, where telegraphs and railroads could not procure his presence at the sailing of the Niagara in September, Dr. Thomas Rainey was appointed

to accompany them to Liberia, and Mr. Seys followed in the Society's ship in November. On his arrival, he entered on the duties of his office, and still continues to perform them. Under his supervision, after the recovery of their health from the effect of two voyages across the Atlantic, they were suitably located in various parts of Liberia. January 4, 1859, Mr. Seys took 85 on board the Society's ship, and, with the assistance of the Society's agents, located 30 of them in Bassa County, 30 at Sinoe, and 25 at Cape Palmas. He wrote, February 21, that these were "all in good health, and quite contented;" that Mr. Dennis, the Society's agent, "had sent down an ample amount of provisions to last them for the entire year." He adds: "They are well fed, clothed, schools established for them, and attention paid to their religious training." The Protestant Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas had adopted ten of the children, and the Presbyterian mission at Monrovia, eight. For the others, places were found in various parts of Mesurado County. June 1, the agent wrote: "The liberated Africans are doing well. Not a death has occurred since my arrival." August 19, they were still "doing well," and the children among them were sent "pretty regularly to school." Inquiries at the Department of State show that his reports to that Department are frequent, and of the same tenor. When we recollect that the Society is bound by contract with the Government to furnish these Africans with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance for a year, schooling for the children, and instruction in the arts of life suitable to their condition for all; and that the Government has an agent there, with a salary of \$1,500 a year, to watch over and enforce the fulfillment of that contract; and that the agent reports frequently, and to such effect, both to the Society and the Government, it is evident that their good treatment in Liberia is well secured.

### *The Recaptives at Key West.*

The refuge which the Government, through the Society, has provided for recaptured Africans, is still needed. April 26, Lieut. Craven, of the U. S. steamer Mohawk, captured the slaver Wildfire, on the coast of Cuba, with 507 slaves on board, and took them, April 30, to Key West. The President, May 19, in a Special Message, informed Congress of the facts, and, as there was in the Treasury only \$24,350.90 applicable to this purpose, while not less

than \$100,000 would be needed, requested the necessary legislation, suggesting that it should provide also for such other cases as might be expected to occur. May 22, in another Message, he announced the capture of another slaver by the Wyandotte, making the number at Key West more than 1,000, and the season for the yellow fever approaching. He recommends a permanent arrangement with the Society, and sufficient arrangements for the safe custody and comfort of recaptured Africans while in the United States.\*

The President apologizes for the high price, \$150 each, paid to the Society for the care of the recaptured Africans of the Echo, by saying that, when the Goverment managed the business by its own agents, the cost was much greater. Doubtless the Society, with all its African experience and accommodations, can do this work much cheaper than the Government can, and much better. But the price needs no apology. It costs \$75 each, on an average, to carry over civilized emigrants and take care of them six months, when we can foresee our own business and make economical arrangements, charging nothing for accommodations and facilities which have already cost large amounts. To take care of totally uncivilized paupers, provide for all of them a year, and be responsible for the education and support of the children till of age, at twice that sum, and to do this whenever called upon, not able even to guess when the call may come, or for how many we must provide, is doing it as cheap as the Government ought to desire.

#### LIBERIA.

Of affairs in Liberia, President Benson, in his annual Message, December 9, gives an encouraging account. "Our seasons have been favorable. The soil has very bountifully rewarded the hand of industry. Commerce has manifestly increased. With few exceptions among some of the native clans, peace predominates. Our foreign relations may be regarded as tranquil." The small pox, which raged destructively at Sierra Leone, spread into some parts of the Republic in March, and continued in three or four settlements and among the natives, for about five months, but, through the liberal and efficient action of the Government, the citizens and the medical faculty, was less destructive than had been feared. Otherwise, health had generally prevailed.

---

\* On the day on which this report was presented, the telegraph announced the capture of a third slaver, with 450 on board, making about 1,500 at Key West.

Careysburgh still maintains its repute as a place for acclimation, and attracts a large proportion of emigrants. About 190 of the 228 now on their passage, are bound for that place. The tendency towards the interior seems to be decidedly established. President Benson says: "A few good companies of industrious emigrants, settled near or a few miles beyond the head of navigation of the St. John's and Sinoe rivers, and a few good companies to commence and sustain an agricultural settlement on the banks of the fine river Cavally, in Maryland County, would be to Liberia, as a whole, a most judicious and beneficial distribution and assignment." Of those now on their way, twenty-six are for Sinoe County, and some of them, at least, will be located on elevated ground near the falls of that river, about sixteen miles from its mouth, where the prospects for health appear as good as they were at Careysburgh, and for business, incomparably better. The fall is about eighteen feet in one hundred yards, and the plateau for settlement about eighty or ninety feet above the river. The region abounds with excellent timber, the exportation of which has already commenced. The collection of India Rubber, if the tree proves to be as abundant as is supposed, may afford profitable employment to many hands.

### *Sugar.*

Of the amount of the last sugar crop, no information has been received. The planting, we know, was much larger than that of the previous year. It is not probable that much will be sent to the United States for some time, as better markets are found, and for some years will be found, on the African coast. The sugar carried two hundred miles to Sierra Leone, by Augustus Washington, last year, sold for a higher price than that brought by E. J. Roye to New York.

### *Cotton.*

The experiments in the cultivation of cotton are continued and enlarged, and many of the native chiefs are entering into it. At their request, the President has supplied them with seed. He hopes that it will prove equally profitable with palm oil, sugar, and other productions; and if so, he says, "millions of pounds will be exported from Liberia annually within the next fifteen years." The indications at the last national fair were so hopeful, that several of the official examiners declared their intention to go into the

business. To encourage this branch of agricultural industry, this Society has sent out four cotton gins, of approved construction, and of such size as to be easily worked by hand. They are to be sold at cost.

### *Mail Steamer.*

The means of communication between the different settlements on the coast are to be greatly improved. The New York Colonization Society has had a small steamer of 69 tons, built and sent out, to be employed and purchased, probably, by Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, merchants of Monrovia, who have a contract with the Liberian Government for carrying the mail and other services. The steamer is called the 'Seth Grosvenor,' in honor of a deceased friend, whose legacy of \$10,000 encouraged the Society to engage in this enterprise. The whole cost of building and sending out will be about \$18,000. The steamer is understood to have passed Bermuda in safety.

### *Coal.*

Nearly a year since, coal was found in Liberia, so nearly resembling English bituminous coal, that it was suspected to be merely a few pieces left by some English vessel. Some of the natives, however, asserted that it was to be found in abundance half a day's journey inland from New Sesters, and engaged, for a reward, to bring in a quantity. It was also said to exist on the Cavally river. Late letters from Liberia state that a vein ten miles in extent has been found in Bassa County—probably back from New Sesters—and that men would be immediately employed in mining it. If a good bed of coal is found there, it will supply not only the Seth Grosvenor, but numerous other steamers, naval and commercial, British and American. There is anchorage in six fathoms near the shore, and a continuous boat or canoe navigation nearly to the place where the mine is supposed to be. As there is no other known locality of coal on the whole western coast, the construction of an artificial harbor and railroad may be a profitable speculation.

### *The Natives.*

The work of civilizing the natives appears to be making steady progress. This shows itself in many ways, one of which is, their readiness to pay taxes for the support of government. It having

been found advisable to lay a small tax on the polls and real and personal property of citizens, the President was authorized to extend the privilege of being taxed to the natives, at his discretion. He imposed a capitation tax of one dollar on each taxable male, relying, of necessity, on the chiefs to report the number of taxable persons in their respective clans. Many of the chiefs had expressed their approbation of this measure, before the law was passed, as becoming regular contributors to the support of government would give them a new dignity, and a better title to the protection and benefits which the government confers. When called upon for their lists of taxable persons, they responded with alacrity, and are expected to do so when called upon to pay the tax. It must probably be some years, before this system can be fully extended to all the tribes.

In this connection the President says: "The townships within this Republic, with very few exceptions, are amply provided with schools. Yet it is my purpose, so soon as the taxation law begins to operate successfully among the aborigines, to establish, under the provisions of an existing law, at least one common school in each county—the number to be increased in future as circumstances may justify—for the special, though not exclusive, tuition of native youths. If they be known as Government Schools, specially established for their benefit, and the services of efficient teachers are secured, I am sanguine that they will be well attended by youths, as well as middle-aged persons. And since they will pay their taxes cheerfully, and otherwise contribute to the support of the Government, and to a considerable degree no longer feel an estrangement from, but identity with us, it seems but the reasonable duty of Government to at least make this commencement for their education and training, which will at once increase our claim upon them, and their attachment and respect for us, as one people, having one common interest."

In some of the more newly acquired territory, where the slave-trade was most inveterate, there are still occasional quarrels, ending sometimes in violence. The chiefs feel strong in their barricaded towns, and defy each other, as fortified baronial castles encouraged private wars in the feudal ages of Europe. The Liberian government has resolved to demolish these barricades, and thus compel the chiefs and their clans to depend for safety on their own good behavior and the friendship of their neighbors. No forcible opposition is expected.

*The Yoruba Movement.*

The African Civilization Society is still at work, and hopes to be successful. It has sent two explorers to Africa. One of them, Dr. Delany, went first to Liberia, where he was very hospitably received, and much pleased with what he saw. The other, Mr. Campbell, went by way of England. They met at Lagos, on the Slave Coast, and proceeded to Abbeokuta, in the Egba country. Here, as "Commissioners from the African race in the United States and the Canadas in America," they made a treaty, by which "the king and the chiefs of Abbeokuta" agreed to grant them "the right and privilege of settling in common with the Egba people, on any part of the territory belonging to Abbeokuta not otherwise occupied," where they may arrange all matters among themselves according to their own customs, but "the laws of the Egba people shall be strictly respected by the settlers;" that is, they have the privilege of merging themselves and being lost in the Egba nation. The explorers afterwards visited some parts of Yoruba. The Society has not yet sent out any emigrants, and probably will not, till the explorers have returned and made their final report. Then, a few may advantageously go to the Egba country, or to Yoruba, and live there under British protection; but there is no suitable opening there for the great multitude whose minds that Society has turned towards Africa, with the hope of building up a free, self-governing community.

**CONCLUSION.**

Many influences are conspiring to turn the attention of the Colored People of the United States to Africa. The hopes which politicians had excited, of social and political elevation here, have been deferred till they are dying out. They see and understand, that nearly all the legislation concerning them, especially in the Southern and Western States, is adverse to their wishes. They feel the pressure of the competition of the cheap labor annually imported from Europe. They have serious objections against any refuge that they can find in Canada, or in Hayti. The expression is frequent among the more intelligent and forethoughtful of them: "We must go somewhere," and Africa offers the most encouraging prospect of a satisfactory home. Through their Civilization Society, they are seeking for a home among the slaveholding Egbas and

Yorubans. They will find there, a home for a few only. The result must be, a numerous emigration to the New Republic. Thither the more intelligent and enterprising among them are annually going, and must continue to go, in increasing numbers, and the performance of our duty to them will require increasing means.

## DONATIONS,

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending April 30, 1860.*

---

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1859, and another in April, 1860,—both are acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1860, will appear in the Report for next year. Payments for the African Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Agawam, Contribution, Amherst, Ch. in College, by</i>	James G. Vose, 1 50 L. Sweetser, 10 00 Hon. Edward Dickinson, 5 00 Prof. A. Warner, 5 00 William Cutler, 5 00 S. F. Cutler, 2 00 Prof. E. Hitchcock, 1 00 Prof. E. Tuckerman, 1 00 Hon. Ithamar Conkey, 1 00 Hon. Judge Dickinson, 1 00 Mrs. H. Mack, 1 00 A. Baker, 50 Linus Greene, 5 00—33 60	<i>Billerica, From parishioners of Rev. Norwood Damon to con- stitute him a L. M. of A. C. S.:</i>	Calvin Rogers, 2 00 J. F. Faulkner, 5 00 John Baldwin, 3 00 L. W. Faulkner, 3 00 Mrs. E. Faulkner, 2 00 Thomas Talbot, 3 00 L. R. Faulkner, 2 00 William Gay, 3 00 George P. Eliot, 3 00 Jonas Merriam, 1 00 Jeremiah Crosby, 1 00 Ambrose Page, 50 Francis E. Richardson, 50 George Bacon, 50 John T. Jordan, 50—30 00
<i>Audover, John Aiken,</i>	15 00	<i>Boston, P. C. Brooks,</i>	50 00
Samuel Farrar,	10 00	Rev. Charles Cleveland,	1 00
Samuel H. Taylor,	5 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
John Stimson,	3 00	A lady,	50
Prof. E. A. Park,	2 00	G. H. Kuhn,	30 00
Prof. W. G. T. Shedd,	3 00	E. B. Bigelow,	15 00
F. Coggswell,	5 00	J. Field,	10 00
Jacob Chickering,	5 00	J. S. Lovering,	10 00
Dr. Stephen Tracy,	3 00	C. C. Burr,	10 00
Friend,	10 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00
Charles Tufts,	5 00	Samuel Johnson,	10 00
W. Phillips Foster,	5 00	Stephen Tilton & Co.	10 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 60	L. Gulliver,	10 00
Prof. E. P. Barrows,	3 00	J. Huntington Wolcott,	10 00
Albert Abbott,	3 60	Charles Stoddard,	5 00
Rev. D. Oliphant,	1 00	Gilman S. Low,	5 00
J. A. Roberts,	2 00	Caleb Stetson,	5 00
H. P. Chandler,	1 00	Samuel Atherton,	5 00
Rev. J. L. Taylor,	2 00	Elisha Atkins,	5 00
Mrs. B. H. Puncharb,	2 00	Z. Hosmer,	5 00
N. W. Hazen,	5 00	Isaac H. Cary,	5 00
Mrs. Justin Edwards,	1 00	C. Homer,	5 00
Willard Pike,	2 00	F. Guild,	5 00
William G. Means,	3 00	E. S. Tobey,	5 00
John Abbott,	1 00	Benjamin Jacobs,	5 00
Mrs. B. B. Edwards,	3 00—105 00	Quincy Tufts,	5 00
Ballardvale, Coll. Cong. Ch. Rev.		John J. May,	5 00
Henry Greene,	2 00		
Beverly, Coll. Washington			
Street Ch.	6 75		
B. O. Pierce,	5 00—11 75		
*			

Edward Cruft,	5 00	B. Thaxter,	3 00
Chickering & Sons,	5 00	Matthew Binney,	3 00
A. L. Devens,	5 00	Stephen P. Fuller,	5 00
Daniel Denney,	5 00	George P. Denney,	2 00
J. Lowell,	5 00	Isaac H. Cary,	5 00
Jabez C. Howe,	5 00	Nahum Jones,	3 00
Samuel R. Payson,	5 00	C. G. Loring,	5 00
Frost & Kimball,	5 00	A friend,	1 00
B. T. Reed,	5 00	Mrs. Abner Ellis,	1 00
F. Alger,	5 00	Francis C. Lowell,	3 00
Matthew Binney,	3 00	R. F. Bond,	5 00
Waldo Flint,	2 00	J. G. Kidder,	5 00
N. K. Skinner,	1 00	William E. Bright,	3 00
Henry Plympton,	50 00	George O. Shattuck,	3 00
T. R. Marvin,	30 00	J. W. Farnsworth,	3 00
William Ropes,	50 00	A. C. Washburn,	3 00
James C. Dunn,	50 00	C. F. Bray,	3 00
James Hayward,	50 00	A friend,	3 00
Albert Fearing,	25 00	G. R. Minot,	5 00
William R. Lawrence,	25 00	F. W. G. May,	3 00
A. Kingman,	20 00	A. N. Clarke,	1 00
Bates, Hyde & Co.	100 00	P. T. Page,	1 00
East Carver Co.	100 00	S. D. Massey,	2 00
Nourse, Mason & Co.	36 74	Mrs. M. J. Hudson,	2 00
A. A. Lawrence,	25 00	Lee Claffin,	5 00
H. S. Chase,	15 00	P. C. Brooks,	50 00
Naylor & Co.	15 00		1,300 24
Johnson, Sewall & Co.	10 00	<i>Bradford, Rev. J. T. McCollom,</i>	10 00
Henry Newman,	10 00	<i>Charlestown, Dr. A. R.</i>	
Frederick Jones,	10 00	Thompson,	20 00
Cash,	10 00	Calvin C. Sampson,	30 00
S. D. & Co.	10 00	Timothy T. Sawyer,	20 00
James S. Stone,	10 00	George Hyde,	10 00
J. Wiley Edmands,	10 00	Peter Hubbell,	10 00
James Lawrence,	10 00	A. W. Tufts,	5 00
George W. Thayer,	10 00	R. Hunt,	5 00
Joseph Whitney,	10 00	William Tufts,	5 00
Charles Vaughn,	10 00	A. Carlton,	5 00
George Richardson,	10 00	Henry Lyon,	5 00
J. W. Paige,	10 00	Edward Lawrence,	5 00
Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D.	5 00	Samuel F. Tufts,	5 00
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	5 00	James Hunnewell,	5 00
James Vila,	5 00	C. Guild & Sons,	5 00
John P. Ober,	5 00	J. H. Fuller,	5 00
John A. Parks,	5 00	G. Washington Warren,	5 00
James II. Fearing,	3 00	William M. Byrnes,	2 00
Miss Margaret Newman,	5 00	James Worcester,	1 00
Miss Caroline Newman,	1 00	E. Crafts, Jr.	3 00
Miss Anna B. Newman,	1 00	J. M. Francis,	2 00
Miss Susan Newman,	1 00	William Abbott,	2 00
Moses Grant,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Cash,	5 00	John Hurd,	2 00
Francis C. Head,	5 00	Cash,	3 00
S. Wildes,	3 00	Rev. O. C. Everett,	2 00
Henry Claffin,	5 00	Samuel F. Tufts, Jr.	1 00
William Munroe,	5 00	J. Kendall,	2 00
J. Read,	5 00	Thomas Doane,	1 00—167 00
A friend,	5 00	<i>Chelsea, Broadway Church,</i>	
A friend,	5 00	Collection,	21 77
J. C. Braman,	5 00	Rev. J. A. Copp, D. D.	10 00
Thomas Gaffield,	5 00	Cynthia Powers,	2 00—33 77
S. C. Thwing,	5 00	<i>Dorchester, Mrs. Lusanna Tucker,</i>	
A. G. Peck,	5 00	by Charles Howe, Esq.	100 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	E. Douglas, Chas. Hutchins,	1 00
W. P.	5 00	Charles A. Hunt,	50
J. B. K.	5 00	E. Moore,	1 00—2 50
C. Stetson,	6 00	<i>Falmouth, Coll. Cong. Ch.</i>	5 88
A. Atherton,	5 00	Framingham, Hollis Evan.	
Robert B. Storer,	5 00	Ch. and Soc.	30 00
Joseph Goodnow,	3 00	Charles Richardson,	1 00—31 00
S. E. Chase,	5 00	<i>Greenfield, Coll. Cong. Ch. Rev.</i>	
Samuel H. Walley,	5 00	A. Chandler, D. D.	23 00

<i>Hadley, Russell Gen. Ben.</i>		<i>Medford, Dr. D. Swan,</i>	50 00
<i>Soc.</i>	8 00	<i>Mrs. Sarah Swan,</i>	50 00
<i>Gen. Ben. Soc. First Ch.</i>	10 00—18 00	<i>Dudley Hall,</i>	10 00—110 00
<i>Haverhill, Box shoes from</i>		<i>Monson, Coll. at Cong. Ch. by A.</i>	
<i>Moses Howe,</i>	15 00	<i>W. Porter,</i>	24 85
<i>Miss Lydia White,</i>	5 00—20 00	<i>New Bedford, David R.</i>	
<i>Leicester, Isaac Southgate,</i>	5 00	<i>Greene,</i>	10 00
<i>C. Hatch,</i>	5 00	<i>O. &amp; O. A. Crocker,</i>	10 00
<i>L. Warren,</i>	2 00	<i>Gideon Allen,</i>	2 00
<i>D. Biscoe,</i>	1 00	<i>Dennis Wood,</i>	3 00
<i>A. White,</i>	1 00	<i>W. C. Taber,</i>	5 00
<i>Rev. A. H. Coolidge,</i>	50—14 50	<i>Ward M. Parker,</i>	2 00
<i>Lowell, J. K. Chase,</i>	1 00	<i>Cash,</i>	3 00
<i>Mrs. D. G. Godden,</i>	25 00	<i>P. Macomber,</i>	2 00
<i>A friend,</i>	5 00	<i>James D. Thompson,</i>	5 00
<i>William Fletcher,</i>	1 00	<i>W. C. Whittredge,</i>	1 00
<i>J. H. Buttrick,</i>	1 00	<i>Thomas Mandell,</i>	10 00
<i>L. Keese,</i>	20 00	<i>Edward D. Baker,</i>	5 00—58 00
<i>Mrs. William Livingston,</i>	5 00	<i>Newbury, Coll. First Parish,</i>	10 00
<i>Miss Sarah V. Hosmer,</i>	50 00	<i>Newburyport, Wm. Cushing,</i>	20 00
<i>Samuel Burbank,</i>	5 00	<i>Micajah Lunt,</i>	20 00
<i>Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison,</i>	50	<i>E. S. Rand,</i>	10 00
<i>C. W. Dodge,</i>	2 00	<i>William Stone,</i>	5 00
<i>D. M. G. Cutler,</i>	1 00	<i>Mrs. Lucy Hale,</i>	3 00
<i>William Kelley,</i>	5 00	<i>Jacob Stone,</i>	1 00—59 00
<i>Mary A. Tyler,</i>	3 00	<i>Northampton, John Clark,</i>	30 00
<i>M. Fisher,</i>	1 00	<i>J. S. Lathrop,</i>	15 00
<i>Cash,</i>	1 00	<i>H. O. Apthorp,</i>	10 00
<i>W. D. Blanchard,</i>	50	<i>Henry Bright,</i>	10 00
<i>E. Huntington,</i>	3 00	<i>W. Hillyer,</i>	5 00
<i>H. Dickey,</i>	2 00	<i>Samuel A. Fiske,</i>	5 00
<i>Otis L. Allen,</i>	1 00	<i>S. L. Hinckley,</i>	5 00
<i>A friend,</i>	1 00	<i>J. H. Butler,</i>	5 00
<i>S. G. Mack,</i>	3 00	<i>L. Maltby,</i>	5 00
<i>S. B. Sargeant,</i>	1 00	<i>A friend,</i>	3 00
<i>W. A. Burke,</i>	29 00	<i>Erastus Hopkins,</i>	1 00
<i>J. Clarke,</i>	1 00	<i>H. H. Chilson,</i>	1 00
<i>H. Silver,</i>	1 00	<i>Miss Mary Talbot,</i>	1 00
<i>William Brown,</i>	2 00	<i>Henry Lathrop,</i>	5 00—101 00
<i>James Lawton,</i>	3 00	<i>N. Andover, Misses Phillips,</i>	3 00
<i>J. Crosby,</i>	1 00	<i>George Hodges,</i>	5 00
<i>Samuel Kidder, Jr.</i>	1 00	<i>G. P. Osgood,</i>	5 00
<i>F. F. Battles,</i>	5 00	<i>Mrs. Dr. Kittredge,</i>	2 00
<i>M. D. Carlton,</i>	5 00	<i>George L. Davis,</i>	5 00
<i>Dennis Fay,</i>	1 00	<i>N. Stevens,</i>	5 00
<i>Nabby Sprague,</i>	1 00	<i>Theron Johnson,</i>	5 00
<i>A. G. Bacheller,</i>	1 00	<i>Mrs. Susan Farnham,</i>	10 00
<i>Samuel Fay,</i>	3 00	<i>Three friends,</i>	10 00—50 00
<i>H. Wright,</i>	1 00	<i>Pepperell, Mrs. J. A. Perry,</i>	1 00
<i>Daniel Swan,</i>	1 00	<i>Julio Pla,</i>	1 00
<i>J. Rogers,</i>	2 00	<i>J. M. Gespert,</i>	1 00
<i>S. W. Stickney,</i>	3 00	<i>J. Loring,</i>	2 00
<i>Noah Conant,</i>	1 00	<i>S. Farrar,</i>	1 00
<i>J. Conant,</i>	1 00	<i>Henry Jewett,</i>	1 00
<i>J. A. Brabrook,</i>	1 00	<i>M. B. S. Farrar,</i>	1 00
<i>J. &amp; M. Pearson,</i>	1 00	<i>S. K. Shipley,</i>	1 00
<i>W. S. Southworth,</i>	5 00	<i>E. A. Raymond,</i>	1 00
<i>George W. Patterson,</i>	1 00	<i>Mrs. A. Jewett,</i>	2 00
<i>J. S. Holt,</i>	2 00	<i>G. Blake,</i>	1 00
<i>Charles F. Battles,</i>	5 00	<i>Richard Pierce,</i>	1 00
<i>Henry Burroughs,</i>	5 00	<i>H. H. Blood,</i>	1 00
<i>Edward Tufts,</i>	5 00	<i>A. Hutchinson,</i>	2 00
<i>William Greenhalgh,</i>	1 00	<i>H. Farrar,</i>	1 00
<i>John C. Smith,</i>	1 00	<i>Dr. James M. Stickney,</i>	1 00
<i>Joseph Tapley,</i>	5 00	<i>Rev. David Perry,</i>	90
<i>D. Churchill,</i>	1 00	<i>Mrs. Alfred Lawrence,</i>	50
<i>J. M. Churchill,</i>	50	<i>M. A. Ames,</i>	50
<i>A. B. Wright,</i>	1 00	<i>Walker Jewett,</i>	50
<i>Oliver M. Whipple,</i>	10 00	<i>E. Hartwell,</i>	50
<i>Samuel Kidder,</i>	2 00	<i>E. L. Averill,</i>	50
<i>H. H. Wilder,</i>	2 00	<i>B. K. Walton,</i>	50
<i>George E. Dana,</i>	2 00—242 50	<i>Charles Crosby,</i>	50

D. Blood,	50	Mrs. Hannah F. Wood,	50
F. H. Safford,	50	Mrs. Philena Nelson,	50
Mrs. — Case,	50	Mrs. Mary S. Nelson,	25
J. E. Blood,	50	Mrs. Lucy Fiske,	1 00
W. R. Stickney,	25	William Fiske,	1 00
Mrs. — Kendall,	25	Mrs. Charles Fiske,	40
Mrs. D. E. Lawrence,	25	Mrs. Polly Walker,	25
K. M. Lawrence,	25	L. W. Taft,	35
D. H. Lawrence,	25	A. & D. Putnam,	1 00
Ann Rowe,	25	Fisher Taft,	50
A. G. Bennett,	25	E. E. Alexander,	1 00
P. M. Tarbell,	25	J. T. Johnson,	25
— Hathaway,	25	G. Goddard,	25
Mrs. Daniel E. Winch,	25	H. Stoddard,	8 00
Alfred Boynton,	25	Mrs. Perley Taft,	25
H. W. Rogers,	25	Jonathan Bradish,	03
E. B. Fitch,	25	G. H. Stoddard,	1 00—59 98
Lemuel Parker,	10	Ubridge, Joseph Day,	10 00
J. Shedd,	70	Moses Taft,	5 00
S. Crosby,	30—30 00	Luke Taft,	5 00
Pittsfield, Dr. H. H. Child,	5 00	Joseph Thayer,	5 00
Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon,	10 00	J. W. Day,	3 00
Sherborn, S. Stone,	3 00	Z. A. Taft,	1 00
South Danvers, Coll. Cong. Ch.	30 00	T. B. Whiting,	1 00—30 00
Rev. J. O. Murray,		Ware, J. R. Lawton,	1 00
Springfield, George Merriam,	5 00	W. S. Breckenridge,	1 00
Charles Merriam,	5 00	Joseph Cummings,	3 00
Edward Palmer,	2 00	J. A. Cummings,	2 00
H. Brewer,	2 00	S. B. Wetherell,	2 00
A friend,	1 00	C. R. Snow,	50
J. Kendall,	1 00	C. S. Wilcox,	1 00
D. Smith,	2 00	E. D. Howland,	1 00
J. D. Brewer,	1 00	W. Hyde,	5 00
W. L. Wilcox,	1 00	H. Ives,	1 00
F. Bliss,	2 00	O. Sage,	5 00
H. Saunderson,	2 00	G. H. Cutler,	1 00
O. W. Wilcox,	2 00	George H. Gilbert,	10 00
Mrs. Mira Brewer,	5 00	Charles A. Stevens,	5 00
J. M. Greggs,	1 00	Ira P. Gould,	1 00
J. B. Stebbins,	3 00	William Ward,	50
H. Foot,	3 00	S. Snow,	1 00
D. S. Harris,	3 00—41 00	D. W. Miner,	1 00
Upton, Thomas J. Hall,	3 00	Lewis Demond,	1 00
Horace Forbush,	2 00	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins,	1 00
J. A. Hudson,	50	H. L. Spicer,	50—44 50
Miss M. Rice,	35	Whitinsville, P. Whitin	
Mrs. E. A. Ward,	25	Dudley, executor of	
Mrs. M. Ward,	1 00	Ezra W. Fletcher,	500 00
Mrs. H. W. Fiske,	1 00	Paul Whitin,	10 00
Mrs. Asa Wood,	13 00	J. C. Whitin,	10 00
Mrs. Olive Starkweather,	1 00	Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	10 00
Mrs. D. Rice,	25	J. F. Whitin,	5 00
Mrs. B. Carpenter,	1 00	Charles E. Whitin,	3 00
Moses Buck,	10	Israel Plummer,	10 00
Rev. A. J. Willard,	1 00	Charles P. Whitin,	10 00
Mrs. G. W. Ward,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	5 00
M. Comstock,	50	P. W. Dudley,	6 00
Eli Warren,	5 00	William Kendall,	3 00
Aaron Lealand,	1 00	L. A. Jones,	2 00
Richard Dwinell,	50	Mrs. A. Dudley,	2 00
Timothy Lealand,	1 50	Mrs. P. W. Dudley,	2 00
W. Whitney,	50	S. F. Batchelor,	2 00
Mrs. Deborah Bradish,	75	J. A. Prentice,	2 00
Stephen Rawson,	1 00	E. S. Fletcher,	1 00
Mrs. J. B. Rawson,	1 00	Mrs. Josiah Spring,	1 00
A. T. Wood,	1 00	Mrs. E. S. Wood,	1 00
P. J. Taft,	50	Mrs. M. L. Tobey,	1 00
N. B. Hall,	1 00	Dr. R. R. Clark,	1 00
Parker & Homan,	50	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
N. W. Holbrook,	1 00	J. Smith,	1 00
Mrs. S. Wood,	25	Isaac T. Pierce,	1 00
L. Johnson,	1 00	R. H. Brown,	1 00

C. T. Chapin,	1 00		Timothy D. Bond,	5 00
O. B. Moulton,	1 00		James Skilton,	3 00
James Moody,	1 00		Henry Blanchard,	3 00
A. J. Gardner,	50		Walter Blanchard,	3 00
H. C. Carr,	25		A. H. Bond,	3 00—30 30
Rev. L. F. Clark,	1 00—595 75		Worcester, Daniel Ward,	2 00
Wilmington, Sabrina Carter,	50		Calvin Taft,	5 00
W. H. Pool,	50		J. P. Kettell,	1 00
Rev. S. H. Tolman,	2 00		Mrs. H. Wheeler,	1 00
S. B. Nichols,	1 00		Mrs. Sarah Avery,	1 00
L. C. Eames,	1 00		David Whitcomb,	20 00
Benjamin Buck,	1 00		W. D. Fenno,	1 00
Mrs C. Sheldon,	30		Samuel Jennison,	5 00
Henry Sheldon,	1 00		Isaac Davis,	5 00
Horace Sheldon,	50		Samuel Davis,	5 00
Misses M. and D. Perry,	50		Stephen Salisbury,	10 00
Mrs. Charlotte Clarke,	50		Dr. John Green,	10 00
Mrs. Sarah Eames,	50		Edward Bemis,	1 00
Miss Rebecca Eames,	25		Simeon Clapp,	1 00
Mr. & Mrs. Farmer Buck,	25		Frederick A. Clapp,	1 00
Charles Buck,	50		H. Griffin,	3 00
D. C. Buck,	50		M. B. Green,	2 00
Jonathan Manning,	50		E. H. Sanford,	2 00
Sylvester Carter,	50		Asa Walker,	5 00
George Gowing,	1 00		Cash,	1 00
Daniel R. Upton,	50		A friend,	2 00—84 00

The following accounts have, for various reasons of convenience, been paid by the donors directly to the agents or officers of the Parent Society, without passing through the Treasury of the State Society, and have been acknowledged in the African Repository.

Andover, Legacy of Rev. L. Woods, D. D.	160 00	Josiah Little,	2 00
Chelsea, Rev. J. A. Copp, D. D.	6 00	David Wood,	2 00
Haverhill, L. Johnson,	1 00	Mrs. J. Hale and child,	2 00
W. R. Whittier,	1 00	A. W. Miltimore,	1 50
E. C. Ames,	1 00—3 00	Mrs. S. Little,	1 50
Lowell, L. Keese,	30 00	Mrs. J. C. March,	1 00
Newburyport, Wm. Cushing,	20 00	Jacob Stone,	1 00
Micajah Lunt,	20 00	James Webster,	1 00
Miss F. B. Banister,	5 00	Miss Mary Hale,	1 00
William Stone,	5 00	Carlton Dole,	2 00
		Ladies' Colon. Soc.	41 00—106 00

## L I F E M E M B E R S .

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B.—This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Agawam, Rev. Addison Parker	Boston, Edward Everett
Amherst, Rev. James L. Merriek	Timothy Farrar
Rev. Charles L. Woodworth	Albert Fearing
Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt	John Field
Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss	Mrs. M. Field Fowler
Rev. Charles D. Lothrop	Jonathan French
Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding	Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.
Barre, Rev. C. M. Nickels	W. T. Glidden
Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott	James M. Gordon
Edward Burley	Moses Grant
Mrs. Harriet Burley	*Simon Greenleaf
Peter Homan	Alpheus Hardy
Mrs. Sarah Hooper	Peter Harvey
Rev. A. B. Rich	Franklin Haven
Rev. C. T. Thayer	William Hayden
R. P. Waters	James Hayward
Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.	A. Hemenway
*Cyrus Alger	Henry Hill
James S. Amory	F. H. Hooper
Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D.	R. C. Hooper
*E. T. Andrews	George O. Hovey
William T. Andrews	George Howe
William Appleton	Deming Jarves
*Mrs. N. Babcock	Samuel Johnson
E. B. Bigelow	Nahum Jones
H. D. P. Bigelow	N. C. Keep
*Martin Brimmer	*Eliphalet Kimball
*Peter C. Brooks	Charles W. Kimball
Peter C. Brooks	Abner Kingman
*James Brown	William H. Knight
Seth Bryant	George H. Kuhn
P. Butler, Jr.	*Abbott Lawrence
*Thomas G. Cary	Amos A. Lawrence
H. S. Chase	Israel Lombard
*Theodore Chase	Miss Abby M. Loring
B. C. Clark	George H. Loring
H. R. Coburn	T. R. Marvin
*Henry Codman	Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D.
J. W. Converse	*B. B. Mussey
Edward Crane	Henry Newman
B. R. Curtis	Joel Nourse
Thomas B. Curtis	John P. Ober
Levi A. Dowley	Julius A. Palmer
James C. Dunn	Charles H. Parker
J. W. Edmands	Warren Partridge
Henry Edwards	Henry Plympton
*Abaer Ellis	B. T. Reed
Lysander A. Ellis	Sampson Reed

Boston, William Ropes	Concord, E. C. Damon
*Daniel Safford	Conway, Austin Rice
James Savage	Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.
*Robert G. Shaw	Mrs. Abigail P. Burgess
Quincy A. Shaw	John P. Rice
Gardner Howland Shaw	Dorchester, Mrs. M. Brown
John Simmons	Mrs. Amasa Stetson
Enoch Train	Douglas, Rev. C. D. Rice
John S. Tyler	East Douglas, Warren Hunt
George B. Upton	Easthampton, Edward Smith
Henry Upham	East Medway, Dean Walker
George W. Wales	Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen
Samuel H. Walley	Mrs. Clarissa Smith
George W. Warren	Fairhaven, *Samuel Borden
*Dr. John C. Warren	Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell
Joseph Whitney	Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter
*Thomas Wigglesworth	Erastus Grover
John M. S. Williams	Robert W. Kerr
Thomas S. Williams	Framingham, Rev. Joseph C. Bedwell
Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin	Franklin, Rev. Tertius D. Southworth
Mrs. Mary Coggin	Georgetown, *Rev. Isaac Braman
Bradford, George Cogswell	*Rev. John M. Prince
George Johnson	Go:ham, Me., Rev. William Warren
Leonard Johnson	Grafton, Vt., Rev. M. G. Wheeler
Albert Kumball	Granby, Samuel Ayres
*Samuel Lovejoy	Greenfield, Rev. William Flint
*Mrs. Lucia Munroe	Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale
George E. Silsby	Hadley, Rev. Rowland Ayres
Brimfield, John Wylds	Hartford, Ct., Rev. John Orcutt
Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, D. D.	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard
Cambridge, *William Cranch Bond	*Edward A. Pearson
Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf	Henry B. Pearson
Charles Vaughn	Mrs. Louisa Whitecomb
Joseph E. Worcester	Reuben Whitecomb
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith	Reuben Whitecomb, Jr.
Charlestown, James Adams	Rev. William Whitwell
William Carleton	Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale
Rev. George E. Ellis	Rev. B. F. Hosford
Rev. O. C. Everett	Alfred Kittridge
*H. P. Fairbanks	Miss Lydia White
Henry Foster	Holliston, Timothy Walker
Addison Gage	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana
Rev. Alexander M. Hopper	Rev. Daniel Fitz
Peter Hubbell	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
James Hunnewell	Rev. Robert Southgate
L. A. Huntington	Jacksonville, Mississippi, W. M. Farrar
*Dr. J. S. Hurd	Leicester, Rev. A. H. Coolidge
Dr. Henry Lyon	Joseph A. Denny
Rev. James B. Miles	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.
Calvin C. Sampson	Lowell, Rev. George Darling
Timothy T. Sawyer	Miss Sarah V. Hosmer
Dr. A. R. Thompson	Dr. S. Kidder
Amos Tufts	Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle
Samuel Tufts	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
William Tufts	Malden, Rev. A. C. Adams
Dr. Daniel White	C. C. P. Moody
Chelsea, Rev. J. A. Copp, D. D.	Thomas Sargent
John H. Osgood	Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor
*Elisha Sherman	Rev. Rufus Taylor
Clinton, D. Cameron	Marblehead, Rev. B. R. Allen
J. D. Otterson	*Mrs. William Reed
James Patterson	Medford, Dudley Hall
W. W. Winchester	Rev. E. P. Marvin
Concord, *Samuel Hoar	Mrs. Julia C. Marvin
	*Mrs. Sarah Preston

Medford, Dr. Daniel Swan	Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane
Mrs. Sarah Swan	South Danvers, Rev. James O. Murray
Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd	S. Reading, Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.
Julius C. Hurd	Springfield, Daniel Bontecou
Medway Village, John Cole	Francis Brewer
Rev. David Sanford	Rev. S. G. Buckingham
Milford, *Rev. Preston Pond	Stoughton, Rev. Thomas Wilson
Millbury, Rev. E. Y. Garette	Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin
*Simeon Waters	*Perez Walker
Monson, Rev. S. Bourne	Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb
Rev. T. G. Colton	Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin
Rev. C. B. Kittredge	Townsend, *Joel Adams
A. W. Porter	Upton, William Fisk
Nantucket, Rev. J. E. Swallow	Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk
Nashua, N. H., L. W. Noyes	William Hale
Thomas W. Gillis	Thomas Hall
New Bedford, James Arnold	E. B. Stoddard
Rev. Wheelock Craig	Hartford Stoddard
*Job Eddy	Eli Warren
David R. Greene	*A. J. Willard
Francis Hathaway	Mrs. Asa Wood
*George Howland	Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott
Thomas Mandell	W. C. Capron
Charles W. Morgan	Rev. Samuel Clarke
*John Avery Parker	Mrs. Sarah J. Boynton
*William R. Rodman	Joseph Day
William C. Taber	Charles A. Messenger
New Braintree, *Rev. John Fisk, D. D.	J. F. Southwick
New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard	Calvin Taft
New York city, Rev. H. M. Field	Luke Taft
W. W. Stone	Moses Taft
Newburyport, *William B. Banister	Waltham, Rev. T. Hill
Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.	Mrs. Anne Foster Hill
Norridgewock, Me., Rev. B. Tappan, Jr.	Ware Village, *Joseph Cummings
Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins	Alpheus Demond
Asahel Lyman	George H. Gilbert
Northbridge, Israel Plummer	William Hyde
North Andover, Rev. L. Henry Cobb	Rev. A. E. P. Perkins
Rev. Charles C. Vinal	Charles A. Stevens
North Brookfield, Ezra Batcheller	Wenham, Rev. J. Taylor
Rev. C. Cushing	Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers
G. B. Dewing	Jabez G. Fisher
S. S. Edmonds	Rev. L. H. Sheldon
Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.	West Brookfield, Rev. Swift Byington
Oakham, Rev. James Kimball	West Cambridge, Rev. Daniel R. Cady
Oxford, Alexander Dewitt	West Needham, Rev. A. R. Baker
Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babidge	West Newton, Rev. I. N. Tarbox
*Rev. Lyman Cutler	Whitinsville, P. Whitin Dudley
Rev. Edward P. Smith	Samuel Fletcher
Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. M. Burdett	John C. Whitin
Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon	Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox
Mrs. Jane B. Gordon	Wilmington, Rev. Samuel H. Tolman
Providence, R. I., Rev. L. Swain	Woburn, Rev. G. T. Dole
Quincy, *Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.	Rev. Daniel March
Raynham, Rev. Robert Carver	Worcester, *J. G. Kendall
Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale	*John W. Lincoln
Roxbury, Mrs. Walter Baker	Stephen Salisbury
Miss Harriet Hallett	Mrs. Stephen Salisbury
Dr. B. F. Wing	Rev. William H. Sanford
Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard	*Miss Sarah Waldo
Salem, N. J. Lord	G. Henry Whitecomb
George Peabody	Ellen M. Whitecomb
*Michael Shepard	Mrs. Margaret C. Whitecomb
Mrs. A. H. Trask	Wrentham, Miss Julia A. Hawes

## ADDRESS OF JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

---

MR. PRESIDENT :

FORTY-TWO years ago, the Rev. Robert Finley of New Jersey developed, in the City of Washington, the idea of planting a Colony in Africa, that might induce the free people of color "to go and settle there." He was moved, he said, by "their increasing numbers and their increasing wretchedness." Commended by some, ridiculed by others, but proclaiming to all that he knew the scheme was from God, he persevered, until, in December, 1816, the American Colonization Society was organized. Here, his existence seemed to culminate. He then went home and died. Before the exploring expedition sailed, he was in his grave. We meet to-day to report progress in his plan. We have been gradually advancing in the prosecution of it. If our steps have been unequal, they have been unfaltering. The Colony has become a Republic. Recognized by many among the leading nations of the world, it is now known every where as the independent government of Liberia. It is still feeble, but it stands alone. It possesses the elements of future strength. It has good laws, well administered, churches and schools, the mutual aid societies of more advanced communities, agricultural exhibitions even, with their annual prizes, a militia tried and not found wanting, a traffic with the interior, a foreign commerce. Light-houses guide ships into the ports, to substitute for the slave-trade something better in the sight of God and man.

With a government modeled after our own; with rulers chosen, and well chosen too, thus far, by themselves; with a soil to which they are akin: capable of self-support, self-government, and self-defence, the people of Liberia are slowly developing a distinct nationality. No longer mere emigrants from the United States experimenting doubtfully, they are Liberians, Americo-Liberians, as their phrase is, looking forward to a future of their own. Fast loosing our traditions, they aim at becoming historical themselves. Meanwhile, with steady purpose, they pursue quietly and honorably the course of their destiny.

The first condition of Colonization has thus been fulfilled. It remains to be seen whether the second will be accomplished; whether the free people of color will be induced, in Finley's words, "to go and settle" in the home that has been prepared for them; thus bringing about the avowed object of our organization, "their removal with their own consent to Africa." To prepare for, and facilitate this removal, we have been more than forty years at work.

The census of 1820 gave a free colored population of 233,534. In 1850, it amounted to 434,495. It is now, probably, half a million. It has more than doubled since our Society was founded; while the emigrants in Liberia and their descendants do not exceed twelve thousand souls. Not a twentieth

part of the increase has been removed by us. Our toil, apparently, has resulted in less than "a drop of the bucket." How vain, then, say our un-friends, must be our efforts for the removal of the mass.

We admit it frankly. We go further: we admit that, if such removal depended upon the American Colonization Society, even though Congress threw open to it the treasury of the nation, the work would never be accomplished, and the scheme would be the delusion it has so often been proclaimed.

This, however, is not the true view of Colonization. Money alone may suffice to plant a colony and facilitate the earlier emigration; but it is powerless to control the affections; powerless to sever the ties that bind to hearth-stone and grave-stone, to give the weak strength, the timid confidence. And yet, all this must be effected in the transplantation of a people. The reliance of Colonization, in this regard, is neither upon strength of organization, nor boundlessness of resource, but upon one of the commonest of all the impulses of humanity—**THE DESIRE TO BETTER ONE'S CONDITION.**

It is this which brings the European to America—which takes the Englishman to Asia and Australia. Clive and Warren Hastings owed it their wealth and their renown. It has built up for us, in ten years, an empire, in resources and extent, on the Pacific. **IT WILL CARRY TO AFRICA EVERY FREE PERSON OF COLOR IN AMERICA.** They will go there, not because fascinated by the eloquence of Colonization Agents; not for want of love to the land they leave; but they will go "to better their condition." They will go, too, ultimately, when the exodus of the mass takes place, at their own expense. Commerce will furnish the ships to carry them; thus acquitting itself, in part, of the debt contracted to the race when it brought them originally to our shores.

All that Colonization has done, or aimed at doing, has been in view of this voluntary, self-paying, ultimate emigration; an emigration that finds its precedents in the history of every people, from the nomadic tribe, whose encampment shifts with failing springs or withering pasturages, to the community that, driven by religious persecution from the old world, landed from the Mayflower, or that which encountered the perils of Cape Horn, attracted by the gold fields of California. In this, the true aspect of Colonization, it is independent of the shewings of the census. It is to be judged, rather, by what has been already effected in Africa, and by the probable future of the free people of color in America.

Were Africa as attractive to the latter as America is to the European—and it is in the power of Colonization Societies, with their limited means even, to make it so—or, were the repulsions of this country to influence them, as do those, for example, of Great Britain, the Irish, the emigration to Liberia, for a single year, of the same numbers that commerce, in a single year, has brought from the old world to the new, would suffice for the removal of the free; and a like emigration, continued for some seven or eight years, for the removal of both slave and free, were both at liberty to depart. Doubling the time, to allow for increase during the process, and the entire removal would fall within twenty years.

But so speedy a removal is impossible. The case is put for illustration only. Years must elapse before the increase even can be approximated. Time and circumstances, however, are competent to the work. Time, so powerful, so unheeded; circumstances beyond all control, and which time is rendering irresistible.

We have, here, two distinct races, the white and the colored; the latter, originally slaves, consisting now of slaves and freemen.

Colonization concerns itself with the free alone. Their condition has long been appreciated. As early as 1788, "Brissot, hight de Warville, friend of the blacks," as Carlyle calls him, traveling in this country, says of them, that,

"deprived of the hope of rising to places of honor or trust, they seem condemned to drag out their days in a state of servility." Finley dwelt on their "increasing numbers and increasing wretchedness," in 1815. The Society's first memorial to Congress, in 1817, signed by its great and good President, Judge Washington, refers to their condition as "low and hopeless." It was worse than it had been: for LaFayette, when here in 1824, is reported to have remarked upon its deterioration as compared with what it was at the Revolution. That it was universally recognized as bad, and that the hope of improving it was a leading motive with the earlier Colonizationists, in 1816, is unquestionable.

And yet, in 1816, and for years afterwards, the days were halcyon days, comparatively, for the free people of color. No strife with the whites for employment then. There was work for all. No feeling of antagonism between the races. The foreign immigration immaterial, to the colored man's great relief. Certain kinds of labor his, by prescription. In competition with the whites, he most frequently the favored one. Societies to protect him from imposition, everywhere. Affections born at the breasts of slave nurses, fostered when playing with slave children, still lingered around the race made free.

But what is their condition now? In individual cases, the free man of color is wondrously improved. Better educated is he; more refined; with appreciative tastes, an elevated ambition, comfortable means, wealth, often. It would seem, indeed, that while Liberia was being built up, the race that were to rule it had been vindicating, in anticipation, their capacity to conduct affairs with intelligence and success. And yet, the condition of the free colored population, as a class, is inferior, far, to what it was in 1816.

They have been the victims of riots in more than one Northern and Western city. Excluded from many an accustomed calling, practically, if not legally, in New York; no longer stevedores, caulkers, or coal heavers in Baltimore, or firemen on the South-Western waters, or levee laborers in New Orleans: crowded out of employment in the great hotels; disappearing as domestics in private families, they find, by sad experience, how irresistible is a white competition in a strife for bread. Legislation, too, has been invoked to straiten their condition. To prevent their increase, emancipations have been prohibited. Strenuous and continuous efforts, made under favorable circumstances, to put them on a footing of social equality with the whites, have resulted only in increasing public prejudice. Courts of justice have recognized the existence of this feeling, and even in those States, which boast peculiar sympathies in their behalf, the distinction of caste pervades practically, so far as they are concerned, the entire community, both socially and politically.

And why should all this be? Why, at least, have the free colored people not been permitted to maintain the kindlier relations, indifferent as they were, of half a century ago? Personally, they have not deteriorated in the interval. They voted in Maryland up to 1809; and the popular almanac, at the beginning of the present century, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, was the work of Benjamin Banneker, an individual of unmixed African descent. Why then the change in question?

There is but one cause to which it can be attributed—the increase of our aggregate population. The two races are coming, day by day, into closer contact. Collisions, of old unknown, are beginning to occur between the masses of the respective populations. The old story of the Spaniard and the Moor is being re-enacted in our midst. We are but illustrating the law that invariably prevails, where two races that cannot amalgamate by intermarriage occupy the same land.

"This it is, and nothing more."

In the State of Maryland, for example, there is already a redundant free colored population, amounting to thirteen per cent. of the aggregate! In Pennsyl-

vania, the proportion is but two and three-tenths per cent. In Massachusetts, less than one per cent. In Connecticut, less than two per cent. In Ohio, one and three-tenths per cent. In New York, one and six-tenths per cent. There are more free people of color in the slave State of Maryland than in the great free States of Ohio and New York put together. To Maryland, therefore, rather than to any other State, may we look for the consequences of that increase in the aggregate of population, to which we have attributed the change for the worse, which, in fifty years, has taken place in the condition of the free people of color.

And what is the experience of Maryland? Of Maryland, whose kindness, practically, to the class in question, is to be inferred from the crowd that has collected within her borders. Of Maryland, which has expended more than a quarter of a million in promoting Colonization, and which, when unable for a season to pay the interest on her public debt, never withheld for an instant her annual subsidy of ten thousand dollars to the feeble Colony, that had been founded under her auspices on the coast of Africa. All her legislation looks to the necessity of separation. Laws, already stringent, are sought to be made still more so; and the reasons given by men of high character, assembled in Convention on the Eastern Shore of the State, all resolve themselves into the "existence of the present immense number of free negroes."

Nor is Maryland alone in these views. A winter rarely passes without the introduction into State Legislatures of measures prejudicial to the free people of color. And even where there is no legislative action, there is an unwillingness to see their numbers multiply, which, year after year, is becoming more decided and demonstrative.

What then can be their anticipations? Apprehensive, as the intelligent among them must be, of the future,—hopeless, surely, of bettering their condition where they are,—whither can they look? They have already tried Hayti, and found it wanting. Alike in color, unlike in all other respects, they have neither affinities nor sympathies with its people. They have no desire to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in the British Colonies of Trinidad and Demerara. They fully appreciate the motives of those who invite them to the West Indies. With no spot on the American Continent, not appropriated to the white man's use, and his exclusively, whither can they go, to avoid the throng of multiplying thousands now competing with them in all the avenues of labor? Whither, when the West, which, now, by absorbing the foreign immigration, relieves them from the pressure on the seaboard that would otherwise crush them against the wall,—whither, when the West, too, shall have a redundant population, whither shall they go? Whither, but to Africa—to that Africa of the Tropics, where climate, genial and salubrious to the descendants of the soil, protects them, as with a wall of fire, against the encroachments of the white man,—guards the headland,—sentinels the mine,—and stays, even on the very border of the sea, on the river, and in the forest, that march of Empire, which pestilence alone can check.

There may be some who imagine we are false prophets of evil; some who, in the sunshine of to-day, hope that the sky will never be obscured.

Only a portion of our story has been told, however. "Beholding the little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand," pregnant with increasing evil to the free people of color, we would urge them to better their condition, by removal, "before the Heaven was dark with wind and rain." In doing so, we have dealt with the developments of to-day alone. Our calculations come up to the seventh census only. But what will be the shewing of the census of 1900? Judging from the past decades, our population will then exceed ninety-eight million. Many of my hearers will live to verify the estimate. In threescore years and ten, the scriptural limit of a man's life, the fifteenth census will bring our numbers near to two hundred and forty million. Children are living who will be counted among these millions in 1930.

If then we are correct in attributing the present condition of the free people of color to the addition of twenty-one million to the aggregate population of

1816, assuming the latter to have been nine million, and the total now to be thirty million, what will be their condition, when we number sixty-eight million more: and what again, when we add two hundred and ten million to the population of to-day?

We commend the question to every lover of his country. Earnestly, solemnly, as a friend, who for more than thirty years has labored in their behalf, we commend it to every free colored man in America. Had Ireland, in 1847, been inhabited by white and free colored men, in the Maryland proportions, influenced, too, by like feelings, which would have borne the brunt of the great famine?

The famine of 1847 is not the last that may occur in the history of the world. Those who anticipated its coming by emigration to America, to better their condition, "before the Heaven was dark with wind and rain," manifested a wisdom that we do not venture to hope will be exhibited here, in a similar emigration to Africa, for years to come. The free colored people themselves, however, are unwittingly hastening such a result. They resolve for instance, in Ohio, that "a combination of capital and labor will, in every field of enterprise, be their true policy; that combination stores of every kind, combination workshops, combination farms, will, if every where established, greatly increase their wealth and with it their power." And they publish these resolutions, too, as if to place themselves in direct antagonism to the whites, as a distinct race, with separate interests, struggling for power! They are provoking a contest which the commonest prudence counsels them to postpone or to avoid. They are seeking a strife in which they cannot but be worsted. They are warring, not against Colonizationists, "who," to use their own words, "would induce them to emigrate to Africa or elsewhere," but against the inevitable future; and their prospect of success is in exact proportion to their ability to diminish the increase of our population, or to paralyze our wondrous and unprecedented development. In all this, they are but working out their destiny; but accelerating the approach of that voluntary, self-paying emigration, which will be the fruition of the Colonization scheme: a scheme to succeed fully, perhaps, after generations only; but thoroughly meeting all the exigencies of the future; the work of friends, not unfriends; counselling, not compelling; leaving it to the irresolute, the inert, the unfitted, the visionary, to linger out existence where they are: but proclaiming to the ambitious, the energetic, the intelligent, and the brave, new fields of enterprise beyond the sea, where talent, capital and labor, instead of being confined to stores and workshops, may be devoted to the development of a nation's prosperity and renown.

Nor are there wanting still higher motives to suggest to those for whom the Colony, proposed by Finley, has been founded, to induce them "to go and settle there." As a missionary people, theirs will it be to influence and control the destinies, to a great extent, of the vast continent to which they will bear the blessed truths of that Religion, whose temples, in the fulfillment of prophecy, must yet be reflected in the tranquil waters of the Tsad and the Nganii, assemble their thousands of worshipers in the broad valley of the Niger, and commemorate the exploit of Livingstone, as they arise along his route on the banks of the Leeba and the Zambesi.

But it may be said, that in the next forty or seventy years, the free colored population will be lost sight of, even should it remain here, as a turbid confluent is lost in the clearer hue of the great river to whose volume it forms but an inconsiderable addition.

It might be so, were the "wretchedness" referred to a matter of proportion. But, due as it is to the aggregate of population, the pressure will be regulated by the density of the mass. White striving with white, as well as white with colored, will feel it; with this difference, that where there is not bread enough for both, those will be the greatest sufferers who are socially and politically the weakest.

Regarding Liberia, then, as the means of obviating results which, were there no Liberia, would be among the gloomiest apprehensions of coming years, we can hardly place too high an estimate upon what has been accomplished by Colonization. As well might we disregard the feeble thread of water that trickles across the levee, when the Mississippi, at the season of its floods, threatens to "o'erbear its continents," as disregard Liberia in its relations to the United States: for as the one may prove the outlet through whose wasting borders the swollen and unbridled stream, fertilizing even where it overwhelms, may sooner find the gulf of Mexico, so the other may become the means by which the increasing and redundant volume of our free colored population may diffuse over another land the civilization and religion it has accumulated during its abode in this.

Even while I speak, there are a thousand recaptured Africans, rescued from the slave ships, awaiting transportation to Liberia. Without Liberia, what would be their destiny? As impossible to restore them to their respective homes, as to gather and replace, each on its parent stem, the leaves torn by the whirlwind from the forest. What, without Liberia, would be their destiny? Would you be willing to see them, naked and barbarous as they are, shipload after shipload, starving in your streets, or peopling your almshouses and hospitals, here in Massachusetts? Would you consent, readily, to their finding masters south of Mason and Dixon's line, who would at least provide for and protect them? Would you yield them to the Spaniard, to labor in the fields of Cuba or Porto Rico? Would your national pride permit you to be dependent on the British Colony of Sierra Leone to take charge of them, thus shifting a portion of the cost of your obligations upon a stranger? Or, would you prefer that they should be landed, as has been proposed, on the nearest point of the African coast, and there abandoned, as you would tilt a load of rubbish from a cart upon a common? Or do you desire that the treaty should be abrogated that employs your navy against the slave-trade, and places these captives in your hands? I have named every conceivable alternative. Which do you prefer? None! Are all alike distasteful? Why then not, frankly and gratefully, do justice to that Colonization which makes you independent of the whole of them? Countenance it by your commendations. Contribute to it of your means. Remember it in your prayers. Restored, through its agency, to the clime from whence they came, the redeemed of the Mohawk and the Wyandotte will soon, within the Republic of Liberia, be brought under Christian influences, acquire the habits and the arts of civilization, and, at length, becoming citizens of their new country, strengthen the arms which, as they stretch along the shores of Africa, are alone competent to grasp and crush and extirpate the slave-trade.

Not only may we not disregard Liberia, but we feel as though we did not dare to doubt its destiny.

This is not the occasion to reiterate the oft-told story of Plymouth and Jamestown. We all know how long it was before success crowned the efforts of those who laid the foundations of New England, and how little it was that Smith, who strode, like a paladin of old, through the forests of the new world, was able to accomplish in the establishment of Virginia. The wisdom and the chivalry of Europe were represented in the contest with the wilderness of America; and king Philip at Mount Hope, and Powhatan on the James River, vindicated in many a bloody contest the valor and the prowess of the race, whose last, lingering remnants now seek, in vain, towards the setting sun, a refuge from the overwhelming wave of a civilization which not even Christianity may moderate that they may be preserved.

But, how different was it on the coast of Africa. A few emancipated slaves, a few free people of color, ignorant and inexperienced, foot-sore and weary, landed at Monrovia, maintained themselves against the natives, who would have driven them into the sea, received slowly, year after year, accessions from America, and by degrees acquiring strength and making no step

backward, finally proclaimed their independence, and are now the people we have described.

What could have strengthened such weak hands, save the blessing of Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift? Nor can we doubt that the blessing will be continued unto the end; and we look forward to the future of Liberia, as we do to the future of California and Oregon; and we are not more certain that a teeming white population will line the Sacramento and the Columbia, than we are, that the free colored people of the United States and their descendants will carry our language and our institutions up the Cavalla and the St. Paul's, and, crossing the dividing mountains, make them familiar to the heart of Central Africa.

For the accomplishment of these results, we rely neither upon the spirit of adventure, such as animates the young, and is fitful and capricious; upon the love of gold operating on all, but requiring a California or an Australia for its full development; upon religious excitement, which too often exhausts itself far short of the mark it aims at; upon political aspirations or patriotic impulses: but our reliance is upon the inevitable increase of our aggregate of population. Adventure may die out, gold may pall, religion become apathetic, politics inoperative, and patriotism a dream; but years after years will, nevertheless, add their hundreds of thousands to the numbers of our people, until the ninety-eight million of 1900 will be made up, and the two hundred and forty million of the fifteenth census will be completed.

So noiseless is this mighty increase, that we no more heed it than we do the flight of the hours that hastens the results that it involves. We note the progress of the tide as it creeps upwards on the sand—the shadows as they lengthen with the waning day—for we walk the beach and watch the dial; but the growth of the population of a country, vast as ours, is beyond the limit of daily individual observation, and, exhibited only in statistics too dull to have an interest for the mass, neither teaches nor warns, until both teaching and warning may be too late.

Just now, however, there is much restlessness among the free people of color in many parts of the Union. Sometimes, it exhibits itself in plans for obtaining information—sometimes, in combination resolutions—sometimes, in an emphatic determination to remain where they are—as if Colonization, instead of offering them an asylum, sought to force them into exile. But, whatever form this restlessness assumes, it proceeds from a doubt, fast becoming general, whether America, after all, is more than a temporary abiding place: a doubt suggested, not, as often asserted, by Colonizationists, but by circumstances wholly beyond their control, and which, having foreseen, they have provided against in the establishment of Liberia.

Great events in the world's history rarely come unheralded to those who watch the portents of the times. Washington, Napoleon, Cromwell, were the developments of long germinating principles, the maturities of years of preparation. When they appeared, every thing was in readiness, and their missions were accomplished. So, we humbly hope, has it been with Colonization. It exists, because the time for it has arrived. The opposition it has encountered, the vituperation with which it has been assailed, the slowness of its progress, have all had their uses in perfecting it. The day of its ordeal has not yet drawn to a close. But the cloud that retards, the sunshine that hastens maturity, are incidents only in the history of the golden fruit that blushes at its own beauty before autumn's gaze. So with men and with nations. We may not prejudge their destiny from the isolated facts of their existence; but, gathering the whole into one category, find in the result the evidence of that overruling wisdom, that makes all discord harmony in the accomplishment of its designs.

It is in this connection that the interest which has of late years sprung up in regard to Africa, is not without its significance. Half a century and more ago, Park lost his life at Boussa, and no man was tempted to enterprise

in the direction of his grave. The race of Kanes and McLintochs had not then come into existence. Northern Africa was the corsair's. Egypt obeyed the Mamelukes. Belzoni had not pierced the Pyramid. Few were the strangers who inclined the ear at sunrise before the vocal Memnon. The Cape of Good Hope was little more than a water station on the voyage to India. On the borders of Africa, the barracoon was the evidence of civilization, and the maps represented the interior as a desert impassable by man.

But presently, all this is changed. The corsair disappears. The Mamelukes are exterminated. The ascent and exploration of the pyramids, a canter across the plain of Thebes, become the pleasant incidents of a summer's tour. Civilization marches, drum and trumpet in the van, perhaps, northward from the Cape. The Christian Church rises not unfrequently on the ruins of the barracoon. Denham sees the Tsad. Clapperton finds his way to Sokatu. The Landers make their voyage down the Niger to the sea. Steam subsequently ascends the river. Caille becomes an explorer. Andersen is the hero of the Lake Ngami. Barth opens up another portion of the Continent. Livingstone crosses it from St. Paul de Loando to Quillimane, and gives to the Niagara of Africa, the name of the Queen of England. Missionaries multiply every where. New maps are made, and cities and towns, and great rivers and lesser streams, and mountain ranges and intervening valleys, and divisions into kingdoms, whose rulers bear now familiar names, fill the void on the maps of the deserts of the old geographers. Cotemporaneous with all this activity, Colonization completes its experiment, and Liberia stands forth its illustration and its triumph.

Commerce, too, the right arm of civilization, the agent we rely on for the scheme we have at heart, has been busy in the interval. Palm oil has become a necessity. Hides, camwood, ivory, gold dust, gums and spices, take the place of human beings in the traffic of the country. Steam carries the mails of Great Britain along the windward and leeward coasts to the Islands at the bottom of the Bight of Biafra. At a recent meeting in London, of the African Steamship Company, it was stated that there were now "almost as frequent communications with the interior of Africa, as ten or twelve years ago were had with Constantinople." Not the least interesting of the facts, reported on this occasion, was the use that the native Africans were themselves beginning to make of the facilities which steam affords. "The number of negro passengers," it was said, "paying from five to ten dollars a head, had increased from eight to twelve hundred, and it was expected would soon be doubled from Sierra Leone to Lagos, and from the Bonney and the Palm oil rivers to Cape Palmas and the Kroo country." Trade, in fact, is expanding itself in all directions. Cottons, with the stamp of the mills of Massachusetts, are found far inland among the native tribes on the banks of the Zambesi. New markets of immense extent are being opened—virgin markets almost—at a time too, when all existing markets are glutted with the products of a manufacturing skill, whose faculty of supply, exceeding every present demand, requires just such a continent of consumers as Africa affords,—a continent whose wants are capable of doubling even the clatter of every loom and the ring of every anvil in Europe and America.

Can it be, that this newly awakened interest in Africa—these new relations that are being established with its people, are accidental merely, having no connection with the masses of free Christian and civilized descendants of Africans amongst us? Can it be nothing more than a curious coincidence, that, when the time has come for the unsealing of a continent, that revelation may be inscribed there, this people—the only people competent to the work—should be found qualified to embark in it; a people, too, *that must go somewhere?* Is it not far more probable, that their existence here is but a part of that grand series of events, that are to co-operate until prophecy shall be fulfilled; not to-day or to-morrow, not in this generation or the next, but

speedily, notwithstanding, looking to the scale of time by which are measured the epochs of society?

We are confident that we do not over-estimate our cause, when we place it in the relations that are here suggested. The test proposed upwards of eighteen hundred years ago, on a far more solemn occasion, when it was said, "Refrain from these men and leave them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of man, it will come to nought," is one which the past history of Colonization and Liberia has fully demonstrated their capacity to stand. Forty-two years of labor have not been thrown away. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall, Mercer, Harper, Randolph, Clay, supported not a cause which, in the hands of their successors, will fail to realize their expectations. Ashmun, Buchanan, Randall, sleep not in vain beneath the palm trees of Liberia. A new member has not been added to the family of nations without a mission to fulfill in the history of mankind. Ceasing to be ignored by the politicians of the day, philanthropy shall yet be thanked by statesmanship for its labors on the coasts of Africa. And the light which Park and Lander and Livingstone, the representatives of their periods of exploration, have shed on this great continent, and the feeling now pervading the world in its regard, shall yet guide and cheer the march of thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants;—a march as determined as that which brought forth Israel from beneath the shadow of the pyramids,—as triumphant as that celebrated by Miriam's song:—a march heralded by the gospel, and bearing back to Africa, in the blessings of civilization and religion, treasures more precious far than the gold and silver vessels of which Egypt was despoiled, in those days of old, when, with timbrels and dances, the prophetess proclaimed—"the horse and his rider are thrown into the sea." Preceded by no plagues—pursued after by no oppressors—protected by "the Right Hand glorious in power," such shall yet be the march of the free people of color of our country; and in the cities which they will build, the institutions they will establish, the laws they will maintain and the knowledge they will impart, will be recognized the vindication of the holy confidence, the persevering enthusiasm, that animated the founder of our society, when he proclaimed that "he knew the scheme was from God."

#### RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

By Act of Congress of March 2, 1807, the importation of slaves into the United States after January 1, 1808, was prohibited under severe penalties. Yet they continued to be imported, and passing, through cheap and easy forms of law, from the custody of the Government of the United States to the jurisdiction of the several States to which they were brought, became slaves for life. As the only means of breaking up this practice, Congress, by the Act of March 3, 1819, authorized the President to make arrangements for the safe-keeping of such recaptives till they could be returned to Africa, and to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa to receive them. Under this Act, two agents were appointed and sent to Africa; arrangements were made for keeping the recaptives on Smith's Island, at the mouth

of the Chesapeake Bay, till they could be sent out; and a contract was made with the Colonization Society for the erection of the necessary buildings for the use of the Agents. Under this contract, the Society sent out its first emigrants. See Appendix to the Fifth Report of this Society, pages 22-25, and the documents there referred to. This law, for many years, appeared to be sufficient; and under it, nearly or quite 2,000 Africans, rescued from slave traders, have found a safe refuge in Liberia. The late revival of the slave-trade, however, has induced Congress to pass the following additional Act:

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the slave trade."

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States, through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food: *Provided*, That any contract so made as aforesaid, may be renewed by the President from time to time, as found necessary, for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade; afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave-trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate measures, in his discretion, in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing, for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa, the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

## C O N S T I T U T I O N

OF THE

### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

# Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

---

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED MAY 29, 1861.



TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 29, 1861.

---

BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1861.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Twentieth Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at twelve o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, May 29, 1861. In the necessary absence of the President, the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., was chosen President pro tempore.

The Treasurer's Account, with the Auditor's Certificate, was presented and accepted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented and accepted. It was ordered that an abstract be read at the Public Meeting this afternoon, and that the Report be printed under the direction of the Board of Managers.

The Officers for the year ensuing were elected.

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, in Winter Street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

---

## PUBLIC MEETING.

The Society met according to adjournment; WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. R. ALLEN, of Marblehead.

After a few remarks from the President, and the reading of the abstract of the Annual Report,

The Rev. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, of Maryland County, Liberia, addressed the meeting, holding the unwearied attention of his hearers for an hour and a quarter.

The meeting was then closed with the benediction, by the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1861.

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. E. S GANNETT, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D.D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE,
REV. CHARLES BROOKS,	HON. B. C. CLARK.
HENRY PLYMPTON, Esq.	

SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.

AUDITOR.

HENRY EDWARDS.

MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD,
ALBERT FEARING,	DR. A. R. THOMPSON,
T. R. MARVIN,	REV. JOHN O. MEANS,
JAMES C. DUNN,	THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.
H. S. CHASE.	

AGENT.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

---

 The Society's Office is at No. 26 Joy's Building, Washington Street,  
Boston.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

### *Finances.*

If our accounts were brought down to the day of our Annual Meeting, we might report a small balance in the Treasury. But, during our financial year, ending April 30, the receipts had been \$10,492.54 ; the disbursements, including balance from last year's account, had been \$13,377.75 ; and there was, at the close of the year, an adverse balance of \$2,885.21. The receipts would have been about \$700 greater, but for a circumstance which will be mentioned in its place.

More than two thirds of our receipts, during that year, were paid directly to the Treasurer of the Parent Society at Washington, acting as our agent ; and placed to our credit on the books of that Society ; and more than three fourths were either received in that way, or under circumstances which required their immediate transmission to him, or expenditure for that Society. For such reasons only has this Society ever closed its financial year in debt.

In our last Annual Report, we mentioned the setting apart, from the Estate of the late Oliver Smith, by the Trustees of the "Smith Charities," of \$10,000 as a permanent fund for Colonization, and said, "The first annual payment of the income will appear in our Report for 1861." Instead of this, we find in a newspaper abstract of the Annual Report of those Trustees, the following sentence :—

"A suit is now pending against the Trustees, to recover the aggregate amount of the Colonization Fund, \$10,692.25, which will be decided in September."

This published statement requires an explanation.

According to the Will, the Trustees, on setting apart the \$10,000, were to notify the Society, and the Society was to signify

its acceptance of the trust within six months thereafter. On receiving the notice from the Trustees, the Society, at Washington, by its Executive Committee, promptly accepted the trust; but, owing to some misapprehensions, information was not immediately sent to the Trustees, and the question finally arose, whether all the legal formalities of acceptance had been completed within the six months, or not till four days afterwards. The decision of this question involves some nice points of law, which the Trustees very properly thought that they ought not to take the responsibility of deciding. They therefore suggested an amicable suit before the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. That suit is now pending, as stated in their Report.

### *Liberia College.*

In December last, the legal impediments to the completion of the College Buildings were finally overcome, and, though a valuable part of the dry season had already been lost, it was thought practicable to finish the walls and roof before the spring rains. The work was at once vigorously commenced, and at our latest dates, no doubt was entertained of its seasonable accomplishment. Of the still unused building materials sent out in December, 1856, a small part, not easily preserved in that climate, had been sold, and the remainder stored, mostly in the stone kitchen, already completed. These were found to have been much less injured than was expected. The Trustees of Donations, we understand, have placed funds at the disposal of the President of the College, sufficient to complete the erection of the buildings. The inside work can be done in the summer, notwithstanding the rains; so that we hope the buildings will be completed by the end of the present year.

A Library will be needed. Towards this, only a single donation has been made; that of a complete Edinburgh Encyclopedia, by the Rev. Seth S. Arnold, of West Townshend, Vt.

In the department of Natural Science, a small but very valuable selection of minerals, some of which are rare and difficult to obtain, has been given by the Rev. James F. Clarke, now a missionary in Turkey.

These examples are commended to the consideration of those who are able to appreciate and imitate them.

## THE PARENT SOCIETY.

### *Finances.*

The Parent Society, in Washington, reports, for the year 1861,—

Balances due to the Society, Jan. 1, 1860,	\$	107,992	73
Receipts during the year, . . . .		131,755	25
Balances due by the Society, December 31,		40,335	66 — 280,583 64
Expenses paid during the year, . . .	\$	228,314	30
Balances due to the Society, . . . .		51,205	83
Cash on hand, January 1, 1861, . . .		1,063	51 — 280,583 64

The excess of debts due to the Society, over those which it owed, was \$11,433 68.

By far the greater part of these sums were merely money received from and expended for the United States Government, for the transportation and support of Africans recaptured from slave ships. The management of these Government funds costs an immense amount of labor and responsibility, and brings no pecuniary profit to the Society.

The amount of ordinary donations was, . . . .	\$ 10,758 32
Received for legacies, . . . . .	5,261 63
Paid to the Society for expenses of emigrants, by	
their former masters or other friends, . . . .	6,850 56
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,870 51

## Emigration.

The spring voyage of the Society's ship, with 228 emigrants, was mentioned in our last Report. On her November voyage, 1860, she took out 80 emigrants, of whom 77 were born free, and three recaptured Africans; making the whole emigration for the year, 308; of whom 169 were born free, and 139 emancipated.

The ship should have sailed again on the first day of this month ; but the Executive Committee, at their meeting, April 12, found it necessary to omit this voyage. The disturbed state of the country operated in many ways to produce this necessity. We hope the November voyage will be made as usual ; and meanwhile, we understand, the ship is engaged in safe and profitable employment.

Seven emigrants, aided by the New York Colonization Society, sailed from New York, April 24, in the bark *Edward*, chartered by Messrs. Johnson, Turpin and Dunbar. The ages of all, except one child of three years, vary from 20 to 29. They were accompanied by Mr. Howard, of Boston, a young relative of Mr. Turpin; Mr. George Brown, who goes out under contract as engineer of a steamer belonging to that firm; and William M. Davis, Esq., a Liberian who had just completed the study of law at Worcester.

### *Recaptured Africans.*

As the transactions of the year 1860 in respect to Africans recaptured from slave traders were of very unusual amount and importance, and were all closely connected, we give the whole, slightly abridged in some parts, from the Report of the Parent Society; including, for the sake of completeness, some things briefly mentioned in our last Report.

In April and May last, Lieut. Craven, of the steamer *Mohawk*, captured the bark *Wildfire*; Lieut. Com. Stanley, of the *Wyandotte*, the brig *William*; and Capt. Matlif, of the *Crusader*, the bark *Bogota*: from which three vessels were landed at Key West 1,432 Africans. The President of the United States, on the 19th of May, in a special message to Congress, brought the condition of those landed from the *Wildfire*, to its consideration, and declaring it probable, "judging from the increased activity of the slave trade, and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year," recommended "that an appropriation should be granted, large enough to cover such contingencies."

"The period," (he adds,) "has arrived, when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on the subject. With this view I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive, on the coast of Africa, from our Agent there, all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that in all cases, where this may be practicable, the captor should carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American Agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication."

In pursuance of these recommendations of the President, the following amendatory Act was passed, and is on this subject the present law:

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the slave trade."

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States, through their duly constituted agent or agents

upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, with comfortable clothing, shelter and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered and provided with food: *Provided*, That any contract so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to time as found necessary, for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

**SEC. 2.** *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States, all negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

**SEC. 3.** *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate measures, in his discretion, in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this Act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter and clothing, for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa, the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, to whom the execution of this law was intrusted by the President, lost no time in completing a contract with this Society, through the Rev. William McLain, Financial Secretary, for the conveyance of these unfortunate Africans in the best ships, supplied with all the means of health and comfort on the voyage, from Key West to Liberia, and their support and instruction for twelve months after their arrival.

Three large ships—the *Castilian*, of 1,000 tons, the *South Shore*, of 941 tons, and the *Star of the Union*, of 1,057 tons—were chartered in New York at the cost of \$37,500, and with supplies for the voyage and the subsequent support of these Africans, to the value of \$60,778.98, dispatched to Key West to convey them with the least possible delay to Liberia.

Before these ships had anchored at Key West, sorrow, suffering and disease, the usual sad attendants upon the victims of the slave trade, had reduced the number of these poor Africans from 1,492 to 1,138; and though the Government sent an Agent in each of the chartered ships, and the Society a physician, to watch over their interests and guard their health, of the 1,138 who were received on board at Key West, but 893 were landed in Liberia. The young medical gentlemen employed by the Government and the Society in this service of philanthropy, were Dr. Webster Lindsly, W. P. Young, M. D., Dr. J. M. McCalla, and Dr. Grymes, all of Washington, who returned, we are happy to say, from the discharge of their painful and arduous duties, in good health. The Agent of the United States Government for Recaptured Africans, the Rev. John Seys, resident at Monrovia, devoted himself assiduously to the welfare of these Africans, while much sympathy and kindness were expressed towards them by the people of Liberia.

The unexpected arrival at Monrovia, on the 8th of August, of the *Storm King*, with 619 slaves, captured by the Steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. Dornin, and within twenty-four hours thereafter of the ship *Erie*, a prize to the

Steamer *Mohican*, Lieut. J. W. Dunnington, having 867 slaves on board, and the well founded expectation of speedy accessions, by other captures, to these numbers, excited serious apprehension and alarm in the Government and among the citizens of Liberia; and by the earliest opportunity, President Benson informed the Society of the facts in the case, and of the great evils he considered inevitable from the introduction into that small civilized community, of large numbers of liberated barbarians, unless means should be amply supplied by the United States, and the control of them be exclusively confided to the Liberian Government. In view of the communications of President Benson, of the Rev. John Seys, and others, and in accordance with the recommendation of the New York State Colonization Society, the Executive Committee invited a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to consider the relations of this Society to the recaptured Africans and Liberia, and to adopt such measures as should be judged best for the interests of all concerned.

The Directors met in Washington, October 24, and agreed upon the general principles on which the Society's contract with the Government of the United States for the support and management of recaptured Africans after their arrival in Africa, should be transferred to the Liberian Government to be executed. To this arrangement, the Government of the United States made no objection. Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, well known for his many and valuable services to Liberia, was appointed Commissioner to the Liberian Government, with full powers to arrange the details of the transfer. He went out in the Society's ship in November, and easily made arrangements satisfactory to all parties. After rendering some other important services to that Government, he came home in the ship on her return. He took out with him in the ship, supplies for the recaptives to the value of more than \$14,000.

Under date of October 31, 1860, President Benson informs the Society of the capture of the bark *Cora* by the United States ship *Constellation*, and the landing from her of 644 slaves, and that 616 slaves had been landed from the brig *Bonita*, a prize to the U. S. ship *San Jacinto*.

"So that," says President Benson, "we have had landed in the Republic, within about two months, nearly four thousand recaptives, of whom this Government will have to render an account in the future, both in this and the next world. We are alarmed! yet we tremblingly received them in Liberia, under the firm belief that the American Colonization Society will, with characteristic justice and benevolence, promptly accede to, and have carried out, the plan and arrangements proposed and fully set forth in my communications by the *Storm King*, and the *President Benson*. Pray relieve us without delay. In addition to humanity, nothing has tended to influence this Government to allow such a number of wild savages to be landed here in our communities before the proper understanding and provision, than the unwavering confidence this Government has in the justice, benevolence and purity of motives of the American Colonization Society; that our patrons, by whom during so many years of anxiety and discouragement, we were fostered, would do right by acting justly toward Liberia."

The following table shows the number of Africans captured, the number landed in Liberia, the mortality which occurred in the intervening period, and exhibits something of the cruel effects of the slave trade:—

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

<i>Landed at Key West</i> —From the Wildfire, . . . . .	507			
" William, : . . . .	513			
" Bogota, : . . . .	412			
	Total, . . . . .	1,432		
<i>Died at Key West</i> , . . . . .	294			
<i>Embarked for Liberia</i> —By the Castilian, . . . . .	400			
" South Shore, : . . . .	355			
" Star of the Union, : . . . .	383			
	Total, . . . . .	1,138		
<i>Died on the passage</i> , . . . . .	245			
<i>Landed in Liberia</i> —From the Castilian, at Cape Mount, . .	309			
" South Shore, at Bassa, . .	241			
" Star of the Union, at Sinoe, . .	343			
	Total, . . . . .	893		
	Captured.	Died.	Landed.	
Erie, . . . . .	897	30	867	
Storm King, . . . . .	619	3	616	
Cora, . . . . .	705	11	694	
Bonita, . . . . .	622	6	616	
			Total landed, . . . . .	2,793
			From Key West,	893
			Total, . . . . .	3,686

A newspaper writer dating from Key West, reported that some of the Africans recaptured from the Echo in 1858, and sent to Liberia in the Niagara, instead of remaining in Liberia, had been taken to the Congo River and sold, and had been recognized among those taken from the Wildfire. In a reply, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, the Rev. John Seys, United States Agent for Recaptured Africans, gives a minute account of all the recaptives from the Echo, showing that not one of them had ever left Liberia ; and adds:—

"The sheer ignorance of this Key West correspondent will appear, when it is told that Congo River is some 1,968 miles from Monrovia, that the value of fifty slaves would be expended in journeying by land from here to take one back to be resold; that the journey would be dangerous in the extreme to any Liberian; and lastly, that to go by sea to carry a slave is an impracticability. No vessel trades between this place and Congo River."

The ability of Liberia, even with the aid that might be expected from the United States Government, to receive and properly care for such an influx of uncivilized paupers, shows an amount of strength and resources, physical, mental and political, which few were prepared to expect. But President Benson, writing in October, stated that, though there might be, for a short time, some scarcity of a few articles of food, yet rice was abundant, and adds: "If this Government should be placed in possession of sufficient means, it can receive and properly train as many as twenty thousand, with our present civilized population."

### *The Society's House.*

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors in 1859, the Executive Committee were directed to make arrangements for the erection of a suitable Building for the transaction of the Society's business. At the meeting in 1860, arrangements had been made provisionally, and were reported to the Board for its approval. A member despondingly questioned the expediency of building, on account of the probability that the union of these States would be broken up, and Washington would cease to be a capital, or a proper centre for the Society's operations. It was said in reply, that in view of the expression of such doubts in any quarter, we ought certainly to build, following the example of the prophet Jeremiah, who, while Jerusalem was besieged by the Chaldeans and about to be destroyed, bought a field, paid the money for it, subscribed the evidence, sealed it and took witnesses, and placed the proof of the purchase in safe keeping, where it might continue many days, as a testimony that "houses and fields and vineyards shall be possessed again in this land." No further objection being made, the Committee were directed to go on with their work. At the meeting in 1861, the walls were up, the roof was on, and the inside work well advanced, and no one suggested the discontinuance of the work. It promises ample accommodations for the Society's business, and income from the rent of stores beneath and offices above, sufficient to defray all its local expenses.

### LIBERIA.

The resolution, mentioned in our last Report, to demolish the barricades of northern native towns, which encouraged the chiefs

to defy and make war upon each other, has been executed without opposition ; the chiefs and people themselves, after learning that the demolition was to be general, co-operating in the work. The result promises to be satisfactory.

There had been a disturbance in the southern part of the Republic, at Nifou, about half way between Sinoe and Cape Palmas. The Nifou people migrated from the interior to the coast later than any other of the tribes in that vicinity. They are commonly known as " Fish-men," from their leading business, in pursuit of which they scatter along the coast and form temporary settlements. They also frequently serve as sailors on foreign ships, like their neighbors the Kroomen, with whom they are often confounded. They are among the most intrusive, rapacious and troublesome of all those tribes. The notorious Grando, the head man of the last war in Bassa County, was from Nifou. They appear to have been crowding upon their neighbors, the older occupants, ever since their settlement on the coast. A few years since, the Government was obliged to interfere in behalf of a weaker tribe on whom they were intruding ; but they violated the agreement then made, and defied the Government ; and a visit of a small military force was necessary, to persuade them to keep the peace and pay the expenses of " the war."

Prince Marmora, successor of the famous Boatswain, King of the Condoes, in the interior, visited Monrovia in December, with a retinue of more than a hundred followers, including his " band," of five horns, two drums, three cymbals, and several vocalists. He came as a deputy from a number of chiefs, to make arrangements for facilitating trade and the execution of justice in their regions. At a public dinner, given by Dr. S. F. McGill, he responded appropriately in English to a complimentary toast.

### *Finances.*

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, were	.	.	.	.	.	\$67,334.59
Disbursements,	.	.	.	.	.	67,650.93
Excess of disbursements over receipts,	.	.	.	.	.	316.34
Excess of receipts over those of 1859,	.	.	.	.	.	20,722.34
Nearly \$12,000 of the National Debt had been paid.						

*Commerce and Industry.*

The President, in his annual message, in December, 1860, states that the increase of commerce, over that of the preceding year, had been nearly fifty per cent. This arose, in part, from increased production by the aborigines, who have always furnished a large proportion of the palm oil and other articles exported. The advance in the production of exportable articles by the Americo-Liberian population had been more than two hundred per cent. A large part, however, of this increase—of sugar and coffee for example—appears to have been retained for home consumption, taking the place of imported articles. Two new articles appear on the list of exports from Liberia,—pea-nuts and ornamental wood.

In December last, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Episcopal missionary, while at Monrovia, made an excursion up the St. Paul's River. He found that most of the farmers cultivate sugar cane. The Coopers, who have a steam sugar mill, made 40,000 pounds the previous year. Anderson, who has another, made 60,000, and was expecting his next crop to be 80,000. On Saturday, being market day, he counted more than sixty canoes, taking produce to market. This, as showing that many are industriously making such small gains as they can, instead of lying idle because they have not capital to start a plantation like Anderson's or Cooper's, is one of the most reliable indications of future prosperity.

The new settlement at Careysburgh continues to prosper. Farms are opened on the road thither, for six miles towards the St. Paul's, and beginnings have been made of a Presbyterian missionary station on an elevation some nine or ten miles further inland. A new settlement at the Falls of the Sinoe has been commenced, and another in the interior of Bassa County is to be commenced as soon as preparations now in progress can be completed.

The small steamer Seth Grosvenor, built by the New York Colonization Society, and now owned by Messrs. Johnson, Turpin and Dunbar, of Monrovia, finds full employment, in part by the Government, in its mail and revenue service, and partly in the ordinary operations of commerce. The embarrassment at first felt on account of her engines being built for the use of coal, has been overcome.

The coal mine, said to exist a few miles inland from New Sesters, has been examined, and is found to be only a small deposit of lignite,—a very useful article, if there were only enough of it.

## THE FUTURE.

In the present lamentable condition of public affairs, no one will expect us to speak definitely and confidently of our prospects for the year to come. We know not when peace will return, or in what condition peace will find us, or what will be our condition in the interval. But very few, probably, expect such a result as will make any part of the United States a more desirable residence for colored men, either bond or free. The expectation rather is, that they will find increasing motives for emigration, and their well-wishers will find increasing motives for aiding them.

The conviction, that they can improve their condition by emigrating, is spreading and gaining practical influence among them. Their exploration of Yoruba has resulted, as was foreseen and foretold, in finding no advantageous opening for extensive colonization, but encouraging opportunities for a few persons of suitable character; and a few, we understand, have gone there, or will go. Of late, Hayti has been thought to offer better inducements, and several companies have embarked for that Republic. If the present Haytian administration continues in power, or is succeeded by administrations of similar spirit, this current of emigration will probably increase, notwithstanding some disadvantages attending it; but Hayti, where the whole style of civilization and Christianity is decidedly French, can never be made generally attractive to the colored people of the United States. They need and must have a country of their own, where the whole style of their social, civil, intellectual and religious life may be such as, by the Divine blessing, grows naturally out of their own peculiar genius and history. In Liberia, and there only, they have such a country. There the work is already begun, and making hopeful progress, with room enough for growth. Already the type of their peculiar civilization begins to show itself, exhibiting our best ideas, modified by their genius and circumstances. They have a republican government, with all our provisions for the security of freedom, but without any such local organizations, or diversities of history or interests, as have involved us in civil war. And in many other things, a careful observer may see them acting on our ideas, not servilely copied, but judiciously modified and adapted to their use. There, we cannot doubt, they will find the most accep-

table and advantageous field of labor for themselves, for their posterity, for their race, and for mankind.

#### CONCLUSION.

In closing, we must mention, not as their virtues deserve, but only as their relations to us require, some valuable and valued friends, whose earthly labors have terminated.

During our whole history, perhaps, we have had no friend more constant in his attachment and uniform in his liberality, than Dr. DANIEL COLLINS, of Williamsburgh. His bequest of seven thousand dollars, constitutes more than half of our receipts for the last financial year.

Miss MARY P. TOWNSEND, of Boston, left the greater part of her large fortune to various public charitable uses. Through the kindness of her executors, her bequest of three thousand dollars was received a few days after our accounts for the last year had been closed, and will be appropriately noticed in our next Annual Report.

The value of the services rendered to our Society by the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., one of our oldest Vice Presidents, cannot be estimated in money. His agency for the Society, commencing in Boston in December, 1846, was an era in its history. He was so well and so generally known as a man of sound sense and the most perfect uprightness, as a man sure to be on the right side of every question, for good and sufficient reasons, that his mere acceptance of the agency was, to most minds, conclusive proof of the goodness of the cause, and its worthiness of their attention and support. This well earned reputation enabled him to reach individuals and circles previously inaccessible to us, and to exert an influence, the beneficial effects of which are still manifest, and promise to be as enduring as the Society itself, or the Republic for which it labors. His official connection with us as an agent continued only a few months ; but his active friendship continued to aid us, till he was removed to his everlasting reward.

## DONATIONS,

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending April 30, 1861.*

---

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1860, and another in April, 1861,—both are acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1861, will appear in the Report for next year. Payments for the African Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Amherst, Ch. in College,</i>		\$ 0 75	<i>J. S. Lovering,</i>	5 00
<i>Andover, Samuel Farrar,</i>	5 00		<i>C. Stoddard,</i>	5 00
John Aiken,	10 00		<i>Henry A. Hall,</i>	1 00
W. G. Means,	3 00		<i>Waldo Flint,</i>	2 00
F. Cogswell,	5 00		<i>Joseph Whitney,</i>	3 00
C. Tufts,	3 00		<i>Francis Welch,</i>	5 00
S. M. Taylor,	5 00		<i>E. Atkins,</i>	5 00
E. P. Barrows,	3 00		<i>James Skilton,</i>	3 00
J. S. Eaton,	5 00		<i>James McGregor,</i>	5 00
Joseph Emerson,	5 00		<i>Quincy Tufts,</i>	5 00
W. Phillips Foster,	5 00		<i>A. L. Devens,</i>	5 00
A friend,	30 00		<i>L. Gulliver,</i>	5 00
Dr. S. Tracy,	3 90		<i>J. C. Howe,</i>	5 00
John Stimson,	3 00		<i>S. R. Payson,</i>	5 00
W. G. T. Shedd,	3 00		<i>Chickering &amp; Sons,</i>	5 00
J. Chickering,	3 00		<i>Edward Cruft,</i>	5 00
E. A. Park,	2 00		<i>John J. May,</i>	5 00
Albert Abbott,	1 00		<i>J. Lowell,</i>	5 00
Mrs. Justin Edwards,	1 00		<i>F. &amp; K.</i>	5 00
N. Hazen,	5 00		<i>D. Denny,</i>	5 00
J. L. Taylor,	2 00—102 00		<i>A. B. Ely,</i>	5 00
<i>Beverly, Coll. Washington</i>			<i>F. G.</i>	5 00
St. Ch.	13 18		<i>C. H. P. Plympton,</i>	2 00
Coll. Diane St. Ch.	18 05—31 23		<i>William Ropes,</i>	50 00
<i>Boston, Jacob Bancroft,</i>	10 00		<i>James Hayward,</i>	50 00
Miss Sarah W. Choate,	2 00		<i>Albert Fearing,</i>	20 00
John P. Ober,	5 00		<i>Amos A. Lawrence,</i>	25 00
Misses Newman,	10 00		<i>H. S. Chase,</i>	15 00
Thomas S. Williams,	100 00		<i>Naylor &amp; Co.</i>	20 00
George H. Kuhn,	30 00		<i>Dale Brothers &amp; Co.</i>	10 00
Miss A. M. Loring,	20 00		<i>Caleb Stetson,</i>	10 00
E. B. Bigelow,	15 00		<i>S. D. &amp; Co.</i>	10 00
C. C. Burr,	10 00		<i>J. Wiley Edmands,</i>	10 00
Stephen Tilton & Co.	10 00		<i>James Lawrence,</i>	10 00
Thomas Wigglesworth,	10 00		<i>A. Kingman,</i>	10 00
S. D. Warren,	10 00		<i>J. W. Paige,</i>	10 00
A. Heard,	10 00		<i>George C. Richardson,</i>	10 00
J. Field,	10 00		<i>Joseph Whitney,</i>	10 00
John H. Osgood,	10 00		<i>William Munroe,</i>	10 00
J. Huntington Woleott,	10 00		<i>G. W. Thayer,</i>	10 00
E. S. Tobey,	10 00		<i>E. P. Tileston,</i>	10 00
Samuel Johnson,	10 00		<i>Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D.</i>	5 00
Cash,	10 00		<i>Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.</i>	5 00
G. S. Low,	5 00		<i>James Vila,</i>	5 00
L. Litchfield,	2 00		<i>Frederick Jones,</i>	5 00
E. S. Converse,	2 00		<i>Moses Grant,</i>	5 00
Z. Hosmer,	5 00		<i>Francis C. Mead,</i>	5 00
C. Homer,	5 00		<i>J. C. Braman,</i>	5 00
Samuel Stevens,	1 00		<i>S. Atherton,</i>	5 00

J. Read,	5 00	W. S. Southworth,	10 00
H. J. Gardner,	5 00	Oliver M. Whipple,	5 00
A. G. Peck,	5 00	Edward C. Tufts,	5 00
Thomas Garfield,	5 00	S. G. Mack,	3 00
Robert B. Storer,	3 00	William Kelley,	2 00
S. C. Thwing,	3 00	William E. Livingston,	3 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	Joseph Tapley,	3 00
George P. Denny,	2 00	Samuel Fay,	5 00
C. H. P. Plympton,	2 00	Frank F. Battle,	3 00
S. D. Massey,	2 00	J. Crosby,	1 00
William Parsons,	5 00	B. T. Sargeant,	1 00
R. F. Bond,	5 00	J. Rogers,	2 00
Joseph Goodnow,	3 00	Henry Burroughs,	5 00
I. H. Cary,	5 00	G. H. Carlton,	5 00
S. P. Fuller,	5 00	E. Huntington,	2 00
Matthew Binney,	3 00	Samuel Kidder,	2 00
B. Thaxter,	3 00	S. W. Stickney,	3 00
T. B. Everett,	5 00	Mrs. William Tyler,	1 00
C. F. Bray,	5 00	H. H. Wilder,	1 00—158 00
N. K. Skinner,	1 00	Medford, Dr. D. Swan,	20 00
J. G. Kidder,	5 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	20 00
B. T. Reed,	3 00	Dudley Hall,	10 00—50 00
G. R. Minot,	5 00	Monson, Coll. Cong. Ch.	24 22
C. G. Loring,	5 00	New Bedford, O. Prescott,	1 00
John A. Parks,	3 00	W. M. Parker,	2 00
W. H. Gardiner,	5 00	I. H. Bartlett & Sons,	5 00
W. E. Bright,	1 00	P. G. Macomber,	3 00
Mrs. A. Abbe,	5 00—872 00	W. C. Whitridge,	1 00
Charlestown, George Hyde,	10 00	Gideon Allen,	1 00
W. Tufts,	5 00	Thomas Mandell,	5 00
Isaac Kendall,	2 00	D. R. Greene,	25 00
James Hunnewell,	5 00	William C. Taber,	5 00—48 00
A. Carlton,	5 00	Newburyport, Estate of Josiah	
E. P. Mackintire,	5 00	Little,	500 00
E. Crafts,	3 00	Micajah Lunt,	20 00
Timothy T. Sawyer,	10 00—45 00	I. Stone,	1 00
Chester, N. H., Cong. Ch. and Soc.	11 90	William Stone,	5 00
Concord, E. P. Damon,	5 00	Mrs. Lucy Hale,	3 00
William Munroe,	2 00	J. L. Hale,	5 00
N. Brooks,	5 00	Mrs. —— March,	1 00
G. M. Brooks,	1 00	Miss F. B. Banister,	5 00
J. M. Cheney,	3 00	David Wood,	1 00—541 00
Joseph Reynolds,	1 00	Northampton, J. S. Lathrop,	15 00
Daniel Shattuck,	2 00	John Clark,	10 00
Mrs. L. P. Haywood,	3 00	Osmyn Baker,	10 00
Cyrus Stow,	2 00—24 00	Henry Bright,	10 00
Grafton, Joseph Leland,	10 00	J. H. Butler,	5 00
Greenfield, Cong. Ch. by Rev. A.		Samuel Fiske,	5 00
Chandler, D. D.	20 00	Henry Lathrop,	5 00
Hadley, Russell Benev. Soc.	6 37	Dr. —— Barrett,	5 00
Harvard, R. Whitecomb,	10 00	Mrs. M. E. White,	3 00
R. Whitecomb, Jr.,	10 00	J. P. Williston,	3 00
Mrs. L. D. Whitecomb,	5 00	E. Hopkins,	2 00
Trumbull Bull,	1 00	H. H. Chilson,	1 00
Luke Pollard,	1 00—27 00	James Hibben,	1 00
Haverhill, Moses How,	10 00	Miss Mary Talbot,	1 00
Alfred Kittridge,	4 00	Mrs. —— Hinckley,	1 00
Benjamin Emerson,	1 00	Mrs. J. H. Lyman,	1 00
R. G. Walker,	1 00	G. B. Morley,	1 00
Mrs. J. C. Merrill,	1 00	Friend,	50
William Lacey,	1 00	H. A. Athorp,	10 00—89 50
Miss Lydia White,	5 00	North Andover, G. P. Osgood,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Duncan,	2 00—25 00	Nathaniel Stevens,	5 00
Lowell, William A. Burke,	30 00	George L. Davis and	
J. S. Holt,	2 00	John A. Wiley,	10 00
Samuel Burbank,	5 00	Cash,	5 00
Dr. H. Dickey,	2 00	Misses Phillips,	5 00
H. Wright,	1 00	William Peters,	1 00
J. M. Chase,	1 00	Theron Johnson,	5 00
Mrs. D. G. Godden,	25 00	Mrs. Susan Farnham,	10 00
Miss M. E. Godden,	25 00	Rev. Peter Osgood,	1 00
C. F. Battles,	5 00	Three friends,	10 00—57 00

<i>Sherborn</i> , S. Stone,	3 00	<i>Whitman Holbrook</i> ,	25
<i>South Danvers</i> , Francis C. Dane,	5 00	<i>Mrs. Mary Walker</i> ,	25
<i>Springfield</i> , C. Merriam,	5 00	<i>Austin Putnam</i> ,	2 00
F. Bliss,	1 00	L. W. Taft,	50
J. B. Stebbins,	3 00	Fisher Taft,	50
Homer Foote,	5 00	Joel Taft,	50
D. Smith,	2 00	A. Alexander,	50
E. Hayes.	2 00	G. Goddard,	25
J. H. Greggs,	1 00	Thornton Bancroft,	25
G. H. Roberts,	1 00	I. Johnson,	25
O. Wilcox,	2 00	Mrs. M. Ward,	50
D. Bartlett,	1 00	Mrs. E. A. Ward,	25
H. & J. Brewer,	2 00	John Stoddard,	1 00—47 50
E. W. Bond,	1 00	<i>Wales</i> , Dr. John Smith,	1 00
Edmund Palmer,	2 00	R. T. Wales,	2 00
Otis Childs,	2 00	Elijah Shaw,	1 00—4 00
H. Sanderson,	2 00	<i>Ware</i> , O. Sage,	7 00
G. Merriam,	5 00	W. Hyde,	5 00
Lombard Dole,	1 00	H. Ives,	1 00
Massasoit House,	5 00—43 00	J. R. Lawton,	1 00
<i>Stockbridge</i> , Coll. in Cong. Ch.	9 35	O. Lane,	2 00
<i>Tewksbury</i> , Coll. Cong. Ch.	38 71	Eli Richardson,	1 00
<i>Upton</i> , Mrs. Lucy Fisk,	1 00	Lewis N. Gilbert,	1 00
E. B. Stoddard,	5 00	D. W. Miner,	1 00
Thomas Hall,	3 00	George H. Gilbert,	5 00—24 00
Mrs. Asa Wood,	1 00	<i>Westborough</i> , J. G. Fisher,	2 00
William Hale,	5 00	Mrs. J. G. Fisher,	5 00
Horace Forbush,	3 00	James Robinson,	50
G. A. Hudson,	50	W. B. Kimball,	50
C. W. Walker,	1 00	Mrs. Dr. Pond and Daugh-	
Eli Warren,	5 00	ter,	2 00
William Knowlton,	2 00	Otis Brigham,	1 00
M. Comstock,	50	O. K. Hutchinson,	1 00
M. Riee,	50	W. T. Sleeper,	50
A. S. Wood,	2 00	W. E. Starr,	1 00
Stephen Rawson,	1 00	Mrs. S. White,	1 00
N. B. Hale,	1 00	Mrs. Martha Stone,	50
Mrs. Susan Whitney,	50	J. Forbes,	50
Moses Whitney,	50	William Emerson,	50
Elijah Forbush,	25	N. E. Fisher,	2 00
Brigham Forbush,	25	J. Brigham,	1 00
Timothy Leland,	2 00	Mrs. Achsah Gould,	25
Hannah Bradish,	25	E. M. Phillips,	1 00
William F. Whitney,	50	E. T. Forbes,	1 00—21 25
Mrs. B. Carpenter,	1 00	<i>Worcester</i> , S. Salisbury,	10 00
Miss Chloe Whitney,	25	David Whitcomb,	20 00
Loring Johnson,	1 00	D. Ward,	3 00
Mrs. Sarah C. Wood,	25	Dr. John Green,	10 00
Thomas Nelson,	50	J. P. Kettell,	1 00
Philena Nelson,	50	E. Benis,	1 00
Elijah Nelson, 2d,	50	F. A. Clapp,	1 00
Charles Leland,	25	Asa Walker,	5 00—51 00
Mrs. Lucretia Wood,	50		

## L I F E M E M B E R S.

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B.—This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Agawam, Rev. Addison Parker  
 Amherst, Rev. James L. Merrick  
     Rev. Charles L. Woodworth  
 Andover, Rev. M. G. Pratt  
 Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss  
     Rev. Charles D. Lothrop  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding  
 Beverly, Rev. Joseph Abbott  
     Edward Burley  
     Mrs. Harriet Burley  
     Peter Homan  
     Mrs. Sarah Hooper  
     Rev. A. B. Rich  
     R. P. Waters  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
     \*Cyrus Alger  
     James S. Amory  
     Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D.  
     \*E. T. Andrews  
     William T. Andrews  
     William Appleton  
     \*Mrs. N. Babcock  
     E. B. Bigelow  
     H. D. P. Bigelow  
     \*Martin Brimmer  
     \*Peter C. Brooks  
     Peter C. Brooks  
     \*James Brown  
     Seth Bryant  
     P. Butler, Jr.  
     Rev. Swift Byington  
     \*Thomas G. Cary  
     H. S. Chase  
     \*Theodore Chase  
     B. C. Clark  
     H. R. Coburn  
     \*Henry Codman  
     J. W. Converse  
     Edward Crane  
     B. R. Curtis  
     Thomas B. Curtis  
     Levi A. Dowley  
     James C. Dunn  
     J. W. Edmonds  
     Henry Edwards  
     \*Abner Ellis  
     Lysander A. Ellis  
     Edward Everett  
     Timothy Farrar  
     Albert Fearing

Boston, John Field  
     Mrs. M. Field Fowler  
     Jonathan French  
     Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.  
     W. T. Glidden  
     James M. Gordon  
     Moses Grant  
     \*Simon Greenleaf  
     Alpheus Hardy  
     Peter Harvey  
     Franklin Haven  
     William Hayden  
     James Hayward  
     A. Hemenway  
     Henry Hill  
     F. H. Hooper  
     R. C. Hooper  
     George O. Hovey  
     George Howe  
     Deming Jarves  
     Samuel Johnson  
     Nahum Jones  
     N. C. Keep  
     \*Eliphalet Kimball  
     Charles W. Kimball  
     Abner Kingman  
     William H. Knight  
     George H. Kuhn  
     \*Abbott Lawrence  
     Amos A. Lawrence  
     Israel Lombard  
     Miss Abby M. Loring  
     George H. Loring  
     T. R. Marvin  
     Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D.  
     \*B. B. Mussey  
     Henry Newman  
     Joel Nourse  
     John P. Ober  
     Julius A. Palmer  
     Charles H. Parker  
     Warren Partridge  
     Henry Plympton  
     B. T. Reed  
     Sampson Reed  
     William Ropes  
     \*Daniel Safford  
     James Savage  
     \*Robert G. Shaw  
     Quincy A. Shaw

Boston, Gardner Howland Shaw	Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.
John Simmons	Mrs. Abigail P. Burgess
Rev. C. T. Thayer	John P. Rice
Enoch Train	Dorchester, Mrs. M. Brown
John S. Tyler	Mrs. Amasa Stetson
George B. Upton	East Douglas, Warren Hunt
Henry Upham	Easthampton, Edward Smith
George W. Wales	East Medway, Dean Walker
Samuel H. Walley	Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen
George W. Warren	Mrs. Clarissa Smith
*Dr. John C. Warren	Fairhaven, *Samuel Borden
Joseph Whitney	Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell
*Thomas Wigglesworth	Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter
John M. S. Williams	Erastus Grover
Thomas S. Williams	Robert W. Kerr
Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin	Framingham, Rev. Joseph C. Bodwell
Mrs. Mary Coggin	Georgetown, *Rev. Isaac Braiman
Bradford, George Cogswell	*Rev. John M. Prince
George Johnson	Gorham, Me., Rev. William Warren
Leonard Johnson	Grafton, Vt., Rev. M. G. Wheeler
Albert Kimball	Granby, Samuel Ayres
*Samuel Lovejoy	Greenfield, Rev. William Flint
*Mrs. Lucilia Munroe	Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale
George E. Silsby	Hadley, Rev. Rowland Ayres
Brimfield, John Wylds	Hartford, Ct., Rev. John Oreutt
Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, D. D.	Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard
Cambridge, *William Cranch Bond	*Edward A. Pearson
Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf	Henry B. Pearson
Rev. James O. Murray	Mrs. Louisa Whitcomb
Charles Vaughn	Reuben Whitcomb
Joseph E. Worcester	Reuben Whitcomb, Jr.
Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith	Rev. William Whitwell
Charlestown, James Adams	Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale
William Carleton	Rev. B. F. Hosford
Rev. George E. Ellis	Alfred Kittredge
Rev. O. C. Everett	Miss Lydia White
*H. P. Fairbanks	Holliston, Timothy Walker
Henry Foster	Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana
Addison Gage	Rev. Daniel Fitz
Rev. Alexander M. Hopper	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.
Peter Hubbell	Rev. Robert Southgate
James Hunnewell	Jacksonville, Mississippi, W. M. Farrar
L. A. Huntington	Lanesborough, Rev. G. T. Dole
*Dr. J. S. Hurd	Leicester, Rev. A. H. Coolidge
Dr. Henry Lyon	Joseph A. Denny
Rev. James B. Miles	Rev. John Nelson, D. D.
Calvin C. Sampson	Lowell, Rev. George Darling
Timothy T. Sawyer	Rev. Theodore Edson, D. D.
Dr. A. R. Thompson	Miss M. E. Godden
Amos Tufts	Miss Sarah V. Hosmer
Samuel Tufts	Dr. S. Kidder
William Tufts	Lewiston Falls, Rev. A. C. Adams
Dr. Daniel White	Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle
Chelsea, Rev. J. A. Copp, D. D.	Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.
John H. Osgood	Malden, C. C. P. Moody
*Elisha Sherman	Thomas Sargent
Clinton, D. Cameron	Manchester, *Rev. O. A. Taylor
J. D. Otterson	Rev. Rufus Taylor
James Patterson	Marblehead, Rev. B. R. Allen
W. W. Winchester	*Mrs. William Reed
Concord, E. C. Damon	Medford, Dudley Hall
*Samuel Hoar	Rev. E. P. Marvin
Conway, Austin Rice	Mrs. Julia C. Marvin
Dansville, N. Y., E. H. Pratt	*Mrs. Sarah Preston
	Dr. Daniel Swan

M<sup>ed</sup>ford, Mrs. Sarah Swan  
 Medway, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd  
     Julius C. Hurd  
 Medway Village, John Cole  
     Rev. David Sanford  
 Middletown, Ct., Rev. J. Taylor  
 Millford, \*Rev. Preston Pond  
 Millbury, Rev. E. Y. Garette  
     \*Simeon Waters  
 Monson, Rev. T. G. Colton  
     Rev. C. B. Kittredge  
     A. W. Porter  
 Nantucket, Rev. J. E. Swallow  
 Nashua, N. H., L. W. Noyes  
     Thomas W. Gillis  
 New Bedford, James Arnold  
     Rev. Wheelock Craig  
     \*Job Eddy  
     David R. Greene  
     Francis Hathaway  
     \*George Howland  
     Thomas Mandell  
     Charles W. Morgan  
     \*John Avery Parker  
     \*William R. Rodman  
     William C. Taber  
 New Braintree, \*Rev. John Fisk, D. D.  
 New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Josiah Ballard  
 Newark, N. J., Rev. C. M. Nickels, D. D.  
 New York city, Rev. S. Bourne  
     Rev. H. M. Field  
     W. W. Stone  
 Newburyport, \*William B. Banister  
     Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.  
 Norridgewock, Me., Rev. B. Tappan, Jr.  
 Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins  
     Asahel Lyman  
 Northbridge, Israel Plummer  
 North Andover, Rev. L. Henry Cobb  
     Rev. Charles C. Vinal  
 North Brookfield, Ezra Batcheller  
     Rev. C. Cushing  
     G. B. Dewing  
     S. S. Edmonds  
     Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.  
 Oakham, \*Rev. James Kimball  
 Oxford, Alexander Dewitt  
 Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babidge  
     \*Rev. Lyman Cutler  
     Rev. Edward P. Smith  
 Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. M. Burdett  
 Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Rev. Tertius D.  
     Southworth  
 Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon  
     Mrs. Jane B. Gordon  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Rev. C. D. Rice  
 Providence, R. I., Rev. L. Swain  
 Quiney, \*Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.  
 Raynham, Rev. Robert Carver  
 Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale  
 Roxbury, Mrs. Walter Baker  
     Miss Harriet Hallett  
     Dr. B. F. Wing  
 Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard  
 Salem, N. J. Lord  
 Salem, George Peabody  
     \*Michael Shepard  
     Mrs. A. H. Trask  
 Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane  
 S. Reading, Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.  
 South Norwalk, Ct., Rev. D. R. Austin  
 Springfield, Daniel Bontecou  
     Francis Brewer  
     Rev. S. G. Buckingham  
 Stoughton, Rev. Thomas Wilson  
 Sturbridge, \*Perez Walker  
 Taunton, West, \*Rev. Alvan Cobb  
 Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin  
 Tewksbury, Rev. Richard Tolman  
 Townsend, \*Joel Adams  
 Upton, William Fisk  
     Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk  
     William Hale  
     Thomas Hall  
     E. B. Stoddard  
     Hartford Stoddard  
     Eli Warren  
     \*A. J. Willard  
     Mrs. Asa Wood  
 Uxbridge, Rev. J. J. Abbott  
     W. C. Capron  
     Rev. Samuel Clarke  
     Mrs. Sarah J. Boynton  
     Joseph Day  
     Charles A. Messenger  
     J. F. Southwick  
     Calvin Taft  
     Luke Taft  
     Moses Taft  
 Ware Village, \*Joseph Cummings  
     Alpheus Demond  
     George H. Gilbert  
     William Hyde  
     Rev. A. E. P. Perkins  
     Charles A. Stevens  
 Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers  
     Jabez G. Fisher  
     Rev. L. H. Sheldon  
 West Cambridge, Rev. Daniel R. Cady  
 West Needham, Rev. A. R. Baker  
 West Newton, Rev. L. N. Tarbox  
 Whitinsville, P. Whitin Dudley  
     Samuel Fletcher  
     John C. Whitin  
 Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox  
 Wilmington, Rev. Samuel H. Tolman  
 Woburn, Rev. Daniel March  
 Worcester, \*J. G. Kendall  
     John W. Lincoln  
     Stephen Salisbury  
     Mrs. Stephen Salisbury  
     Rev. William H. Sanford  
     \*Miss Sarah Waldo  
     G. Henry Whitecomb  
     Ellen M. Whitecomb  
     Mrs. Margaret C. Whitecomb  
 Wrentham, Miss Julia A. Hawes  
 Yellow Springs, O., Rev. T. Hill  
     Mis. Anne Foster Hill

## ADDRESS OF REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

---

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I doubt whether there has ever been so much interest, so much intense feeling, or so much prayerfulness, felt anywhere for the African race, as in the city of Boston. This interest has been expressed by various bodies, by philanthropists and members of the Christian Church. I hope this interest will continue, until it becomes more prominent than it has ever done before. Events are now occurring which are likely to place before the world the claims which the African race has for a more enlightened cultivation, for civil prerogatives, and for an advancement in Christian care and Christian attainments. The most of the African race is on the Continent of Africa. The population of that country has been stated to be between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000; but the more adventurous travelers, who have penetrated into the interior, and have had opportunities of more extensive observation, state that instead of this number, the population is actually between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000. It is a singular fact, that although Christianity has penetrated throughout Europe, and spread over Asia and America to the Islands of the Sea, Africa should be like a withered arm of humanity, and possess none of its blessings. Africa is without God in the world. Nevertheless, it is to be evangelized, and the Gospel will penetrate its darkest recesses. Christianity is to permeate every part of that Continent; for the command has been given to us, “Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;” and Africa is included in it. But how is this to be done? How can Africa do it herself? You never found any people sunk in barbarism, rising to a position of enlightenment and culture. The necessities of commerce cannot affect that object, for we see commerce existing all along the shores of that country, and it is still benighted. Indeed, it is doubtful whether in this respect its influence has been beneficial to Africa or not. Another question is, whether sending white missionaries will accomplish it. Missionaries are sent out, and after a few months' residence there, they come back broken down with fever, and bring the reputation that Africa is the white man's grave. Its climate repels many white men. No doubt the seeds of Christianity can be sown on the coast by white men; but when we compare the progress of Christianity there with its progress in other places, the result is deplorable indeed. When the Almighty chose to evangelize the Jews, he chose Jews to accomplish the work; when he wished to evangelize Greece, he chose Greeks; when he wished to evangelize Rome, he chose Romans; and when he wished to evangelize our forefathers, he sent men of the same blood for that purpose; and it seems to me that when we undertake the work of evangelizing Africa, we must use the influence of Africans themselves.

The present state of missions at the Cape of Good Hope, at Abbeokuta, and at Sierra Leone, shows that God has adopted divers means to evangelize this country; but there is one great agency in accomplishing this work, and that is the Republic of Liberia. I went out there eight years ago. I did

not go from this country, but from another. On my arrival there I was very much interested in what I saw, and three days afterwards, in Monrovia, I became a citizen of the Republic. At that time there was not so much industrial activity going on, as was necessary for the Colony. You know that the first state of a colony is weakness, and there is always disorder, sickness and uncertainty. This was the state of Liberia. The slave trade was then flourishing; slavers would come to Monrovia, and overawe the settlers; and many of the emigrants being unaccustomed to hard labor, there was no spontaneous desire to develop the resources of the country. Hence, for years after its formation, there was no certainty of the Colony's existence; and this state of things continued until within the last ten years. But after these difficulties had been got over, a great change gradually took place. Uncertainty gave place to certainty, and the Colony began to flourish. The people felt that God had placed them to live there, and they put forth more efforts, with more hope, and with more determination. We can see a change already. Take, for instance, the district of Bassa. When I went there, there was a large number of coffee trees planted, but there was little coffee picked at that time. So it was with regard to the other staples of the Colony. They were all neglected. But now the people are engaged in trade and commerce. In Liberia there are about 500,000 coffee trees planted, and the people are now so industrious, that their industry is beginning to tell upon the coffee market. At Bassa, sometimes 100 bags are exported; and it is evident that coffee is destined to become a very important staple at that place. The climate furnishes a very fine field for its cultivation; and so profitable is it becoming, that many of the citizens are beginning to turn their attention to it, and there is now more coffee exported from Liberia than at any previous period of its history. Then with regard to sugar. Eight years ago, there was not a single pound of sugar manufactured in the country; but one man, a Mr. Richardson, from New York, commenced its cultivation, and in consequence of his success, a large number of Colonists commenced planting the sugar cane, and the result is, that extensive tracts of land are now under cultivation. There are at present nine or ten sugar mills in the Republic, and a large quantity of sugar is exported annually. Some farmers produce as much as 30,000 or 40,000 lbs. of sugar, and others as much as 50,000 or 60,000 lbs. of sugar a year. There are many advantages for the growth of the sugar cane in Liberia, and for the manufacture of it. The land is peculiarly adapted for it, and instead of planting the sugar cane, as in Louisiana, every year, the roots are allowed to remain in the ground for eight or ten years at a time, without re-planting. This obviates the necessity of expending a large sum of money every year in planting new canes; and with such advantages, Liberia will become one of the greatest sugar-producing countries on the face of the earth. To give you an instance of the pecuniary advantages to be gained from the cultivation of this staple, I may tell you that some time ago, a man named Sharp, who had formerly been a slave in New Orleans, commenced planting it in Liberia. The year before last he wrote to this country for a sugar mill upon credit. The mill was sent to him, and since then he has not only remitted to this country sufficient money to pay for the mill, but I learned that he had \$75 over and above; and when I left the Colony, he was making money.

I cannot say much about the cultivation of cotton. Only a small quantity is produced in the Republic; but by the neighboring tribes it is raised in considerable quantities. They manufacture it into cotton cloth, in pieces of 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, by 6 feet long. Some of the natives have brought from 4,000 to 5,000 of these pieces of cloth at one time. From the port of Lagos alone, 200,000 of these pieces of cotton cloth were exported to Brazil last year; and probably 500,000 lbs. of cotton is exported in this way every year, from the whole of the ports of the coast. Great though this export is, it is not all the cotton raised by the natives. A great quantity is used in the

interior, and much is wasted in the fields. This shows that Africa can supply the cotton market of England and of this country. The English have an ingenious way of obtaining cotton. They manufacture cotton cloth of divers colors. It is very thin, and they sell it to the factories along the coast. The agents in the factories exchange this cloth for native cotton, and this cotton is taken to England and manufactured there. More cotton goes from the coast of Africa to England than people are aware of. A steamer comes to Lagos or Cape Palmas, on her way to England; and out of twelve steamers, there are not three which do not carry hundreds of bales of cotton to England. What is true of Lagos is also true of Liberia. We are stimulating the cultivation of cotton; and the manufacturers of England, purchasing it from us, carry it to England, and manufacture it there.

But there are other articles which are raised in Liberia, and exported to foreign lands. In addition to sugar and cotton, there are gold, ivory, palm-oil, cam-wood, &c. Palm-oil is the chief article of trade on the western coast of Africa. Some years ago there were scarcely 100 tons of it exported all along the coast, but now there is a large exportation. We have not yet begun to develop all the resources of Africa in this particular article. How far they will be developed we don't know ourselves; but there can be no doubt that there will be very large exports of it, ere many years elapse. When that is done, it will destroy the trade in tallow which exists between England and Russia; and it is so easy to manufacture palm-oil into candles, that manufacturers prefer it.

I have now a word to say about the factories. The factories are small houses placed along the coast, and are established by English, American, French, or other houses in Europe, for the purpose of carrying on trade with the natives. Some of the agents will frequently go into the interior for one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles, to traffic with the natives, and purchase cam-wood and palm-oil. And such is the natives' love of gain, that they will often travel ten, twenty, and even thirty miles, carrying on their backs quantities of produce to sell to the agents. An opinion is generally prevalent, in this country, that the negro is a lazy man; but when you see them at their work—when you see them coming from the interior, a distance of twenty or thirty miles—and bending down with the burdens on their backs, which they wish to sell to the traders, you would soon dismiss that idea from your minds. Give the negro some incentive to labor, and there is not a more plodding or industrious man in the world than the African. (Loud applause.)

Although there are only 15,000 emigrants in Liberia, they own among them between twenty and thirty vessels, principally sloops and schooners; and it may be an interesting fact for you to know that many of these vessels are built by our own citizens at Cape Palmas. In Monrovia, is one of the shipbuilders, a Mr. Warner of this country. He examined the construction of vessels, and finally was able to build them. He has built eight or ten himself. Some of our merchants own one vessel, others own two, others three, others four, and so on. All these are manned and commanded by citizens of Liberia, and are built from African designs.

Last year the imports of Monrovia alone amounted to \$150,000; and it would be a very moderate calculation to say that for the year 1860 the amount of imports was \$300,000. Happily for us, our exports exceeded our imports. Those of Monrovia amounted to \$190,000, and for the year 1860 the exports for the whole country amounted to between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

If I were to tell you about a small town in New England having imports and exports of this amount, you would not listen to me; but remember that we are only 15,000 emigrants, and this, after all, is something to be proud of. (Applause.) These facts show that the people of Liberia have a character for industry; and there are no other African men, of the same number, on

the surface of the globe, who have done so much for civilization and humanity as those 15,000 men on the coast of Africa. (Renewed applause.)

Our Government is Republican, and the country is divided into four counties. Our President is elected every two years. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. Each county sends two Senators to the Senate, and four Representatives to the House of Representatives. There are no States in Liberia, and there is no chance of any questions arising about State rights, and no danger of any such movement as secession. (Laughter.) We cherish the principles of free speech, and a free press. We have the right of trial by jury, and the people have a right to assemble together and discuss public matters. In fact, we have all the fruits of freedom exhibited among us as they are in other communities. We have lived in this country and know the value of your government; and although we have not participated in all its advantages, we know how to reproduce them on the West Coast of Africa.

With regard to the adjoining tribes, I may say that they participate in the same advantages as we do. We afford them protection from their enemies, and in return they contribute their quota of taxation. This arrangement they readily consent to, and when taxes were imposed, a few years ago, they paid them most cheerfully. Frequently there are disturbances among the neighboring tribes, and when these take place we sometimes have to chastise them. I may mention that among the good results arising from the adjoining tribes participating in our privileges is, that they understand trial by jury, and that several of their members have become teachers and ministers.

You know that slavery is indigenous to the soil of Africa, and we are surrounded with the same difficulties in Liberia as you are in this country. We have the same difficulties with regard to fugitive slaves as you have. We have fugitives who come from one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and even two hundred miles from the interior; and we have eight or ten different tribes who come to us for protection. Among these are the Pessa tribes. They come down to us in hordes, and seek protection under our flag. I recollect two boys running away. Their master pursued them, and they came to my family for protection. After some days the master discovered where they were, and he took them before a magistrate, in order to reclaim them. But the magistrate said: "Our soil is sacred, and no fugitive coming from slavery can be returned." (Loud applause.) Thus you see we have extended notions about the extermination of slavery, equally to the tribes around us as to the interior tribes, and realizing the sentiment of the poet—

"No slave-hunt in our borders,  
No fetters on the hand,  
No shackles in Liberia,  
No slave in all the land."—(Applause.)

Another result of the influence which Liberia wields is, that the natives of the interior will give their children to be educated in our schools. These persons are, it is true, but partially educated, yet they can read, write, cipher, and know about God. One day a naked savage came to my house and asked me for pen and paper. I inquired, "What do you want with them?" He replied, "I want to write a letter." And he sat down and wrote a letter as good as I can do it myself. The man, I have said, was a naked savage, and the person to whom he sent it was another naked savage; yet, if there is one, there are hundreds of these savages who have been taught in our schools, and, after receiving some education, have returned to their homes.

I have been requested to make some remarks about our own civilization. It is a difficult matter to do so; but you will generally find the citizens following the customs among whom they have been brought up. Many of them imitate the dress and fashions of their former masters in the South. Others,

again, who come from the North, are like the people they have lived among. In Monrovia you will find some brick and stone houses, and in some towns you will find the streets as clean as any in Boston. The houses of the richest citizens you will find as fashionably furnished as the dwellings of the more respectable portion of the inhabitants of this country. Many people of Liberia feel a pride in their country, and feel a pride in their possessions. They may be ostentatious with it, but they live better than people in the same circumstances—either white or colored—do in this country; perhaps at some future time more simplicity may be observed among them.

The chief point is the English language. This language is destined to get the mastery all along the coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Bight of Benin. Literature is quite common among us. If you go into our houses you will find Shakspeare and Milton, Bacon and Bunyan; or you may find some such ambitious work as Guizot's History of Civilization, or Bancroft's History of America. You will find the American Poets—Dana, Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, and all the other great poets of this country; and when the English steamer arrives, you will see heaps of literature, fresh from the English market. You will see the Eclectic and Quarterly Reviews, the Bibliotheca Sacra, and all the other principal periodicals, the Illustrated London News, and the New York Tribune. Not only do you find these papers in the hands of the people of Liberia, but many people of the interior have been instructed by them.

The Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist denominations have had missionaries in the country, and they have done a great deal of good. Some of the teachers in their schools are native Africans, and many of them are engaged in teaching the English language. In teaching the classes of arithmetic and Euclid, I have had no difficulty. In Euclid the aborigines are quite equal to the best of my own school—and with regard to reading and correct learning, there was one who sat first in his class. At every mission there is a school—in some places there are two or three schools, as the population requires them; and if you go into any of these schools, you will find just the same school-books which are used in this country. Besides the common schools, we have several high schools and academies. There is a high school at Cape Palmas, of which I have been principal for the last three years. These schools are attended by native children as well as the children of emigrants, and all through Liberia there is hardly a family which has not three, four, or five native children, whose fathers have brought them from the interior to receive an education. This is one of the reasons why there are so many servants in Liberia. Another reason is, that as so many large American and English vessels pass along the coast for trading purposes, the natives wish to have one member of each family who can talk the English language, in order that they may be able to traffic with them; and hence they send them to school to learn it.

And now a college is in course of erection, and it will be completed next year. One result will be, that the native chiefs along the coast, instead of sending their sons to England, Scotland, or Holland, to be educated, will send them to Liberia.

In the Episcopal Mission we recently lost a man of considerable ability. He went out with me, and such was his anxiety with respect to the heathen, that he would often venture in open canoes to go to preach to them. At length he injured his health, and last year we heard that he was dead.

Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, was another remarkable man, and if he had been possessed of a good education, he would have ranked with Carey, Martyn, Morrison, &c. He had an ardent desire to preach the gospel, and he gave himself up to it. He went to the Pessah country to preach to the heathen, but ere long he fell a victim to his zeal. These are only two cases,

but they are examples of the very strong desire which the Liberian missionaries have to preach the gospel.

I have already said that in Liberia there is a population of 15,000 emigrants; but that number by no means includes the entire population. We have received many thousands of recaptured slaves, who are distributed among the families of the colony. It is a great question which arises—Are these men going to be amalgamated with us, or are they going to outnumber us and sink us to their own level? Two years ago a large number of this class was recaptured in the slaver Echo, and brought to Liberia. Twenty were sent to one family, and twenty to another, and thus they were disposed of. Those who were taken to Cape Palmas were first washed, then put in a house, and afterwards placed under the instruction of a schoolmaster. The next Sunday after their arrival they were brought in a body to the Episcopal church. They took their seats very quietly, and after the service was over, they returned to the school. Since then they have attended church very regularly. They are quiet, peaceable, industrious men. No vestiges of idolatry—such as fetishism, obeahism, or devil-worship—have ever been observed among them, and they have embraced the Christian faith. They have now become citizens of the Republic. They have been enrolled among her soldiers, and they can perform their duties with as much precision as the others. There is nothing which does so much for civilizing a man as putting a gun into his hands. It makes a savage into a man directly. (Laughter and applause.)

Among the recaptured Africans were two men who exhibited peculiar signs of industry, and two of the colonial women noticed them. One of these women frequently stopped and spoke to one of the men, and fancying that he would make her a good husband, she did what is sometimes done in leap-year in this country—she courted him—(laughter)—and took him before a magistrate and married him, (renewed laughter.) Two years ago he was a savage! His master missed him from his usual employment, went in search of him, and at last found him. He took him before a magistrate and said, "I want this man." But the man's wife said—"You can't have him!" "But he's my apprentice," rejoined the master. "But he's my husband," replied the wife. (Great laughter.) The result of the trial was, that the lady was victorious, and carried off her husband in triumph. (More laughter.)

On the St. Paul's, numbers of recaptured slaves are apprenticed out, and the minister of that place told me that his church, which had previously been almost deserted, is now well filled with these recaptured Congos. Two houses are now being erected for the use of them; and from what I have seen of them, I have no doubt they will become good citizens of our country. Already the young negroes refuse to speak their own language, and talk the English language instead. To give you a proof that the recaptured Africans soon acquire a taste for the habits of civilized life, I may mention an instance which occurred in the family of Judge James. He had taken two recaptured females into his house as servants, and after they had lived there for a few months, he took two others. But the first two refused to associate or eat with the second two, and said they were not civilized enough. But by and by the second two became brightened up, and were then permitted to associate with the others. (A laugh.) Some time afterwards other two recaptured females were taken into the house, and not only the first two, but the second two also, refused to associate with them, and on precisely the same grounds. I mention this to show you how plastic the nature of the negro is, and how easily they can be raised up to become good citizens and Christian men and women.

The speaker then gave some account of his journey from Cape Palmas to Monrovia, and spoke in glowing terms of the picture of prosperity which the country presented with its saw-mills, ships, warehouses, neatly built houses,

and well-dressed inhabitants, and then proceeded to say:—The questions have often been asked—Will not Liberia fail? Do you think this little Republic will live? Well, it is *possible* it may fail. Famine may depopulate our settlements. Pestilence may come among us, and sweep us away. The squadrons of the Great Powers may be removed from our coast—the slave-trade be revived—and the slave trader ravage the entire line of our coast, and obliterate every vestige of our budding civilization. But, sir, such extraordinary occurrences, such monstrous and abnormal events are out of the common course of Providence. Things so disastrous, so prodigious, so awful, are not the rule of life, either to communities or nations. And therefore we may dismiss such anticipations, and assure ourselves that they will not take place—and take it for granted that the benignant Providence that has visited us for so many years, will continue with us, and that this young nation will strike its roots deep in the soil, and flourish—that it will grow up in strength and beauty—and that its branches will stretch out on every side, until our small communities shall be developed into a mighty and benevolent nation.

Here, then, is the agency for the great work which is to be done for Africa. And for this work, my brethren who emigrate from this country are, it seems to me, peculiarly fitted. I know, indeed, the numerous ills and trials we have endured in this land. I have a most thorough acquaintance with the sufferings and afflictions of my race in your country. For I left America at such a mature age, that I can speak from experience of the wrongs we have to endure here. But in connection with the painful providences of our lot in this nation, God has also given us special advantages and singular favors. *One* of these is capability of endurance, and wonderful tenacity of life. The black man, even in the lands of his thraldom, shows extraordinary vitality. If you go into some quarters of the earth, you cannot but see how, at the approach of a civilizing power, the aboriginal races fade away and perish. The mere breath of civilization seems destruction to some of the tribes of men, and they vanish before it. But the black man appears to be of harder stock. He lives, even amid the most adverse circumstances. The old slave-traders used to say the negro had nine lives. However severe the storm of disaster, he still stands. And endowed with a most plastic nature, he is enabled to suit himself to the hardest lot, and in the end, to subserve some beneficial end to himself. And thus it is that by a kind of instinctive eclecticism he draws to himself good and advantages from the nature and the society of *that* people, whoever they may be, to whom he is subjected and among whom he lives; and assimilates himself to them, their habits, their political state, and their rules of life.

So here, in this Protestant country, we have succeeded in availing ourselves of many advantages. Notwithstanding the injustice of American laws to us, notwithstanding our deprivation of many of our rights in this country, we have not been entirely divorced from your civilization, from the prerogatives of your civil State, from those peculiar rights and privileges, which go to make you the great and important nation you are; nor have we been cut off from those lofty ideas and great principles which are the seeds of your growth and greatness.

On the contrary, we have learned clearly and distinctly the theory of free speech, and of Constitutional Government. We have participated somewhat in all the vast wealth, both religious and civil, of your Anglo-Saxon literature. We, too, have learned the advantages, and have risen to the elevation, of all those great legal charters which interest men in government, and which make Government subserve the best interests and desires of citizens. These ideas and sentiments inhere in our mental and moral constitution, and we have borne them with us across the Atlantic. Our trials, in God's Providence, have been good for us. And in my new position, in Africa, I can see more clearly than ever before, how God has thus severely tried us for his

high and saving ends, through us. Indeed, Sir, it seems a divine law that when God designs a people to perform some signal service, to work out some larger and magnificent destiny, he carries them through the dread ordeal of pain, and suffering, and woe. Thus the Israelites were for centuries in bondage, to the end that they might be prepared for the grand purposes of God, in all human history ; and there came out of it a great people ; and have ever since touched, everywhere, all the civilization of man with a mighty influence. Take the history of your own race, and see how by the successive invasions of the Roman, the Dane, and the Norman, and the sore trials they inflicted, by the yoke of the feudal system, and by the severities of the wars of the Roses, God trained you to force and endurance of character, so that this Anglo-Saxon race stands the foremost among the nations of the earth. It seems that a people who are to be a great people must pass through distress, calamities and suffering. Through such a severe training this African race has been passing, during the centuries ; and though it has brought bitterness and woe, yet it has given us a mental and manly preparedness, amid the institutions of the land, for a great work. We have secured here, in the Free States of this Republic, a fitness for the prerogatives of government, in advance of many peoples, who, perchance in other respects, are above us. The free American black man is the best black in the world. He may be inferior in scholarship to the British black man, in refinement to the French black man. But in force, in enterprise, and political capacity, he is superior to both. We have secured the sterling qualities of American character, and we are what may be called "black Yankees."

In the particular points to which I have referred, the free black man of this country is, I feel assured, superior to the Russian, the Polander, the Italian ; how inferior soever he may be to them in other respects. Notwithstanding our numerous trials and our afflictions, we have been enabled to reach a clearer knowledge of free government than they, and to secure a nobler fitness for its requirements and obligations.

And now, Sir, seems the *time* when all this fitness and capacity are called for, and required for use. This too is a remarkable Providence. Why has this race been kept so long in swamps and jungles and morasses, on cotton fields and rice plantations, in lowly circumstance and in sad condition ; and now only recently called forth from thence ? The Slave trade has been legally interdicted by all Christendom ; and in the West Indies, the English and the French, by generous emancipation, have exterminated Slavery. And in this, your own country, the negro is pressing up to manhood, to freedom, and superiority. Why such peculiar Providences, unless God, by a powerful voice, is now calling the race to majestic duties, to a high vocation ?

See, too, that while the whole world outside is tossed and agitated, God is holding them in quiet reserve ; and Africa remains in peace, and stands waiting. There is Asia, her old idolatries and ancient civilization crumbling to pieces, before the presence and power of European civilization. All seems standing on the verge of a desolating revolution, which may shatter everything seemingly stable, through all its bounds. And here, this your own America is being terribly shaken by a moral and political convulsion. But the African everywhere seems now under that special providence and guidance which indicate promise and progress. They seem to me to be standing in a state of preparedness for a new world's history, for a mission of civilization for the latter period of the earth's existence.

You know, Sir, how the forms of being often give way to new developments ; how the old civilizations decay ; how the ancient forms of political life die out. When the civilization of Egypt became effete, Grecian civilization arose, taking to itself the wealth and treasures of that which had passed away. Then the Roman civilization, in a like manner, rose upon the ruins of the Greek, grasping at the same time much of its opulence. And now, in these latter days, by the same law, Anglo-Saxon civilization has

been built up on the foundations of all former states and societies, and reigns supreme. And now the negro is rising, and will rise. And though I must not presume to prophecy about the future, yet it seems to me that God has destined a great future for the negro race; and that on the continent of Africa, a civilization, of a new type, and more noble and more glorious, in some of its features, than has ever before existed, is on the eve of starting into life.

As for us in Liberia, we understand somewhat our position, and the solemn duties it brings with it. We feel deeply the responsibility of planting afresh, in a new field, a new form of political being. We are conscious of the obligations which come upon men, laying the first foundations of new empire. And I believe we are rising to the dignity of such a commanding position; and are endeavoring to tread the paths of duty with the high spirit and the deep moral convictions of true men!

C O N S T I T U T I O N  
O F T H E  
M A S S A C H U S E T T S C O L O N I Z A T I O N S O C I E T Y .

---

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society ;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society ; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members ; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint ; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.









DOBBS BROS.  
LIBRARY BINDING

ST. AUGUSTINE



FLA.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 012 026 193 9